

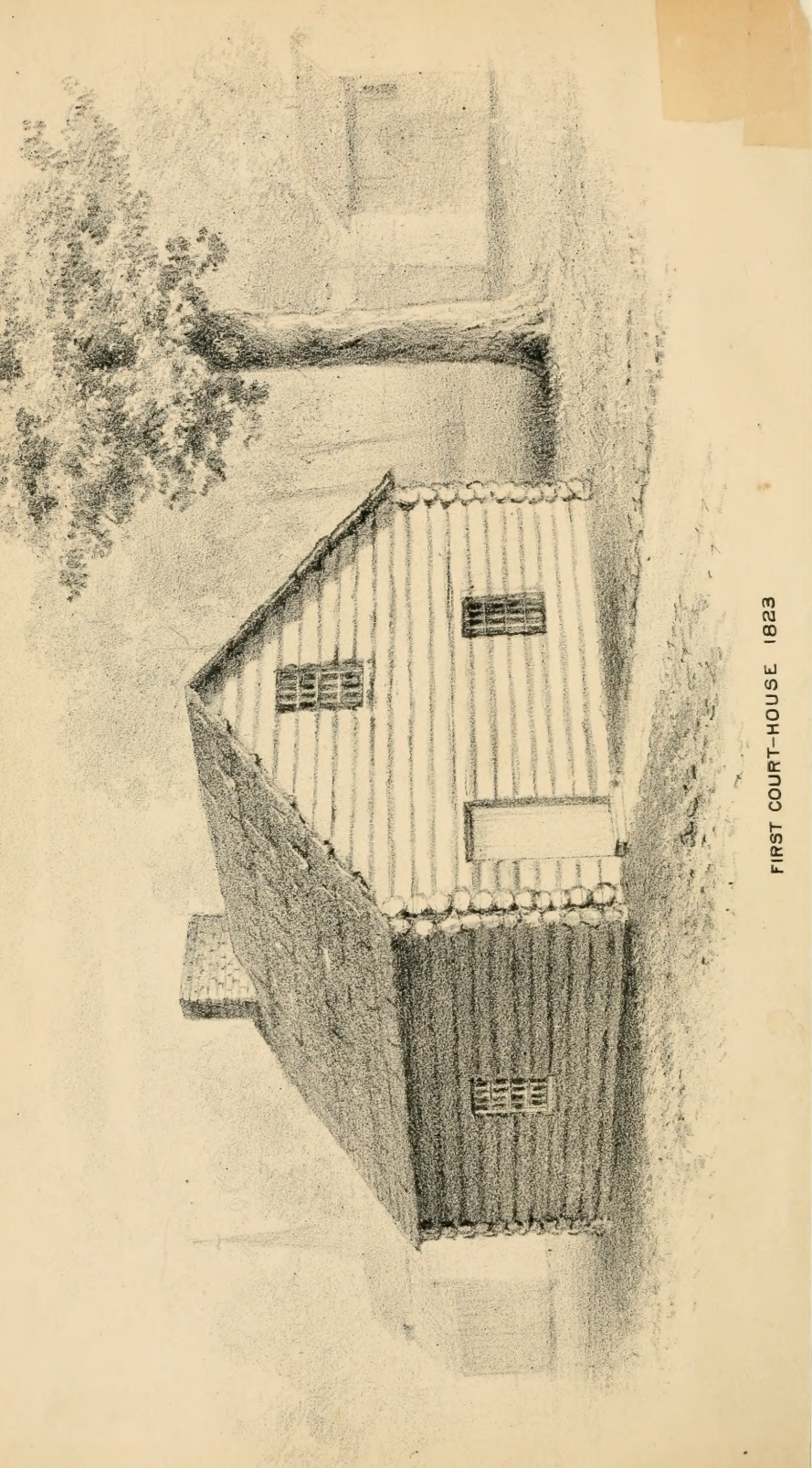
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HISTORY

OF

FULTON COUNTY

ILLINOIS;

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONQUESTS, AND A GENERAL REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

DIGEST OF STATE LAWS.

ILLUSTRATED.

PEORIA:
CHAS. C. CHAPMAN & CO.,
1879.

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J. W. FRANKS & SONS,
PRINTERS, BINDERS AND PUBLISHERS,
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Ill. Hist. Survey

PREFACE.

For centuries prior to the coming of the pioneers the woodland and prairie of Fulton county had been the home of the red man. He had full sway over this, one of the finest sections of the globe. But nature's hand had been too lavish in the distribution of natural advantages to let it remain longer in possession of those who refused to develop, even in the slightest degree, any of her great resources, accordingly she directed hitherward the Anglo Saxon. The westward tread of the sturdy pioneer was heard and felt by the savage race during the early part of the present century. On they came with a firm resolute step, until this fair clime and country was reached, when they pitched their tents and ere long a fruitful field was blooming where the large forest trees and wild grass had waved in the breezes for hundreds of years, undisturbed. They transformed the wigwams into cities; dotted the knolls with school-houses and churches; replaced the buffalo, deer, elk, and wolf, which had been driven further westward, with domestic animals; erected factories, built railroads, and reared a refined, enlightened and cultured people.

In this volume we have attempted to portray these changes; to picture them that future generations, as well as the present, may know something of what it cost to give them such a fair land. That they may have an idea of its once primitive condition, and learn of the brave men and women who have subdued the country; converted the wilderness into what we now behold. If we have placed facts upon record so that they are thus understood we will have fulfilled our mission.

We have taken much care in recording the pioneer history, that coming generations, those who will not have the early settler to relate to them the history incident to the settlement and development of this county, may familiarize themselves with it through this medium; and that the reader may see the county in its various stages of progression. We do not profess to have fully delineated the trials, sufferings, and hardships that were experienced in converting even this fertile land from its virgin wildness into the luxuriant and densely populated country it now is. No! for human tongue or pen is far from being adequate to that task.

35054

PREFACE.

Different persons have given us honest and sincere, but nevertheless conflicting accounts of the same events, and it has been both a difficult and delicate task to harmonize them, and draw therefrom reasonable and approximately correct conclusions. We had only one aim in view, one plan to carry out, and that was, to record events impartially—to detail them as they actually occurred.

That we have completed our work, fulfilled all our promises to the uttermost, we feel conscientiously assured, and we submit the result of our labors to the charitable consideration of this intelligent and liberal people. It must not be expected that, in the multiplicity of names, dates, and events, no errors will be detected. We do not dare hope that in the numerous and varied details this book is absolutely correct, nor is it expected that it is beyond criticism, yet we believe it will be found to be measurably correct and reliable. We have labored assiduously and with studious care to make it a standard work of reference, as well as an authoritative record for future historians to build upon.

Believing a work of this nature would be comparatively incomplete without speaking of the history of the State, of which Fulton county forms no unimportant portion, we have carefully prepared a condensed, yet very complete history of Illinois, which we incorporate in this volume. And as a valuable aid in transacting every-day business, we append a carefully compiled digest of Illinois State Laws, which both the business man and farmer will find of great value.

Before laying aside our pen, we desire to express our warmest thanks to the editors of the various newspapers published throughout the county; to the county officials, and to the people in general for the assistance and liberal patronage given us.

CHAS. C. CHAPMAN & CO.,

Publishers.

PROB. December, 1879.

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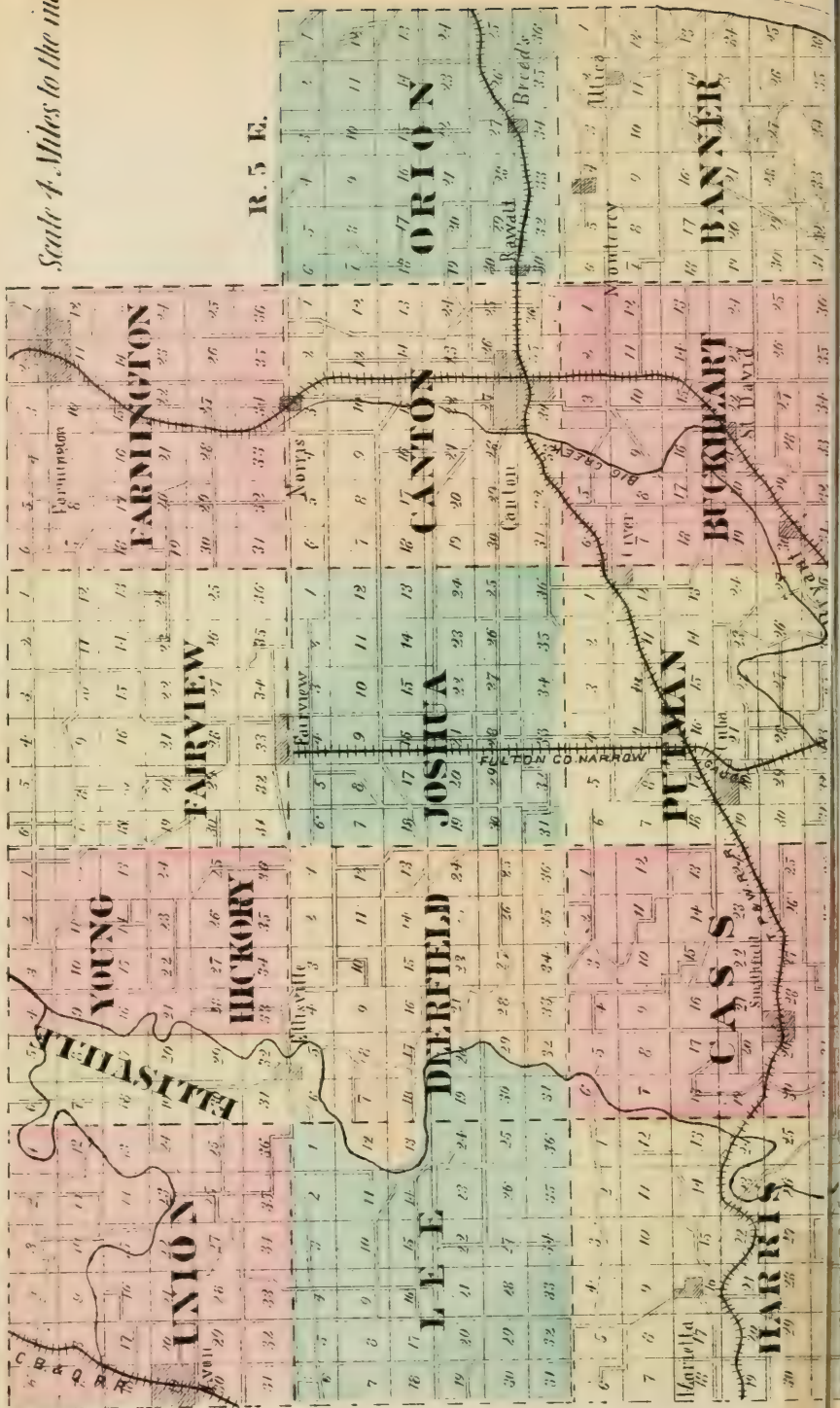
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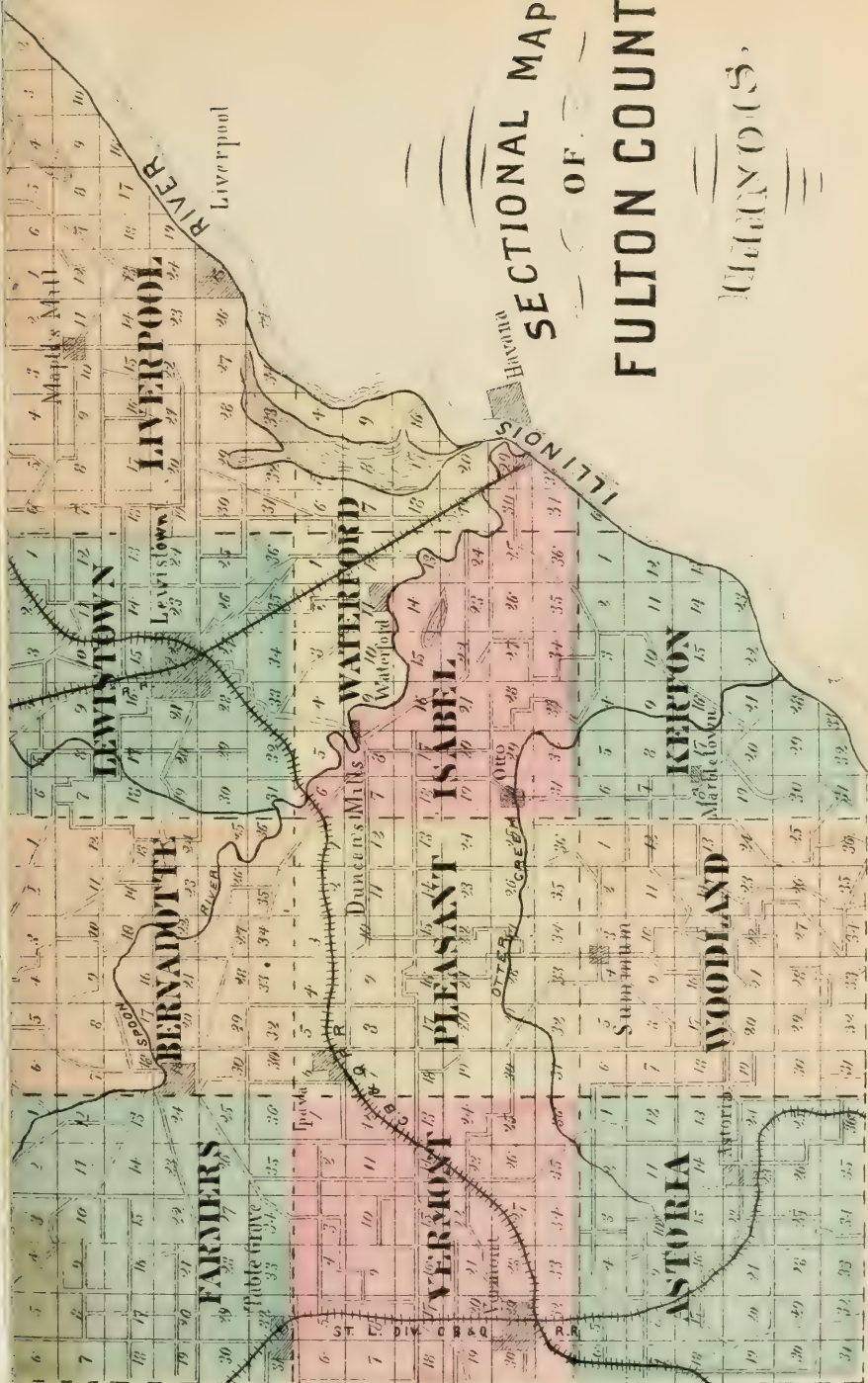
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SIENITTI

OTTER

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Summit

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Waterford

Duncans Mills

Isabel

Pleasant

Vermont

Woodland

Kerton

Waterford

Isabel

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HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

MOUND-BUILDERS.

The numerous and well-authenticated accounts of antiquities found in various parts of our country, clearly demonstrate that a people civilized, and even highly cultivated, occupied the broad surface of our continent before its possession by the present Indians; but the date of their rule of the Western World is so remote that all traces of their history, their progress and decay, lie buried in deepest obscurity. Nature, at the time the first Europeans came, had asserted her original dominion over the earth; the forests were all in their full luxuriance, the growth of many centuries; and naught existed to point out who and what they were who formerly lived, and loved, and labored, and died, on the continent of America. This pre-historic race is known as the Mound-Builders, from the numerous large mounds of earth-works left by them. The remains of the works of this people form the most interesting class of antiquities discovered in the United States. Their character can be but partially gleaned from the internal evidences and the peculiarities of the only remains left,—the mounds. They consist of remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, pleasure grounds, etc., etc. Their habitations must have been tents, structures of wood, or other perishable material; otherwise their remains would be numerous. If the Mound-Builders were not the ancestors of the Indians, who were they? The oblivion which has closed over them is so complete that only conjecture can be given in answer to the question. Those who do not believe in the common parentage of mankind contend that they were an indigenous race of the Western hemisphere; others, with more plausibility, think they came from the East, and imagine they can see coincidences in the religion of the Hindoos and Southern Tartars and the supposed theology of

the Mound-Builders. They were, no doubt, idolators, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun: when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; whenever a mound was partially enclosed by a semi-circular pavement, it was on the east side; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west; and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

At what period they came to this country, is likewise a matter of speculation. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, it has been inferred that the time was very remote. Their axes were of stone. Their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees, interwoven with feathers; and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the bluffs which border the narrower valleys; so that when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people.

GALENA MOUNDS.

On the top of the high bluffs that skirt the west bank of the Mississippi, about two and a half miles from Galena, are a number of these silent monuments of a pre-historic age. The spot is one of surpassing beauty. From that point may be obtained a view of a portion of three States,—Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. A hundred feet below, at the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad thunder around the curve, the portage is in full view, and the “Father of Waters,” with its numerous bayous

and islands, sketches a grand panorama for miles above and below. Here, probably thousands of years ago, a race of men now extinct, and unknown even in the traditions of the Indians who inhabited that section for centuries before the discovery of America by Columbus, built these strangely wonderful and enigmatical mounds. At this point these mounds are circular and conical in form. The largest one is at least forty feet in diameter at the base, and not less than fifteen feet high, even yet, after it has been beaten by the storms of many centuries. On its top stands the large stump of an oak tree that was cut down about fifty years ago, and its annual rings indicate a growth of at least 200 years.

One of the most singular earth-works in the State was found on the top of a ridge near the east bank of the Sinsinawa creek in the lead region. It resembled some huge animal, the head, ears, nose, legs and tail, and general outline of which being as perfect as if made by men versed in modern art. The ridge on which it was situated stands on the prairie, 300 yards wide, 100 feet in height, and rounded on the top by a deep deposit of clay. Centrally, along the line of its summit, and thrown up in the form of an embankment three feet high, extended the outline of a quadruped measuring 250 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and having a width of 18 feet at the center of the body. The head was 35 feet in length, the ears 10 feet, legs 60 and tail 75. The curvature in both the fore and hind legs was natural to an animal lying on its side. The general outline of the figure most nearly resembled the extinct animal known to geologists as the *Megatherium*. The question naturally arises, By whom and for what purpose was this earth figure raised? Some have conjectured that numbers of this now extinct animal lived and roamed over the prairies of Illinois when the Mound-Builders first made their appearance on the upper part of the Mississippi Valley, and that their wonder and admiration, excited by the colossal dimensions of these huge creatures, found some expression in the erection of this figure. The bones of some similar gigantic animals were exhumed on this stream about three miles from the same place.

LARGE CITIES.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the Western country in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of

them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio on the east side of the Mississippi, to the Illinois river, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

It must be admitted that whatever the uses of these mounds—whether as dwellings or burial places—these silent monuments were built, and the race who built them vanished from the face of the earth, ages before the Indians occupied the land, but their date must probably forever baffle human skill and ingenuity.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the places of sepulture raised by the Mound-Builders from the more modern graves of the Indians. The tombs of the former were in general larger than those of the latter, and were used as receptacles for a greater number of bodies, and contained relics of art, evincing a higher degree of civilization than that attained by the Indians. The ancient earth-works of the Mound-Builders have occasionally been appropriated as burial places by the Indians, but the skeletons of the latter may be distinguished from the osteological remains of the former by their greater stature.

What finally became of the Mound-Builders is another query which has been extensively discussed. The fact that their works extend into Mexico and Peru has induced the belief that it was their posterity that dwelt in these countries when they were first visited by the Spaniards. The Mexican and Peruvian works, with the exception of their greater magnitude, are similar. Relics common to all of them have been occasionally found, and it is believed that the religious uses which they subserved were the same. If, indeed, the Mexicans and Peruvians were the progeny of the more ancient Mound-Builders, Spanish rapacity for gold was the cause of their overthrow and final extermination.

A thousand other queries naturally arise respecting these nations

which now repose under the ground, but the most searching investigation can give us only vague speculations for answers. No historian has preserved the names of their mighty chieftains, or given an account of their exploits, and even tradition is silent respecting them.

INDIANS.

Following the Mound-Builders as inhabitants of North America, were, as it is supposed, the people who reared the magnificent cities the ruins of which are found in Central America. This people was far more civilized and advanced in the arts than were the Mound-Builders. The cities built by them, judging from the ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When we consider the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and, again, the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state, we can conceive something of their antiquity. These cities must have been old when many of the ancient cities of the Orient were being built.

The third race inhabiting North America, distinct from the former two in every particular, is the present Indians. They were, when visited by the early discoverers, without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind the Mound-Builders in the knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archæologists, and is the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. Of their predecessors the Indian tribes knew nothing; they even had no traditions respecting them. It is quite certain that they were the successors of a race which had entirely passed away ages before the discovery of the New World. One hypothesis is that the American Indians are an original race indigenous to the Western hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among those distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat.

A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. In the absence of all authentic history, and when even tradition is

wanting, any attempt to point out the particular location of their origin must prove unsatisfactory. Though the exact place of origin may never be known, yet the striking coincidence of physical organization between the Oriental type of mankind and the Indians point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place whence they emigrated, which was originally peopled to a great extent by the children of Shem. In this connection it has been claimed that the meeting of the Europeans, Indians and Africans on the continent of America, is the fulfillment of a prophecy as recorded in Genesis ix. 27: "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant." Assuming the theory to be true that the Indian tribes are of Shemitic origin, they were met on this continent in the fifteenth century by the Japhetic race, after the two stocks had passed around the globe by directly different routes. A few years afterward the Hamitic branch of the human family were brought from the coast of Africa. During the occupancy of the continent by the three distinct races, the children of Japheth have grown and prospered, while the called and not voluntary sons of Ham have endured a servitude in the wider stretching valleys of the tents of Shem.

When Christopher Columbus had finally succeeded in demonstrating the truth of his theory that by sailing westward from Europe land would be discovered, landing on the Island of Bermuda he supposed he had reached the East Indies. This was an error, but it led to the adoption of the name of "Indians" for the inhabitants of the Island and the main land of America, by which name the red men of America have ever since been known.

Of the several great branches of North American Indians the only ones entitled to consideration in Illinois history are the Algonquins and Iroquois. At the time of the discovery of America the former occupied the Atlantic seaboard, while the home of the Iroquois was as an island in this vast area of Algonquin population. The latter great nation spread over a vast territory, and various tribes of Algonquin lineage sprung up over the country, adopting, in time, distinct tribal customs and laws. An almost continuous warfare was carried on between tribes; but later, on the entrance of the white man into their beloved homes, every foot of territory was fiercely disputed by the confederacy of many neighboring tribes. The Algonquins formed the most extensive alliance to resist the encroachment of the whites, especially the English. Such was the

nature of King Philip's war. This King, with his Algonquin braves, spread terror and desolation throughout New England. With the Algonquins as the controlling spirit, a confederacy of continental proportions was the result, embracing in its alliance the tribes of every name and lineage from the Northern lakes to the gulf. Pontiac, having breathed into them his implacable hate of the English intruders, ordered the conflict to commence, and all the British colonies trembled before the desolating fury of Indian vengeance.

ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY.

The Illinois confederacy, the various tribes of which comprised most of the Indians of Illinois at one time, was composed of five tribes: the Tamaroas, Michigans, Kaskaskias, Cahokas, and Peorias. The Illinois, Miamis and Delawares were of the same stock. As early as 1670 the priest Father Marquette mentions frequent visits made by individuals of this confederacy to the missionary station at St. Esprit, near the western extremity of Lake Superior. At that time they lived west of the Mississippi, in eight villages, whither they had been driven from the shores of Lake Michigan by the Iroquois. Shortly afterward they began to return to their old hunting ground, and most of them finally settled in Illinois. Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, met with a band of them on their famous voyage of discovery down the Mississippi. They were treated with the greatest hospitality by the principal chief. On their return voyage up the Illinois river they stopped at the principal town of the confederacy, situated on the banks of the river seven miles below the present town of Ottawa. It was then called Kaskaskia. Marquette returned to the village in 1675 and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception, the oldest in Illinois. When, in 1679, LaSalle visited the town, it had greatly increased, numbering 460 lodges, and at the annual assembly of the different tribes, from 6,000 to 8,000 souls. In common with other western tribes, they became involved in the conspiracy of Pontiac, although displaying no very great warlike spirit. Pontiac lost his life by the hands of one of the braves of the Illinois tribe, which so enraged the nations that had followed him as their leader that they fell upon the Illinois to avenge his death, and almost annihilated them.

STARVED ROCK.

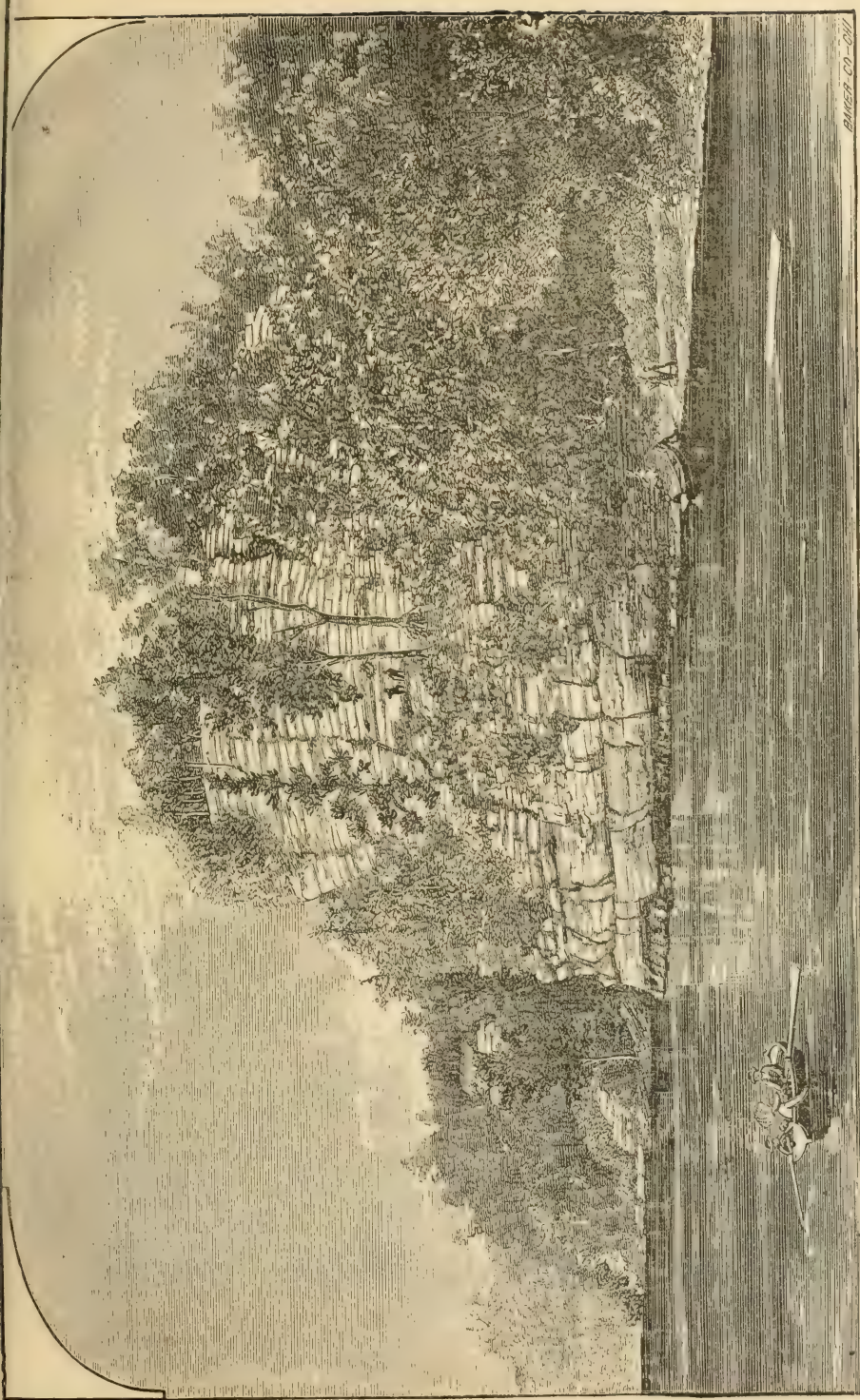
Tradition states that a band of this tribe, in order to escape the general slaughter, took refuge upon the high rock on the Illinois

river since known as Starved Rock. Nature has made this one of the most formidable military fortresses in the world. From the waters which wash its base it rises to an altitude of 125 feet. Three of its sides it is impossible to scale, while the one next to the land may be climbed with difficulty. From its summit, almost as inaccessible as an eagle's nest, the valley of the Illinois is seen as a landscape of exquisite beauty. The river near by struggles between a number of wooded islands, while further below it quietly meanders through vast meadows till it disappears like a thread of light in the dim distance. On the summit of this rock the Illinois were besieged by a superior force of the Pottawatomies whom the great strength of their natural fortress enabled them to keep at bay. Hunger and thirst, however, soon accomplished what the enemy was unable to effect. Surrounded by a relentless foe, without food or water, they took a last look at their beautiful hunting grounds, and with true Indian fortitude lay down and died from starvation. Years afterward their bones were seen whitening in that place.

At the beginning of the present century the remnants of this once powerful confederacy were forced into a small compass around Kaskaskia. A few years later they emigrated to the Southwest, and in 1850 they were in Indian Territory, and numbered but 84 persons.

SACS AND FOXES.

The Sacs and Foxes, who figured most conspicuously in the later history of Illinois, inhabited the northwestern portion of the State. By long residence together and intermarriage they had substantially become one people. Drake, in his "Life of Black Hawk," speaks of these tribes as follows: "The Sacs and Foxes fought their way from the waters of the St. Lawrence to Green Bay, and after reaching that place, not only sustained themselves against hostile tribes, but were the most active and courageous in the subjugation, or rather the extermination, of the numerous and powerful Illinois confederacy. They had many wars, offensive and defensive, with the Sioux, the Pawnees, the Osages, and other tribes, some of which are ranked among the most fierce and ferocious warriors of the whole continent; and it does not appear that in these conflicts, running through a long period of years, they were found wanting in this, the greatest of all savage virtues. In the late war with Great Britain, a party of the Sacs and Foxes fought under the British



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, NEAR PERU.

standard as a matter of choice; and in the recent contest between a fragment of these tribes and the United States, although defeated and literally cut to pieces by an overwhelming force, it is very questionable whether their reputation as braves would suffer by a comparison with that of their victors. It is believed that a careful review of their history, from the period when they first established themselves on the waters of the Mississippi down to the present time, will lead the inquirer to the conclusion that the Sacs and Foxes were truly a courageous people, shrewd, politic, and enterprising, with no more ferocity and treachery of character than is common among the tribes by whom they were surrounded." These tribes at the time of the Black Hawk War were divided into twenty families, twelve of which were Sacs and eight Foxes. The following were other prominent tribes occupying Illinois: the Kickapoos, Shawnees, Mascoulins, Piaukishaws, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing large quadrupeds required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the

speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted, it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy

imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

SINGLE-HANDED COMBAT WITH INDIANS.

The most desperate single-handed combat with Indians ever fought on the soil of Illinois was that of Tom Higgins, August 21, 1814. Higgins was 25 years old, of a muscular and compact build, not tall, but strong and active. In danger he possessed a quick and discerning judgment, and was without fear. He was a member of Journey's rangers, consisting of eleven men, stationed at Hill's Fort, eight miles southwest of the present Greenville, Putnam county. Discovering Indian signs near the fort, the company, early the following morning, started on the trail. They had not gone far before they were in an ambuscade of a larger party. At the first fire their commander, Journey, and three men fell, and six retreated to the fort; but Higgins stopped to "have another pull at the red-skins," and, taking deliberate aim at a straggling savage, shot him down. Higgins' horse had been wounded at the first fire, as he supposed, mortally. Coming to, he was about to effect his escape, when the familiar voice of Burgess hailed him from the long grass, "Tom, don't leave me." Higgins told him to come along, but Burgess replied that his leg was smashed. Higgins attempted to raise him on his horse, but the animal took fright and ran away. Higgins then directed Burgess to limp off as well as he could; and by crawling through the grass he reached the fort, while the former loaded his gun and remained behind to protect him against the pursuing enemy. When Burgess was well out of the way, Higgins took another route, which led by a small thicket, to throw any wandering enemy off the trail. Here he was confronted by three savages approaching. He ran to a little ravine near for shelter, but in the effort discovered for the first time that

he was badly wounded in the leg. He was closely pressed by the largest, a powerful Indian, who lodged a ball in his thigh. He fell, but instantly rose again, only, however, to draw the fire of the other two, and again fell wounded. The Indians now advanced upon him with their tomahawks and scalping knives; but as he presented his gun first at one, then at another, from his place in the ravine, each wavered in his purpose. Neither party had time to load, and the large Indian, supposing finally that Higgins' gun was empty, rushed forward with uplifted tomahawk and a yell; but as he came near enough, was shot down. At this the others raised the war-whoop, and rushed upon the wounded Higgins, and now a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. They darted at him with their knives time and again, inflicting many ghastly flesh-wounds, which bled profusely. One of the assailants threw his tomahawk at him with such precision as to sever his ear and lay bare his skull, knocking him down. They now rushed in on him, but he kicked them off, and grasping one of their spears thrust at him, was raised up by it. He quickly seized his gun, and by a powerful blow crushed in the skull of one, but broke his rifle. His remaining antagonist still kept up the contest, making thrusts with his knife at the bleeding and exhausted Higgins, which he parried with his broken gun as well as he could. Most of this desperate engagement was in plain view of the fort; but the rangers, having been in one ambuscade, saw in this fight only a ruse to draw out the balance of the garrison. But a Mrs. Pursely, residing at the fort, no longer able to see so brave a man contend for his life unaided, seized a gun, mounted a horse, and started to his rescue. At this the men took courage and hastened along. The Indian, seeing aid coming, fled. Higgins, being nearly hacked to pieces, fainted from loss of blood. He was carried to the fort. There being no surgeon, his comrades cut two balls from his flesh; others remained in. For days his life was despaired of; but by tender nursing he ultimately regained his health, although badly crippled. He resided in Fayette county for many years after, and died in 1829.

EARLY DISCOVERIES

NICHOLAS PERROT.

The first white man who ever set foot on the soil embraced within the boundary of the present populous State of Illinois was Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman. He was sent to Chicago in the year 1671 by M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, for the purpose of inviting the Western Indians to a great peace convention to be held at Green Bay. This convention had for its chief object the promulgation of a plan for the discovery of the Mississippi river. This great river had been discovered by De Soto, the Spanish explorer, nearly one hundred and fifty years previously, but his nation left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the river was discovered by Joliet and Marquette in 1673. It was deemed a wise policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous. Thus the great convention was called.

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE.

Although Perrot was the first European to visit Illinois, he was not the first to make any important discoveries. This was left for Joliet and Marquette, which they accomplished two years thereafter. The former, Louis Joliet, was born at Quebec in 1645. He was educated for the clerical profession, but he abandoned it to engage in the fur trade. His companion, Father Jacques Marquette, was a native of France, born in 1637. He was a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. He was sent to America in 1666 as a missionary. To convert the Indians he penetrated the wilderness a thousand miles in advance of civilization, and by his kind attention in their afflictions he won their affections and made them his lasting friends. There were others, however, who visited Illinois even prior to the famous exploration of Joliet and Marquette. In 1672 the Jesuit

missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

According to the pre-arranged plan referred to above, at the Jesuit mission on the Strait of Mackinaw, Joliet joined Marquette, and with five other Frenchmen and a simple outfit the daring explorers on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to discover the Mississippi. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox river and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Muscatines and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. With guides they proceeded down the river. Arriving at the portage, they soon carried their light canoes and scanty baggage to the Wisconsin, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored, by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also represented that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks ready to complete the work of destruction. They proceeded on their journey, however, and on the 17th of June pushed their frail barks on the bosom of the stately Mississippi, down which they smoothly glided for nearly a hundred miles. Here Joliet and Marquette, leaving their canoes in charge of their men, went on the western shore, where they discovered an Indian village, and were kindly treated. They journeyed on down the unknown river, passing the mouth of the Illinois, then running into the current of the muddy Missouri, and afterward the waters of the Ohio joined with them on their journey southward. Near the mouth of the Arkansas they discovered Indians who showed signs of hostility; but when Marquette's mission of peace was made known to them, they were kindly received. After proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives they turned their faces northward to retrace their steps. After several weeks of hard toil they reached the Illinois, up which stream they proceeded to Lake Michigan. Following the western shore of the lake, they entered Green Bay the latter part of September, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in LaSalle county. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary. This was the last act of his life. He died in Michigan, May 18, 1675.

LASALLE'S EXPLORATIONS.

The first French occupation of Illinois was effected by LaSalle, in 1680. Having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, he sailed to Green Bay, and passed thence in canoe to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois in January, 1680; and on the 3d he entered the expansion of the river now called Peoria lake. Here, at the lower end of the lake, on its eastern bank, now in Tazewell county, he erected Fort Crevecoeur. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria lake. It had, however, but a temporary existence. From this point LaSalle determined, at that time, to descend the Mississippi to its mouth. This he did not do, however, until two years later. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting material with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort at Peoria in charge of his lieutenant, Henri Tonti, an Italian, who had lost one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in the Sicilian wars. Tonti had with him fifteen men, most of whom disliked LaSalle, and were ripe for a revolt the first opportunity. Two men who had, previous to LaSalle's departure, been sent to look for the "Griffin" now returned and reported that the vessel was lost and that Fort Frontenac was in the hands of LaSalle's creditors. This disheartening intelligence had the effect to enkindle a spirit of mutiny among the garrison. Tonti had no sooner left the fort, with a few men, to fortify what was afterward known as Starved Rock, than the garrison at the fort refused longer to submit to authority. They destroyed the fort, seized the ammunition, provisions, and other portables of value, and fled. Only two of their number remained true. These hastened to apprise Tonti of what had occurred. He thereupon sent four of the men with him to inform LaSalle. Thus was Tonti in the midst of treacherous savages, with only five men, two of whom were the friars Ribourde and Membre. With these he immediately returned to the fort, collected what tools had not been destroyed, and conveyed them to the great town of the Illinois Indians.

By this voluntary display of confidence he hoped to remove the jealousy created in the minds of the Illinois by the enemies of LaSalle. Here he awaited, unmolested, the return of LaSalle.

GREAT BATTLE OF THE ILLINOIS.

Neither Tonti nor his wild associates suspected that hordes of Iroquois were gathering preparatory to rushing down upon their country and reducing it to an uninhabited waste. Already these hell-hounds of the wilderness had destroyed the Hurons, Eries, and other natives on the lakes, and were now directing their attention to the Illinois for new victims. Five hundred Iroquois warriors set out for the home of the Illinois. All was fancied security and idle repose in the great town of this tribe, as the enemy stealthily approached. Suddenly as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky the listless inhabitants were awakened from their lethargy. A Shawnee Indian, on his return home after a visit to the Illinois, first discovered the invaders. To save his friends from the impending danger, he hurriedly returned and apprised them of the coming enemy. This intelligence spread with lightning rapidity over the town, and each wigwam disgorged its boisterous and astounded inmates. Women snatched their children, and in a delirium of fright wandered aimlessly about, rending the air with their screams. The men, more self-possessed, seized their arms ready for the coming fray. Tonti, long an object of suspicion, was soon surrounded by an angry crowd of warriors, who accused him of being an emissary of the enemy. His inability to defend himself properly, in consequence of not fully understanding their language left them still inclined to believe him guilty, and they seized his effects from the fort and threw them into the river. The women and children were sent down the river for safety, and the warriors, not exceeding four hundred, as most of their young men were off hunting, returned to the village. Along the shores of the river they kindled huge bonfires, and spent the entire night in greasing their bodies, painting their faces, and performing the war-dance, to prepare for the approaching enemy. At early dawn the scouts who had been sent out returned, closely followed by the Iroquois. The scouts had seen a chief arrayed in French costume, and reported their suspicions that LaSalle was in the camp of the enemy, and Tonti again became an object of jealousy. A concourse of wildly gesticulating savages immediately gathered about him, de-

manding his life, and nothing saved him from their uplifted weapons but a promise that he and his men would go with them to meet the enemy. With their suspicions partly lulled, they hurriedly crossed the river and met the foe, when both commenced firing. Tonti, seeing that the Illinois were outnumbered and likely to be defeated, determined, at the imminent risk of his life, to stay the fight by an attempt at mediation. Presuming on the treaty of peace then existing between the French and Iroquois, he exchanged his gun for a belt of wampum and advanced to meet the savage multitude, attended by three companions, who, being unnecessarily exposed to danger, were dismissed, and he proceeded alone. A short walk brought him in the midst of a pack of yelping devils, writhing and distorted with fiendish rage, and impatient to shed his blood. As the result of his swarthy Italian complexion and half-savage costume, he was at first taken for an Indian, and before the mistake was discovered a young warrior approached and stabbed at his heart. Fortunately the blade was turned aside by coming in contact with a rib, yet a large flesh wound was inflicted, which bled profusely. At this juncture a chief discovered his true character, and he was led to the rear and efforts were made to staunch his wound. When sufficiently recovered, he declared the Illinois were under the protection of the French, and demanded, in consideration of the treaty between the latter and the Iroquois, that they should be suffered to remain without further molestation. During this conference a young warrior snatched Tonti's hat, and, fleeing with it to the front, held it aloft on the end of his gun in view of the Illinois. The latter, judging that Tonti had been killed, renewed the fight with great vigor. Simultaneously, intelligence was brought to the Iroquois that Frenchmen were assisting their enemies in the fight, when the contest over Tonti was renewed with redoubled fury. Some declared that he should be immediately put to death, while others, friendly to LaSalle, with equal earnestness demanded that he should be set at liberty. During their clamorous debate, his hair was several times lifted by a huge savage who stood at his back with a scalping knife ready for execution.

Tonti at length turned the current of the angry controversy in his favor, by stating that the Illinois were 1,200 strong, and that there were 60 Frenchmen at the village ready to assist them. This statement obtained at least a partial credence, and his tormentors now

determined to use him as an instrument to delude the Illinois with a pretended truce. The old warriors, therefore, advanced to the front and ordered the firing to cease, while Tonti, dizzy from the loss of blood, was furnished with an emblem of peace and sent staggering across the plain to rejoin the Illinois. The two friars who had just returned from a distant hut, whither they had repaired for prayer and meditation, were the first to meet him and bless God for what they regarded as a miraculous deliverance. With the assurance brought by Tonti, the Illinois re-crossed the river to their lodges, followed by the enemy as far as the opposite bank. Not long after, large numbers of the latter, under the pretext of hunting, also crossed the river and hung in threatening groups about the town. These hostile indications, and the well-known disregard which the Iroquois had always evinced for their pledges, soon convinced the Illinois that their only safety was in flight. With this conviction they set fire to their village, and while the vast volume of flames and smoke diverted the attention of the enemy, they quietly dropped down the river to join their women and children. As soon as the flames would permit, the Iroquois entrenched themselves on the site of the village. Tonti and his men were ordered by the suspicious savages to leave their hut and take up their abode in the fort.

At first the Iroquois were much elated at the discomfiture of the Illinois, but when two days afterward they discovered them reconnoitering their intrenchments, their courage greatly subsided. With fear they recalled the exaggerations of Tonti respecting their numbers, and concluded to send him with a hostage to make overtures of peace. He and his hostage were received with delight by the Illinois, who readily assented to the proposal which he brought, and in turn sent back with him a hostage to the Iroquois. On his return to the fort his life was again placed in jeopardy, and the treaty was with great difficulty ratified. The young and inexperienced Illinois hostage betrayed to his crafty interviewers the numerical weakness of his tribe, and the savages immediately rushed upon Tonti, and charged him with having deprived them of the spoils and honors of victory. It now required all the tact of which he was master to escape. After much difficulty however, the treaty was concluded, but the savages, to show their contempt for it, immediately commenced constructing canoes in which to descend the river and attack the Illinois.



AN IROQUOIS CHIEF.

LIBRARY
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FRENCHMEN DRIVEN AWAY.

Tonti managed to apprise the latter of their designs, and he and Membre were soon after summoned to attend a council of the Iroquois, who still labored under a wholesome fear of Count Frontenac, and disliking to attack the Illinois in the presence of the French, they thought to try to induce them to leave the country. At the assembling of the council, six packages of beaver skins were introduced, and the savage orator, presenting them separately to Tonti, explained the nature of each. "The first two," said he, "were to declare that the children of Count Frontenac, that is, the Illinois, should not be eaten; the next was a plaster to heal the wounds of Tonti; the next was oil wherewith to anoint him and Membre, that they might not be fatigued in traveling; the next proclaimed that the sun was bright; and the sixth and last required them to decamp and go home."

At the mention of going home, Tonti demanded of them when they intended to set the example by leaving the Illinois in the peaceable possession of their country, which they had so unjustly invaded. The council grew boisterous and angry at the idea that they should be demanded to do what they required of the French, and some of its members, forgetting their previous pledge, declared that they would "eat Illinois flesh before they departed." Tonti, in imitation of the Indians' manner of expressing scorn, indignantly kicked away the presents of fur, saying, since they intended to devour the children of Frontenac with cannibal ferocity, he would not accept their gifts. This stern rebuke resulted in the expulsion of Tonti and his companion from the council, and the next day the chiefs ordered them to leave the country.

Tonti had now, at the great peril of his life, tried every expedient to prevent the slaughter of the Illinois. There was little to be accomplished by longer remaining in the country, and as longer delay might imperil the lives of his own men, he determined to depart, not knowing where or when he would be able to rejoin LaSalle. With this object in view, the party, consisting of six persons, embarked in canoes, which soon proved leaky, and they were compelled to land for the purpose of making repairs. While thus employed, Father Ribourde, attracted by the beauty of the surrounding landscape, wandered forth among the groves for meditation and prayer. Not returning in due time, Tonti became alarmed, and started with a compan-

ion to ascertain the cause of the long delay. They soon discovered tracks of Indians, by whom it was supposed he had been seized, and guns were fired to direct his return, in case he was alive. Seeing nothing of him during the day, at night they built fires along the bank of the river and retired to the opposite side, to see who might approach them. Near midnight a number of Indians were seen flitting about the light, by whom, no doubt, had been made the tracks seen the previous day. It was afterward learned that they were a band of Kickapoos, who had for several days been hovering about the camp of the Iroquois in quest of scalps. They had fell in with the inoffensive old friar and scalped him. Thus, in the 65th year of his age, the only heir to a wealthy Burgundian house perished under the war-club of the savages for whose salvation he had renounced ease and affluence.

INHUMAN BUTCHERY.

During this tragedy a far more revolting one was being enacted in the great town of Illinois. The Iroquois were tearing open the graves of the dead, and wreaking their vengeance upon the bodies made hideous by putrefaction. At this desecration, it is said, they even ate portions of the dead bodies, while subjecting them to every indignity that brutal hate could inflict. Still unsated by their hellish brutalities, and now unrestrained by the presence of the French, they started in pursuit of the retreating Illinois. Day after day they and the opposing forces moved in compact array down the river, neither being able to gain any advantage over the other. At length the Iroquois obtained by falsehood that which number and prowess denied them. They gave out that their object was to possess the country, not by destroying, but by driving out its present inhabitants. Deceived by this false statement, the Illinois separated, some descending the Mississippi and others crossing to the western shore. The Tamaroas, more credulous than the rest, remained near the mouth of the Illinois, and were suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. The men fled in dismay, and the women and children, to the number of 700, fell into the hands of the ferocious enemy. Then followed the tortures, butcheries and burnings which only the infuriated and imbruted Iroquois could perpetrate. LaSalle on his return discovered the half-charred bodies of women and children still bound to the stakes where they had suffered all the torments hellish hate could devise. In addition

to those who had been burnt, the mangled bodies of women and children thickly covered the ground, many of which bore marks of brutality too horrid for record.

After the ravenous horde had sufficiently glutted their greed for carnage, they retired from the country. The Illinois returned and rebuilt their town.

TONTI SAFE AT GREEN BAY.

After the death of Ribourde, Tonti and his men again resumed their journey. Soon again their craft became disabled, when they abandoned it and started on foot for Lake Michigan. Their supply of provisions soon became exhausted, and they were compelled to subsist in a great measure on roots and herbs. One of their companions wandered off in search of game, and lost his way, and several days elapsed before he rejoined them. In his absence he was without flints and bullets, yet contrived to shoot some turkeys by using slugs cut from a pewter porringer and a fire-brand to discharge his gun. Tonti fell sick of a fever and greatly retarded the progress of the march. Nearing Green Bay, the cold increased and the means of subsistence decreased and the party would have perished had they not found a few ears of corn and some frozen squashes in the fields of a deserted village. Near the close of November they had reached the Pottawatomies, who warmly greeted them. Their chief was an ardent admirer of the French, and was accustomed to say: "There were but three great captains in the world,—himself, Tonti and LaSalle." For the above account of Tonti's encounter with the Iroquois, we are indebted to Davidson and Stuvé's *History of Illinois*.

LASALLE'S RETURN.

LaSalle returned to Peoria only to meet the hideous picture of devastation. Tonti had escaped, but LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed; but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

LaSalle was born in France in 1643, of wealthy parentage, and educated in a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada; a poor man, in 1666. He was a man of daring genius,

and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. He was granted a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. In 1669 he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois confederacy, at Onondaga, New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio river to the falls at Louisville. For many years previous, it must be remembered, missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest through Canada on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara river, which entirely closed this latter route to the upper lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through Ottawa river to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French river, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, we have an explanation of the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the upper lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara river and the lower lakes to Canada commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in his wonderful achievements, and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown, and a body of troops, by which he repulsed the Iroquois and opened passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to build a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and united with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his success in opening new channels of commerce. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa, he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of

small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his men, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were permanently ended.

LASALLE'S ASSASSINATION.

Again visiting the Illinois in the year 1682, LaSalle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. He erected a standard upon which he inscribed the arms of France, and took formal possession of the whole valley of this mighty river in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, and in honor of whom he named the country Louisiana. LaSalle then returned to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet of immigrants for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which they intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed rude huts and stockades on the shore for the protection of his followers, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois. With some twenty of his men they filed out of their fort on the 12th of January, 1687, and after the parting,—which was one of sighs, of tears, and of embraces, all seeming intuitively to know that they should see each other no more,—they started on their disastrous journey. Two of the party, Du Haut and Leotot, when on a hunting expedition in company with a nephew of LaSalle, assassinated him while asleep. The long absence of his nephew caused LaSalle to go in search of him. On approaching the murderers of his nephew, they fired upon him, killing him instantly. They then despoiled the body of its clothing, and left it to be devoured by the wild beasts of the forest. Thus, at the age of 43, perished one whose exploits have so greatly enriched the history of the New World. To estimate aright the marvels of his patient fortitude, one must follow on his track through the vast scene of his interminable journeyings, those thousands of weary miles of forest, marsh and river, where, again and again, in the bitterness of baffled striving, the untiring pilgrim pushed onward toward the goal he never was to attain. America owes him an enduring memory; for in this masculine figure, cast

in iron, she sees the heroic pioneer who guided her to the possession of her richest heritage.

Tonti, who had been stationed at the fort on the Illinois, learning of LaSalle's unsuccessful voyage, immediately started down the Mississippi to his relief. Reaching the Gulf, he found no traces of the colony. He then returned, leaving some of his men at the mouth of the Arkansas. These were discovered by the remnant of LaSalle's followers, who guided them to the fort on the Illinois, where they reported that LaSalle was in Mexico. The little band left at Fort St. Louis were finally destroyed by the Indians, and the murderers of LaSalle were shot. Thus ends the sad chapter of Robert Cavalier de LaSalle's exploration.

FRENCH OCCUPATION.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first mission in Illinois, as we have already seen, was commenced by Marquette in April, 1675. He called the religious society which he established the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and the town Kaskaskia. The first military occupation of the country was at Fort Crevecoeur, erected in 1680; but there is no evidence that a settlement was commenced there, or at Peoria, on the lake above, at that early date. The first settlement of which there is any authentic account was commenced with the building of Fort St. Louis on the Illinois river in 1682; but this was soon abandoned. The oldest permanent settlement, not only in Illinois, but in the valley of the Mississippi, is at Kaskaskia, situated six miles above the mouth of the Kaskaskia river. This was settled in 1690 by the removal of the mission from old Kaskaskia, or Ft. St. Louis, on the Illinois river. Cahokia was settled about the same time. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders traveled down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. It was removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes. Illinois came into possession of the French in 1682, and was a dependency of Canada and a part of Louisiana. During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population

probably never exceeded ten thousand. To the year 1730 the following five distinct settlements were made in the territory of Illinois, numbering, in population, 140 French families, about 600 "converted" Indians, and many traders; Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia river six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. Fort Chartres was built under the direction of the Mississippi Company in 1718, and was for a time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois, and the most impregnable fortress in North America. It was also the center of wealth and fashion in the West. For about eighty years the French retained peaceable possession of Illinois. Their amiable disposition and tact of ingratiating themselves with the Indians enabled them to escape almost entirely the broils which weakened and destroyed other colonies. Whether exploring remote rivers or traversing hunting grounds in pursuit of game, in the social circle or as participants in the religious exercises of the church, the red men became their associates and were treated with the kindness and consideration of brothers. For more than a hundred years peace between the white man and the red was unbroken, and when at last this reign of harmony terminated it was not caused by the conciliatory Frenchman, but by the blunt and sturdy Anglo-Saxon. During this century, or until the country was occupied by the English, no regular court was ever held. When, in 1765, the country passed into the hands of the English, many of the French, rather than submit to a change in their institutions, preferred to leave their homes and seek a new abode. There are, however, at the present time a few remnants of the old French stock in the State, who still retain to a great extent the ancient habits and customs of their fathers.

THE MISSISSIPPI COMPANY.

During the earliest period of French occupation of this country, M. Tonti, LaSalle's attendant, was commander-in-chief of all the territory embraced between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, and extending east and west of the Mississippi as far as his ambition or imagination pleased to allow. He spent twenty-one years in establishing forts and organizing the first settlements of Illinois. Sep-

tember 14, 1712, the French government granted a monopoly of all the trade and commerce of the country to M. Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, who established a trading company in Illinois, and it was by this means that the early settlements became permanent and others established. Crozat surrendered his charter in 1717, and the Company of the West, better known as the Mississippi Company, was organized, to aid and assist the banking system of John Law, the most famous speculator of modern times, and perhaps at one time the wealthiest private individual the world has ever known; but his treasure was transitory. Under the Company of the West a branch was organized called the Company of St. Philip's, for the purpose of working the rich silver mines supposed to be in Illinois, and Philip Renault was appointed as its agent. In 1719 he sailed from France with two hundred miners, laborers and mechanics. During 1719 the Company of the West was by royal order united with the Royal Company of the Indies, and had the influence and support of the crown, who was deluded by the belief that immense wealth would flow into the empty treasury of France. This gigantic scheme, one of the most extensive and wonderful bubbles ever blown up to astonish, deceive and ruin thousands of people, was set in operation by the fertile brain of John Law. Law was born in Scotland in 1671, and so rapid had been his career that at the age of twenty-three he was a "bankrupt, an adulterer, a murderer and an exiled outlaw." But he possessed great financial ability, and by his agreeable and attractive manners, and his enthusiastic advocacy of his schemes, he succeeded in inflaming the imagination of the mercurial Frenchmen, whose greed for gain led them to adopt any plans for obtaining wealth.

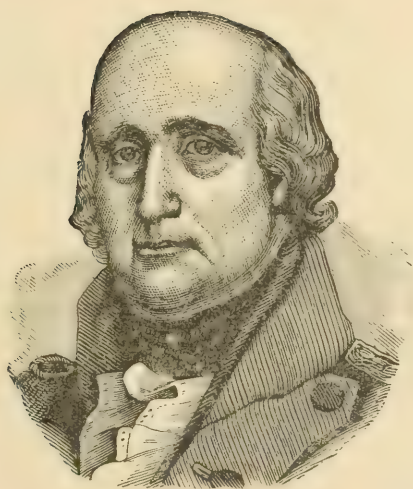
Law arrived in Paris with two and a half millions of francs, which he had gained at the gambling table, just at the right time. Louis XIV. had just died and left as a legacy empty coffers and an immense public debt. Every thing and everybody was taxed to the last penny to pay even the interest. All the sources of industry were dried up; the very wind which wafted the barks of commerce seemed to have died away under the pressure of the time; trade stood still; the merchant, the trader, the artificer, once flourishing in affluence, were transformed into clamorous beggars. The life-blood that animated the kingdom was stagnated in all its arteries, and the danger of an awful crisis became such that

the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy. At this critical juncture John Law arrived and proposed his grand scheme of the Mississippi Company; 200,000 shares of stock at 500 livres each were at first issued. This sold readily and great profits were realized. More stock was issued, speculation became rife, the fever seized everybody, and the wildest speculating frenzy pervaded the whole nation. Illinois was thought to contain vast and rich mines of minerals. Kaskaskia, then scarcely more than the settlement of a few savages, was spoken of as an emporium of the most extensive traffic, and as rivaling some of the cities of Europe in refinement, fashion and religious culture. Law was in the zenith of his glory, and the people in the zenith of their infatuation. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, were at once filled with visions of untold wealth, and every age, set, rank and condition were buying and selling stocks. Law issued stock again and again, and readily sold until 2,235,000,000 livres were in circulation, equaling about \$450,000,000. While confidence lasted an impetus was given to trade never before known. An illusory policy everywhere prevailed, and so dazzled the eye that none could see in the horizon the dark cloud announcing the approaching storm. Law at the time was the most influential man in Europe. His house was beset from morning till night with eager applicants for stock. Dukes, marquises and counts, with their wives and daughters, waited for hours in the street below his door. Finding his residence too small, he changed it for the Place Vendome, whither the crowd followed him, and the spacious square had the appearance of a public market. The boulevards and public gardens were forsaken, and the Place Vendome became the most fashionable place in Paris; and he was unable to wait upon even one-tenth part of his applicants. The bubble burst after a few years, scattering ruin and distress in every direction. Law, a short time previous the most popular man in Europe, fled to Brussels, and in 1729 died in Venice, in obscurity and poverty.

ENGLISH RULE.

As early as 1750 there could be perceived the first throes of the revolution, which gave a new master and new institutions to Illinois. France claimed the whole valley of the Mississippi, and England the right to extend her possessions westward as far as she might desire. Through colonial controversies the two mother

countries were precipitated into a bloody war within the Northwestern Territory, George Washington firing the first gun of the military struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the French not only in Illinois but in North America. The French evinced a determination to retain control of the territory bordering the Ohio and Mississippi from Canada to the Gulf, and so long as the English colonies were confined to the sea-coast there was little reason for controversy. As the English, however, became acquainted with this beautiful and fertile portion of our country, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter claim to the soil. The French established numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, and in order to establish also their claims to jurisdiction over the country they carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the Governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped by arms from England. The French anticipated the English and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The Governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post and demand an explanation. This resolution of the Governor brought into the history of our country for the first time the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out on Nov. 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned Jan. 6, 1754. The struggle commenced and continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on the 10th of October, 1765, the ensign of France was replaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French. At this time the colonies of the Atlantic seaboard were assembled in preliminary congress at New York, dreaming of liberty and independence for the continent; and Washington, who led the expedition against the French for the English king, in less than ten years was commanding the forces opposed to the English tyrant. Illinois, besides being constructively a part of Florida for over one hundred years, during which time no Spaniard set foot upon her soil or rested his eyes upon her beautiful plains, for nearly ninety years had been in the actual occupation of the French, their puny settlements slumbering quietly in colonial dependence on the distant waters of the Kaskaskia, Illinois and Wabash.

GEN. CLARK'S EXPLOITS.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under English rule, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war the British held every post of importance in the West. While the colonists of the East were maintaining a fierce struggle with the armies of England, their western frontiers were ravaged by merciless butcheries of Indian warfare. The jealousy of the savage was aroused to action by the rapid extension of American settlement westward and the improper influence exerted by a number of military posts garrisoned by British troops. To prevent indiscriminate slaughters arising from these causes, Illinois became the theater of some of the most daring exploits connected with American history. The hero of the achievements by which this beautiful land was snatched as a gem from the British Crown, was George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan; he also knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and therefore was convinced that if the British could be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Having convinced himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlement might easily succeed, he repaired to the capital of Virginia, arriving Nov. 5, 1777. While he was on his way, fortunately, Burgoyne was defeated (Oct. 17), and the spirits of the colonists were thereby greatly encouraged. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. After satisfying the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his project, he received two sets of instructions,—one secret, the

other open. The latter authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, and serve three months after their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

HE TAKES KASKASKIA.

With these instructions Col. Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Holstein and Captains Helm and Bowman to other localities to enlist men; but none of them succeeded in raising the required number. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the expedition. With these companies and several private volunteers Clark commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present cities of Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind. Here, after having completed his arrangements and announced to the men their real destination, he left a small garrison; and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, they floated down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi river and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received good items of information: one that an alliance had been formed between France and the United States, and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants at the various frontier posts had been led by the British to believe that the "Long Knives," or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly, if treated with unexpected lenity. The march to Kaskaskia was made through a hot July sun, they arriving on the evening of the 4th of July, 1778. They captured the fort near the village and soon after the village itself, by surprise, and without the loss of

a single man and without killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working on the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would; also he would protect them against any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect; and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked-for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms; and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered and gladly placed themselves under his protection.

In the person of M. Gibault, priest of Kaskaskia, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the post next in importance to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted this offer, and July 14th, in company with a fellow-townsmen, Gibault started on his mission of peace. On the 1st of August he returned with the cheerful intelligence that everything was peaceably adjusted at Vincennes in favor of the Americans. During the interval, Col. Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, and sent word to have a fort (which proved the germ of Louisville) erected at the falls of the Ohio.

While the American commander was thus negotiating with the Indians, Hamilton, the British Governor of Detroit, heard of Clark's invasion, and was greatly incensed because the country which he had in charge should be wrested from him by a few ragged militia. He therefore hurriedly collected a force, marched by way of the Wabash, and appeared before the fort at Vincennes. The inhabitants made an effort to defend the town, and when Hamilton's forces arrived, Captain Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans in the fort. These men had been sent by Clark. The latter charged a cannon and placed it in the open gateway, and the Captain stood by it with a lighted match and cried out, as Hamilton came in hailing distance, "Halt!" The British officer, not

knowing the strength of the garrison, stopped, and demanded the surrender of the fort. Helm exclaimed, "No man shall enter here till I know the terms." Hamilton responded, "You shall have the honors of war." The entire garrison consisted of one officer and one private.

VINCENNES CAPTURED.

On taking Kaskaskia, Clark made a prisoner of Rocheblave, commander of the place, and got possession of all his written instructions for the conduct of the war. From these papers he received important information respecting the plans of Col. Hamilton, Governor at Detroit, who was intending to make a vigorous and concerted attack upon the frontier. After arriving at Vincennes, however, he gave up his intended campaign for the winter, and trusting to his distance from danger and to the difficulty of approaching him, sent off his Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio, and to annoy the Americans in all ways. Thus he sat quietly down to pass the winter with only about eighty soldiers, but secure, as he thought, from molestation. But he evidently did not realize the character of the men with whom he was contending. Clark, although he could muster only one hundred and thirty men, determined to take advantage of Hamilton's weakness and security, and attack him as the only means of saving himself; for unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Accordingly, about the beginning of February, 1779, he dispatched a small galley which he had fitted out, mounted with two four-pounders and four swivels and manned with a company of soldiers, and carrying stores for his men, with orders to force her way up the Wabash, to take her station a few miles below Vincennes, and to allow no person to pass her. He himself marched with his little band, and spent sixteen days in traversing the country from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, passing with incredible fatigue through woods and marshes. He was five days in crossing the bottom lands of the Wabash; and for five miles was frequently up to the breast in water. After overcoming difficulties which had been thought insurmountable, he appeared before the place and completely surprised it. The inhabitants readily submitted, but Hamilton at first defended himself in the fort. Next day, however, he surrendered himself and his garrison prisoners-of-war. By his activity in encouraging the hostilities of the Indians and by the revolting enormities perpetrated by

those savages, Hamilton had rendered himself so obnoxious that he was thrown in prison and put in irons. During his command of the British frontier posts he offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of the Americans they would bring him, and earned in consequence thereof the title, "Hair-Buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

The services of Clark proved of essential advantage to his countrymen. They disconcerted the plans of Hamilton, and not only saved the western frontier from depredations by the savages, but also greatly cooled the ardor of the Indians for carrying on a contest in which they were not likely to be the gainers. Had it not been for this small army, a union of all the tribes from Maine to Georgia against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed.

ILLINOIS.

COUNTY OF ILLINOIS.

In October, 1778, after the successful campaign of Col. Clark, the assembly of Virginia erected the conquered country, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, into the County of Illinois, which was doubtless the largest county in the world, exceeding in its dimensions the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. To speak more definitely, it contained the territory now embraced in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. On the 12th of December, 1778, John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Commandant of this county by Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, and accordingly, also, the first of Illinois County.

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Illinois continued to form a part of Virginia until March 1, 1784, when that State ceded all the territory north of the Ohio to the United States. Immediately the general Government proceeded to establish a form of government for the settlers in the territories thus ceded. This form continued until the passage of the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory. No man can study the secret history of this ordinance and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye the des-

tinies of these unborn States. American legislation has never achieved anything more admirable, as an internal government, than this comprehensive ordinance. Its provisions concerning the distribution of property, the principles of civil and religious liberty which it laid at the foundation of the communities since established, and the efficient and simple organization by which it created the first machinery of civil society, are worthy of all the praise that has ever been given them.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern Territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that

once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

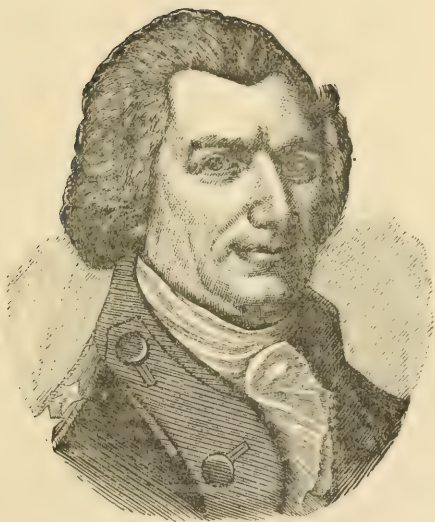
1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or

the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

SYMPATHY WITH SLAVERY.

With all this timely aid it was, however, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. That portion was also settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt, and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

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bring their slaves if they would give them an opportunity to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State within sixty days, or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men were fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States, just as the laws for the inspection of flax and wool were imported when there was neither in the State.

ST. CLAIR, GOVERNOR OF NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

On October 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was, by Congress, elected Governor of this vast territory. St. Clair was born in Scotland and emigrated to America in 1755. He served in the French and English war, and was major general in the Revolution. In 1786 he was elected to Congress and chosen President of that body.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

After the division of the Northwestern Territory Illinois became one of the counties of the Territory of Indiana, from which it was separated by an act of Congress Feb. 3, 1809, forming the Territory of Illinois, with a population estimated at 9,000, and then included the present State of Wisconsin. It was divided, at the time, into two counties,—St. Clair and Randolph. John Boyle, of Kentucky, was appointed Governor, by the President, James Madison, but declining, Ninian Edwards, of the same State, was then appointed and served with distinction; and after the organization of Illinois as a State he served in the same capacity, being its third Governor.

WAR OF 1812. THE OUTBREAK.

For some years previous to the war between the United States and England in 1812, considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians. Marauding bands of savages would attack small settlements and inhumanly butcher all the inhabitants, and mutilate their dead bodies. To protect themselves, the settlers organized companies of rangers, and erected block houses and stockades in every settlement. The largest, strongest and best one of these was Fort Russell, near the present village of Edwardsville. This stockade

was made the main rendezvous for troops and military stores, and Gov. Edwards, who during the perilous times of 1812, when Indian hostilities threatened on every hand, assumed command of the Illinois forces, established his headquarters at this place. The Indians were incited to many of these depredations by English emissaries, who for years continued their dastardly work of "setting the red men, like dogs, upon the whites."

In the summer of 1811 a peace convention was held with the Pottawatomies at Peoria, when they promised that peace should prevail; but their promises were soon broken. Tecumseh, the great warrior, and fit successor of Pontiac, started in the spring of 1811, to arouse the Southern Indians to war against the whites. The purpose of this chieftain was well known to Gov. Harrison, of Indiana Territory, who determined during Tecumseh's absence to strike and disperse the hostile forces collected at Tippecanoe. This he successfully did on Nov. 7, winning the sobriquet of "Tippecanoe," by which he was afterwards commonly known. Several peace councils were held, at which the Indians promised good behavior, but only to deceive the whites. Almost all the savages of the Northwest were thoroughly stirred up and did not desire peace. The British agents at various points, in anticipation of a war with the United States, sought to enlist the favor of the savages by distributing to them large supplies of arms, ammunition and other goods.

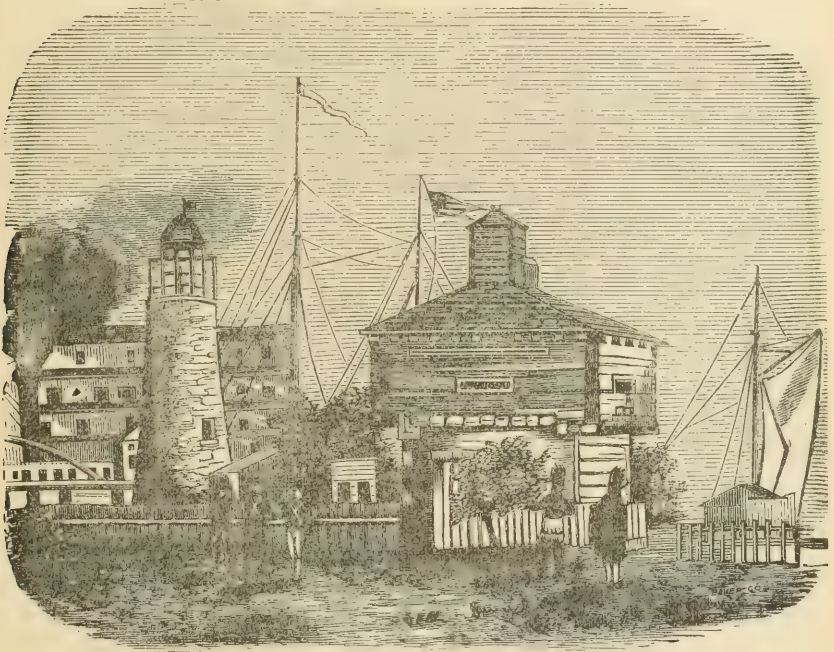
The English continued their insults to our flag upon the high seas, and their government refusing to relinquish its offensive course, all hopes of peace and safe commercial relations were abandoned, and Congress, on the 19th of June, 1812, formally declared war against Great Britain. In Illinois the threatened Indian troubles had already caused a more thorough organization of the militia and greater protection by the erection of forts. As intimated, the Indians took the war-path long before the declaration of hostilities between the two civilized nations, committing great depredations, the most atrocious of which was the

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812 between the United States and England, the greatest, as well as the most revolting, massacre of whites that ever occurred in Illinois, was perpetrated by the Pottawatomie Indians, at Fort Dearborn. This fort was built by the Government, in 1804, on the south side of the Chicago river, and was garrisoned

by 54 men under command of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm and Ensign Ronan; Dr. Voorhees, surgeon. The residents at the post at that time were the wives of officers Heald and Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadians. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them.

On the 7th of August, 1812, arrived the order from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all United States property to the Indians. Chicago was so deep in the wilderness



OLD FORT DEARBORN.

that this was the first intimation the garrison received of the declaration of war made on the 19th of June. The Indian chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald not to evacuate, and that if he should decide to do so, it be done immediately, and by forced marches elude the concentration of the savages before the news could be circulated among them. To this most excellent advice the Captain gave no heed, but on the 12th held a council with

the Indians, apprising them of the orders received, and offering a liberal reward for an escort of Pottawatomies to Fort Wayne. The Indians, with many professions of friendship, assented to all he proposed, and promised all he required. The remaining officers refused to join in the council, for they had been informed that treachery was designed,—that the Indians intended to murder those in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. The port holes were open, displaying cannons pointing directly upon the council. This action, it is supposed, prevented a massacre at that time.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Capt. Heald not to confide in their promises, or distribute the arms and ammunitions among them, for it would only put power in their hands to destroy the whites. This argument, true and excellent in itself, was now certainly inopportune, and would only incense the treacherous foe. But the Captain resolved to follow it, and accordingly on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property, the arms were broken, and the barrels of whisky, of which there was a large quantity, were rolled quietly through the sally-port, their heads knocked in and their contents emptied into the river. On that night the lurking red-skins crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of the promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river, and the Indians asserted that such an abundance of “fire-water” had been emptied into the river as to make it taste “groggy.” Many of them drank of it freely.

On the 14th the desponding garrison was somewhat cheered by the arrival of Capt. Wells, with 15 friendly Miamis. Capt. Wells heard at Fort Wayne of the order to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and knowing the hostile intentions of the Indians, made a rapid march through the wilderness to protect, if possible, his niece, Mrs. Heald, and the officers and the garrison from certain destruction. But he came too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the following morning.

The fatal morning of the 16th at length dawned brightly on the world. The sun shone in unclouded splendor upon the glassy waters of Lake Michigan. At 9 A. M., the party moved out of the southern gate of the fort, in military array. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul. Capt.

Wells, with his face blackened after the manner of the Indians, led the advance guard at the head of his friendly Miamis, the garrison with loaded arms, the baggage wagons with the sick, and the women and children following, while the Pottawatomie Indians, about 500 in number, who had pledged their honor to escort the whites in safety to Fort Wayne, brought up the rear. The party took the road along the lake shore. On reaching the range of sand-hills separating the beach from the prairie, about one mile and a half from the fort, the Indians defiled to the right into the prairie, bringing the sand-hills between them and the whites. This divergence was scarcely effected when Capt. Wells, who had kept in advance with his Indians, rode furiously back and exclaimed, "They are about to attack us. Form instantly and charge upon them!" These words were scarcely uttered before a volley of balls from Indian muskets was poured in upon them. The troops were hastily formed into line, and charged up the bank. One veteran of 70 fell as they ascended. The Indians were driven back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged by 54 soldiers, 12 civilians, and three or four women—the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset—against 500 Indian warriors. The whites behaved gallantly, and sold their lives dearly. They fought desperately until two-thirds of their number were slain; the remaining 27 surrendered. And now the most sickening and heart-rending butchery of this calamitous day was committed by a young savage, who assailed one of the baggage wagons containing 12 children, every one of which fell beneath his murderous tomahawk. When Capt. Wells, who with the others had become prisoner, beheld this scene at a distance, he exclaimed in a tone loud enough to be heard by the savages, "If this be your game, I can kill too;" and turning his horse, started for the place where the Indians had left their squaws and children. The Indians hotly pursued, but he avoided their deadly bullets for a time. Soon his horse was killed and he severely wounded. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. But an enraged warrior stabbed him in the back, and he fell dead. His heart was afterwards taken out, cut in pieces and distributed among the tribes. Billy Caldwell, a half-breed Wyandot, well-known in Chicago long afterward, buried his remains the next day. Wells street in Chicago, perpetuates his memory.

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. A wife of one of the soldiers, who had frequently heard that the Indians subjected their prisoners to tortures worse than death, resolved not to be taken alive, and continued fighting until she was literally cut to pieces. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian, and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought bravely, receiving several wounds. Though faint from loss of blood, she managed to keep in her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." The arm of the savage fell, and the life of this heroic woman was saved. Mrs. Helm had an encounter with a stalwart Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same time she seized the savage round the neck and endeavored to get his scalping-knife which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling, she was dragged from his grasp by another and an older Indian. The latter bore her, struggling and resisting, to the lake and plunged her in. She soon perceived it was not his intention to drown her, because he held her in such a position as to keep her head out of the water. She recognized him to be a celebrated chief called Black Partridge. When the firing ceased she was conducted up the sand-bank.

SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS.

The prisoners were taken back to the Indian camp, when a new scene of horror was enacted. The wounded not being included in the terms of the surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, nearly all the wounded were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British general. In the stipulation of surrender, Capt. Heald had not particularly mentioned the wounded. These helpless sufferers, on reaching the Indian camp, were therefore regarded by the brutal savages as fit subjects upon which to display their cruelty and satisfy their desire for blood. Referring to the terrible butchery of the prisoners, in an account given by Mrs. Helm, she says: "An old squaw, infuriated by the loss of friends or excited by the sanguinary scenes around her, seemed possessed of demoniac fury. She seized a stable-fork and assaulted one miserable victim, who lay

groaning and writhing in the agonies of his wounds, aggravated by the scorching beams of the sun. With a delicacy of feeling, scarcely to have been expected under such circumstances, Wan-bee-nee-wan stretched a mat across two poles, between me and this dreadful scene. I was thus spared, in some degree, a view of its horrors, although I could not entirely close my ears to the cries of the sufferer. The following night five more of the wounded prisoners were tomahawked."

KINZIE FAMILY SAVED.

That evening, about sundown, a council of chiefs was held to decide the fate of the prisoners, and it was agreed to deliver them



OLD KINZIE HOUSE.

to the British commander at Detroit. After dark, many warriors from a distance came into camp, who were thirsting for blood, and were determined to murder the prisoners regardless of the terms of surrender. Black Partridge, with a few of his friends, surrounded Kinzie's house to protect the inmates from the tomahawks of the bloodthirsty savages. Soon a band of hostile warriors rushed by them into the house, and stood with tomahawks and scalping-knives, awaiting the signal from their chief to commence the work of death.

Black Partridge said to Mrs. Kinzie: "We are doing everything in our power to save you, but all is now lost; you and your friends, together with all the prisoners of the camp, will now be slain." At that moment a canoe was heard approaching the shore, when Black Partridge ran down to the river, trying in the darkness to make out the new comers, and at the same time shouted, "Who are you?" In the bow of the approaching canoe stood a tall, manly personage, with a rifle in his hand. He jumped ashore exclaiming, "I am Sau-ga-nash." "Then make all speed to the house; our friends are in danger, and you only can save them." It was Billy Caldwell, the half-breed Wyandot. He hurried forward, entered the house with a resolute step, deliberately removed his accouterments, placed his rifle behind the door, and saluted the Indians: "How now, my friends! a good day to you. I was told there were enemies here, but am glad to find only friends." Diverted by the coolness of his manner, they were ashamed to avow their murderous purpose, and simply asked for some cotton goods to wrap their dead, for burial. And thus, by his presence of mind, Caldwell averted the murder of the Kinzie family and the prisoners. The latter, with their wives and children, were dispersed among the Pottawatomie tribes along the Illinois, Rock and Wabash rivers, and some to Milwaukee. The most of them were ransomed at Detroit the following spring. A part of them, however, remained in captivity another year.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their successes, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 days' rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late

at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis Whiteside. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection, the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

AN INDIAN KILLED.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired. Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterwards restored to her nation.

TOWN BURNED.

On rearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of

provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

About the time Gov. Edwards started with his little band against the Indians, Gen. Hopkins, with 2,000 Kentucky riflemen, left Vincennes to cross the prairies of Illinois and destroy the Indian villages along the Illinois river. Edwards, with his rangers, expected to act in concert with Gen. Hopkins' riflemen. After marching 80 or 90 miles into the enemy's country, Gen. Hopkins' men became dissatisfied, and on Oct. 20 the entire army turned and retreated homeward before even a foe had been met. After the victory of the Illinois rangers they heard nothing of Gen. Hopkins and his 2,000 mounted Kentucky riflemen; and apprehensive that a large force of warriors would be speedily collected, it was deemed prudent not to protract their stay, and accordingly the retrograde march was commenced the very day of the attack.

PEORIA BURNED.

The force of Capt. Craig, in charge of the provision boats, was not idle during this time. They proceeded to Peoria, where they were fired on by ten Indians during the night, who immediately fled. Capt. Craig discovered, at daylight, their tracks leading up into the French town. He inquired of the French their whereabouts, who denied all knowledge of them, and said they "had heard or seen nothing;" but he took the entire number prisoners, burned and destroyed Peoria, and bore the captured inhabitants away on his boats to a point below the present city of Alton, where he landed and left them in the woods,—men, women, and children,—in the inclement month of November, without shelter, and without food other than the slender stores they had themselves gathered up before their departure. They found their way to St. Louis in an almost starving condition. The burning of Peoria and taking its inhabitants prisoners, on the mere suspicion that they sympathized with the Indians, was generally regarded as a needless, if not wanton, act of military power.



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEF.

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SECOND EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

In the early part of 1813, the country was put in as good defense as the sparse population admitted. In spite of the precaution taken, numerous depredations and murders were committed by the Indians, which again aroused the whites, and another expedition was sent against the foe, who had collected in large numbers in and around Peoria. This army was composed of about 900 men, collected from both Illinois and Missouri, and under command of Gen. Howard. They marched across the broad prairies of Illinois to Peoria, where there was a small stockade in charge of United States troops. Two days previously the Indians made an attack on the fort, but were repulsed. Being in the enemy's country, knowing their stealthy habits, and the troops at no time observing a high degree of discipline, many unnecessary night alarms occurred, yet the enemy were far away. The army marched up the lake to Chillicothe, burning on its way two deserted villages. At the present site of Peoria the troops remained in camp several weeks. While there they built a fort, which they named in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who with his brave Virginians wrested Illinois from the English during the Revolutionary struggle. This fort was destroyed by fire in 1818. It gave a name to Peoria which it wore for several years. After the building of Fort Crevecoeur, in 1680, Peoria lake was very familiar to Western travel and history; but there is no authentic account of a permanent European settlement there until 1778, when Laville de Meillet, named after its founder, was started. Owing to the quality of the water and its greater salubrity, the location was changed to the present site of Peoria, and by 1796 the old had been entirely abandoned for the new village. After its destruction in 1812 it was not settled again until 1819, and then by American pioneers, though in 1813 Fort Clark was built there.

EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

The second campaign against the Indians at Peoria closed without an engagement, or even a sight of the enemy, yet great was the benefit derived from it. It showed to the Indians the power and resources of his white foe. Still the calendar of the horrible deeds of butchery of the following year is long and bloody. A joint expedition again moved against the Indians in 1814, under Gov.

Clark of Missouri. This time they went up the Mississippi in barges, Prairie du Chien being the point of destination. There they found a small garrison of British troops, which, however, soon fled, as did the inhabitants, leaving Clark in full possession. He immediately set to work and erected Fort Shelby. The Governor returned to St. Louis, leaving his men in peaceable possession of the place, but a large force of British and Indians came down upon them, and the entire garrison surrendered. In the mean time Gen. Howard sent 108 men to strengthen the garrison. Of this number 66 were Illinois rangers, under Capts. Rector and Riggs, who occupied two boats. The remainder were with Lieut. Campbell.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

At Rock Island Campbell was warned to turn back, as an attack was contemplated. The other boats passed on up the river and were some two miles ahead when Campbell's barge was struck by a strong gale which forced it against a small island near the Illinois shore. Thinking it best to lie to till the wind abated, sentinels were stationed while the men went ashore to cook breakfast. At this time a large number of Indians on the main shore under Black Hawk commenced an attack. The savages in canoes passed rapidly to the island, and with a war-whoop rushed upon the men, who retreated and sought refuge in the barge. A battle of brisk musketry now ensued between the few regulars aboard the stranded barge and the hordes of Indians under cover of trees on the island, with severe loss to the former. Meanwhile Capt. Rector and Riggs, ahead with their barges, seeing the smoke of battle, attempted to return; but in the strong gale Riggs' boat became unmanageable and was stranded on the rapids. Rector, to avoid a similar disaster, let go his anchor. The rangers, however, opened with good aim and telling effect upon the savages. The unequal combat having raged for some time and about closing, the commander's barge, with many wounded and several dead on board,—among the former of whom, very badly, was Campbell himself,—was discovered to be on fire. Now Rector and his brave Illinois rangers, comprehending the horrid situation, performed, without delay, as cool and heroic a deed—and did it well—as ever imperiled the life of mortal man. In the howling gale, in full view of hundreds of infuriated savages, and within range of their rifles, they deliberately raised anchor,

lightened their barge by casting overboard quantities of provisions, and guided it with the utmost labor down the swift current, to the windward of the burning barge, and under the galling fire of the enemy rescued all the survivors, and removed the wounded and dying to their vessel. This was a deed of noble daring and as heroic as any performed during the war in the West. Rector hurried with his over-crowded vessel to St. Louis.

It was now feared that Riggs and his company were captured and sacrificed by the savages. His vessel, which was strong and well armed, was for a time surrounded by the Indians, but the whites on the inside were well sheltered. The wind becoming allayed in the evening, the boat, under cover of the night, glided safely down the river without the loss of a single man.

STILL ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Notwithstanding the disastrous termination of the two expeditions already sent out, during the year 1814, still another was projected. It was under Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterward President. Rector and Whiteside, with the Illinoisan, were in command of boats. The expedition passed Rock Island unmolested, when it was learned the country was not only swarming with Indians, but that the English were there in command with a detachment of regulars and artillery. The advanced boats in command of Rector, Whiteside and Hempstead, turned about and began to descend the rapids, fighting with great gallantry the hordes of the enemy, who were pouring their fire into them from the shore at every step.

Near the mouth of Rock river Maj. Taylor anchored his fleet out in the Mississippi. During the night the English planted a battery of six pieces down at the water's edge, to sink or disable the boats, and filled the islands with red-skins to butcher the whites, who might, unarmed, seek refuge there. But in this scheme they were frustrated. In the morning Taylor ordered all the force, except 20 boatmen on each vessel, to the upper island to dislodge the enemy. The order was executed with great gallantry, the island scoured, many of the savages killed, and the rest driven to the lower island. In the meantime the British cannon told with effect upon the fleet. The men rushed back and the boats were dropped down the stream out of range of the cannon. Capt. Rector was now ordered with his company to make a sortie on the lower island, which he did,

driving the Indians back among the willows; but they being re-inforced, in turn hurled Rector back upon the sand-beach.

A council of officers called by Taylor had by this time decided that their force was too small to contend with the enemy, who outnumbered them three to one, and the boats were in full retreat down the river. As Rector attempted to get under way his boat grounded, and the savages, with demoniac yells, surrounded it, when a most desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The gallant ranger, Samuel Whiteside, observing the imminent peril of his brave Illinois comrade, went immediately to his rescue, who but for his timely aid would undoubtedly have been overpowered, with all his force, and murdered.

Thus ended the last, like the two previous expeditions up the Mississippi during the war of 1812, in defeat and disaster. The enemy was in undisputed possession of all the country north of the Illinois river, and the prospects respecting those territories boded nothing but gloom. With the approach of winter, however, Indian depredations ceased to be committed, and the peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war.

ILLINOIS AS A STATE.

ORGANIZATION.

In January of 1818 the Territorial Legislature forwarded to Nathaniel Pope, delegate in Congress from Illinois, a petition praying for admission into the national Union as a State. On April 18th of the same year Congress passed the enabling act, and Dec. 3, after the State government had been organized and Gov. Bond had signed the Constitution, Congress by a resolution declared Illinois to be "one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects."

The ordinance of 1787 declared that there should be at least three States carved out of the Northwestern Territory. The boundaries of the three, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, were fixed by this law. Congress reserved the power, however, of forming two other States out of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southern boundary of Lake Michigan. It was generally conceded that this line would be the northern boundary of Illinois;

but as this would give the State no coast on Lake Michigan; and rob her of the port of Chicago and the northern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan canal which was then contemplated, Judge Pope had the northern boundary moved fifty miles further north.

BOUNDARY CHANGED.

Not only is Illinois indebted to Nathaniel Pope for the port where now enter and depart more vessels during the year than in any other port in the world, for the northern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan canal, and for the lead mines at Galena, but the nation, the undivided Union, is largely indebted to him for its perpetuity. It was he,—his foresight, statesmanship and energy,—that bound our confederated Union with bands of iron that can never be broken. The geographical position of Illinois, with her hundreds of miles of water-courses, is such as to make her the key to the grand arch of Northern and Southern States. Extending from the great chain of lakes on the north, with snow and ice of the arctic region, to the cotton-fields of Tennessee; peopled, as it is, by almost all races, classes and conditions of the human family; guided by the various and diversified political, agricultural, religious and educational teachings common to both North and South,—Illinois can control, and has controlled, the destinies of our united and beloved republic. Pope seemingly foresaw that a struggle to dissolve the Union would be made. With a prophetic eye he looked down the stream of time for a half century and saw the great conflict between the South and North, caused by a determination to dissolve the confederation of States; and to preserve the Union, he gave to Illinois a lake coast.

Gov. Ford, in his *History of Illinois*, written in 1847, while speaking of this change of boundary and its influence upon our nation, says:

“What, then, was the duty of the national Government? Illinois was certain to be a great State, with any boundaries which that Government could give. Its great extent of territory, its unrivaled fertility of soil and capacity for sustaining a dense population, together with its commanding position, would in course of time give the new State a very controlling influence with her sister States situated upon the Western rivers, either in sustaining the federal Union as it is, or in dissolving it and establishing new governments. If left entirely upon the waters of these great rivers, it

was plain that, in case of threatened disruption, the interest of the new State would be to join a Southern and Western confederacy; but if a large portion of it could be made dependent upon the commerce and navigation of the great northern lakes, connected as they are with the Eastern States, a rival interest would be created to check the wish for a Western and Southern confederacy.

“It therefore became the duty of the national Government not only to make Illinois strong, but to raise an interest inclining and binding her to the Eastern and Northern portions of the Union. This could be done only through an interest in the lakes. At that time the commerce on the lakes was small, but its increase was confidently expected, and, indeed, it has exceeded all anticipations, and is yet only in its infancy. To accomplish this object effectually, it was not only necessary to give to Illinois the port of Chicago and a route for the canal, but a considerable coast on Lake Michigan, with a country back of it sufficiently extensive to contain a population capable of exerting a decided influence upon the councils of the State.

“There would, therefore, be a large commerce of the north, western and central portion of the State afloat on the lakes, for it was then foreseen that the canal would be made; and this alone would be like turning one of the many mouths of the Mississippi into Lake Michigan at Chicago. A very large commerce of the center and south would be found both upon the lakes and rivers. Associations in business, in interest, and of friendship would be formed, both with the North and the South. A State thus situated, having such a decided interest in the commerce, and in the preservation of the whole confederacy, can never consent to disunion; for the Union cannot be dissolved without a division and disruption of the State itself. These views, urged by Judge Pope, obtained the unqualified assent of the statesmen of 1818.

“These facts and views are worthy to be recorded in history as a standing and perpetual call upon Illinoisans of every age to remember the great trust which has been reposed in them, as the peculiar champions and guardians of the Union by the great men and patriot sages who adorned and governed this country in the earlier and better days of the Republic.”

During the dark and trying days of the Rebellion, well did she remember this sacred trust, to protect which two hundred thousand

of her sons went to the bloody field of battle, crowning their arms with the laurels of war, and keeping inviolate the solemn obligations bequeathed to them by their fathers.

FIRST CONSTITUTION.

In July and August of 1818 a convention was held at Kaskaskia for the purpose of drafting a constitution. This constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection, it being well known that they would approve it. It was about the first organic law of any State in the Union to abolish imprisonment for debt. The first election under the constitution was held on the third Thursday and the two succeeding days in September, 1818. Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard Lieutenant Governor. Their term of office extended four years. At this time the State was divided into fifteen counties, the population being about 40,000. Of this number by far the larger portion were from the Southern States. The salary of the Governor was \$1,000, while that of the Treasurer was \$500. The Legislature re-enacted, verbatim, the Territorial Code, the penalties of which were unnecessarily severe. Whipping, stocks and pillory were used for minor offenses, and for arson, rape, horse-stealing, etc., death by hanging was the penalty. These laws, however, were modified in 1821.

The Legislature first convened at Kaskaskia, the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years, both for the French and Americans. Provisions were made, however, for the removal of the seat of government by this Legislature. A place in the wilderness on the Kaskaskia river was selected and named Vandalia. From Vandalia it was removed to Springfield in the year 1837.

DERIVATION OF THE NAME ILLINOIS.

The name of this beautiful "Prairie State" is derived from *Illini*, an Indian word signifying superior men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of the manner in which the two races, the French and Indians, were intermixed during the early history of the country. The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil, whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great valley of the

Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in number and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois river, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

The low cognomen of "Sucker," as applied to Illinoisans, is said to have had its origin at the Galena lead mines. In an early day, when these extensive mines were being worked, men would run up the Mississippi river in steamboats in the spring, work the lead mines, and in the fall return, thus establishing, as was supposed, a similitude between their migratory habits and those of the fishy tribe called "Suckers." For this reason the Illinoisans have ever since been distinguished by the epithet "Suckers." Those who stayed at the mines over winter were mostly from Wisconsin, and were called "Badgers." One spring the Missourians poured into the mines in such numbers that the State was said to have taken a puke, and the offensive appellation of "Pukes" was afterward applied to all Missourians.

The southern part of the State, known as "Egypt," received this appellation because, being older, better settled and cultivated, grain was had in greater abundance than in the central and northern portion, and the immigrants of this region, after the manner of the children of Israel, went "thither to buy and to bring from thence that they might live and not die."

STATE BANK.

The Legislature, during the latter years of territorial existence, granted charters to several banks. The result was that paper money became very abundant, times flush, and credit unlimited; and everybody invested to the utmost limit of his credit, with confident expectation of realizing a handsome advance before the expiration of his credit, from the throng of immigrants then pouring into the country. By 1819 it became apparent that a day of reckoning would approach before their dreams of fortune could be realized. Banks everywhere began to waver, paper money became depreciated, and gold and silver driven out of the country. The Legislature sought to bolster up the times by incorporating the "Bank of Illinois," which, with several branches, was created by the session of 1821. This bank, being wholly supported by the credit of the State, was to issue one, two, three, five, ten and twenty-dollar

notes. It was the duty of the bank to advance, upon personal property, money to the amount of \$100, and a larger amount upon real estate. All taxes and public salaries could be paid in such bills; and if a creditor refused to take them, he had to wait three years longer before he could collect his debt. The people imagined that simply because the government had issued the notes, they would remain at par; and although this evidently could not be the case, they were yet so infatuated with their project as actually to request the United States government to receive them in payment for their public lands! Although there were not wanting men who, like John McLean, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, foresaw the dangers and evils likely to arise from the creation of such a bank, by far the greater part of the people were in favor of it. The new bank was therefore started. The new issue of bills by the bank of course only aggravated the evil, heretofore so grievously felt, of the absence of specie, so that the people were soon compelled to cut their bills in halves and quarters, in order to make small change in trade. Finally the paper currency so rapidly depreciated that three dollars in these bills were considered worth only one in specie, and the State not only did not increase its revenue, but lost full two-thirds of it, and expended three times the amount required to pay the expenses of the State government.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

In the spring of 1825 the brave and generous LaFayette visited Illinois, accepting the earnest invitation of the General Assembly, and an affectionately written letter of Gov. Cole's, who had formed his personal acquaintance in France in 1817. The General in reply said: "It has been my eager desire, and it is now my earnest intention, to visit the Western States, and particularly the State of Illinois. The feelings which your distant welcome could not fail to excite have increased that patriotic eagerness to admire on that blessed spot the happy and rapid results of republican institutions, public and domestic virtues. I shall, after the 22d of February (anniversary day), leave here for a journey to the Southern States, and from New Orleans to the Western States, so as to return to Boston on the 14th of June, when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument is to be laid,—a ceremony sacred to the whole Union and in which I have been engaged to act a peculiar and honorable part."

General LaFayette and suite, attended by a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, made a visit by the steamer Natchez to the ancient town of Kaskaskia. No military parade was attempted, but a multitude of patriotic citizens made him welcome. A reception was held, Gov. Cole delivering a glowing address of welcome. During the progress of a grand ball held that night, a very interesting interview took place between the honored General and an Indian squaw whose father had served under him in the Revolutionary war. The squaw, learning that the great white chief was to be at Kaskaskia on that night, had ridden all day, from early dawn till sometime in the night, from her distant home, to see the man whose name had been so often on her father's tongue, and with which she was so familiar. In identification of her claim to his distinguished acquaintance, she brought with her an old, worn letter which the General had written to her father, and which the Indian chief had preserved with great care, and finally bequeathed on his death-bed to his daughter as the most precious legacy he had to leave her.

By 12 o'clock at night Gen. LaFayette returned to his boat and started South. The boat was chartered by the State.

EARLY GOVERNORS.

In the year 1822 the term of office of the first Governor, Shadrach Bond, expired. Two parties sprung up at this time,—one favorable, the other hostile, to the introduction of slavery, each proposing a candidate of its own for Governor. Both parties worked hard to secure the election of their respective candidates; but the people at large decided, as they ever have been at heart, in favor of a free State. Edward Coles, an anti-slavery man, was elected, although a majority of the Legislature were opposed to him. The subject of principal interest during his administration was to make Illinois a slave State. The greatest effort was made in 1824, and the proposition was defeated at the polls by a majority of 1,800. The aggregate vote polled was 11,612, being about 6,000 larger than at the previous State election. African slaves were first introduced into Illinois in 1720 by Renault, a Frenchman.

Senator Duncan, afterward Governor, presented to the Legislature of 1824-5 a bill for the support of schools by a public tax; and William S. Hamilton presented another bill requiring a tax to be

used for the purpose of constructing and repairing the roads,—both of which bills passed and became laws. But although these laws conferred an incalculable benefit upon the public, the very name of a tax was so odious to the people that, rather than pay a tax of the smallest possible amount, they preferred working as they formerly did, five days during the year on the roads, and would allow their children to grow up without any instruction at all. Consequently both laws were abolished in 1826.

In the year 1826 the office of Governor became again vacant. Ninian Edwards, Adolphus F. Hubbard and Thomas C. Sloe were candidates. Edwards, though the successful candidate, had made himself many enemies by urging strict inquiries to be made into the corruption of the State bank, so that had it not been for his talents and noble personal appearance, he would most probably not have been elected. Hubbard was a man of but little personal merit. Of him tradition has preserved, among other curious sayings, a speech on a bill granting a bounty on wolf-scalps. This speech, delivered before the Legislature, is as follows: “Mr. Speaker, I rise before the question is put on this bill, to say a word for my constituents. Mr. Speaker, I have never seen a wolf. I cannot say that I am very well acquainted with the nature and habits of wolves. Mr. Speaker, I have said that I had never seen a wolf; but now I remember that once on a time, as Judge Brown and I were riding across the Bonpas prairie, we looked over the prairie about three miles, and Judge Brown said, ‘Hubbard, look! there goes a wolf;’ and I looked, and I looked, and I looked, and I said, ‘Judge, where?’ and he said, ‘There!’ And I looked again, and this time in the edge of a hazel thicket, about three miles across the prairie, I think I saw the wolf’s tail. Mr. Speaker, if I did not see a wolf that time, I think I never saw one; but I have heard much, and read more, about this animal. I have studied his natural history.

“By the bye, history is divided into two parts. There is first the history of the fabulous; and secondly, of the non-fabulous, or unknown age. Mr. Speaker, from all these sources of information I learn that the wolf is a very noxious animal; that he goes prowling about, seeking something to devour; that he rises up in the dead and secret hours of night, when all nature reposes in silent oblivion, and then commits the most terrible devastation upon the rising generation of hogs and sheep.

"Mr. Speaker, I have done; and I return my thanks to the house for their kind attention to my remarks."

Gov. Edwards was a large and well-made man, with a noble, princely appearance. Of him Gov. Ford says: "He never condescended to the common low art of electioneering. Whenever he went out among the people he arrayed himself in the style of a gentleman of the olden time, dressed in fine broadcloth, with short breeches, long stockings, and high, fair-topped boots; was drawn in a fine carriage driven by a negro; and for success he relied upon his speeches, which were delivered in great pomp and in style of diffuse and florid eloquence. When he was inaugurated in 1826, he appeared before the General Assembly wearing a golden-laced cloak, and with great pomp pronounced his first message to the houses of the Legislature."

GRAMMAR AND COOK CONTRASTED.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar, who was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1816, and held the position for about twenty years, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it: if it proves a failure, he could quote its record." When first honored with a seat in the Assembly, it is said that he lacked the apparel necessary for a member of the Legislature, and in order to procure them he and his sons gathered a large quantity of hazel-nuts, which were taken to the Ohio Saline and sold for cloth to make a coat and pantaloons. The cloth was the blue strouding commonly used by the Indians.

The neighboring women assembled to make up the garments; the cloth was measured every way,—across, lengthwise, and from corner to corner,—and still was found to be scant. It was at last concluded to make a very short, bob-tailed coat and a long pair of leggings, which being finished, Mr. Grammar started for the State capital. In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, in honor of whom Cook county was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy

Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford and Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him. He then came home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois.

The first mail route in the State was established in 1805. This was from Vincennes to Cahokia. In 1824 there was a direct mail route from Vandalia to Springfield. The first route from the central part of the State to Chicago was established in 1832, from Shelbyville. The difficulties and dangers encountered by the early mail carriers, in time of Indian troubles, were very serious. The bravery and ingenious devices of Harry Milton are mentioned with special commendation. When a boy, in 1812, he conveyed the mail on a wild French pony from Shawneetown to St. Louis, over swollen streams and through the enemy's country. So infrequent and irregular were the communications by mail a great part of the time, that to-day, even the remotest part of the United States is unable to appreciate it by example.

The first newspaper published in Illinois was the *Illinois Herald*, established at Kaskaskia by Mathew Duncan. There is some variance as to the exact time of its establishment. Gov. Reynolds claimed it was started in 1809. Wm. H. Brown, afterwards its editor, gives the date as 1814.

In 1831 the criminal code was first adapted to penitentiary punishment, ever since which time the old system of whipping and pillory for the punishment of criminals has been disused.

There was no legal rate of interest till 1830. Previously the rate often reached as high as 150 per cent., but was usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, then to 10, and lastly to 8 per cent.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

WINNEBAGO WAR.

The Indians, who for some years were on peaceful terms with the whites, became troublesome in 1827. The Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes and other tribes had been at war for more than a hundred years. In the summer of 1827 a war party of the Winnebagoes surprised a party of Chippewas and killed eight of them. Four

of the murderers were arrested and delivered to the Chippewas, by whom they were immediately shot. This was the first irritation of the Winnebagoes. Red Bird, a chief of this tribe, in order to avenge the execution of the four warriors of his own people, attacked the Chippewas, but was defeated; and being determined to satisfy his thirst for revenge by some means, surprised and killed several white men. Upon receiving intelligence of these murders, the whites who were working the lead mines in the vicinity of Galena formed a body of volunteers, and, re-inforced by a company of United States troops, marched into the country of the Winnebagoes. To save their nation from the miseries of war, Red Bird and six other men of his nation voluntarily surrendered themselves. Some of the number were executed, some of them imprisoned and destined, like Red Bird, ingloriously to pine away within the narrow confines of a jail, when formerly the vast forests had proven too limited for them.

JOHN REYNOLDS ELECTED GOVERNOR.

In August, 1830, another gubernatorial election was held. The candidates were William Kinney, then Lieutenant Governor, and John Reynolds, formerly an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, both Jackson Democrats. The opposition brought forward no candidate, as they were in a helpless minority. Reynolds was the successful candidate, and under his administration was the famous

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year of 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old chief of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the war of 1812, had always taken exceptions to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself, with a chosen band of warriors, upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Gov. Reynolds dispatched Gen. Gaines, with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers, to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their villages and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the western side of the river. Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEF.

avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Gov. Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under the command of Brig-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

STILLMAN'S RUN.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded for several miles up the river to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They found at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced under command of Maj. Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run;" and while encamping there saw a party of mounted Indians at the distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body under Black Hawk, they were routed, and by their precipitate flight spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred. It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a colonel of the militia but a private with Stillman, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle: "Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by

other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwaukee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burnished spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and accordingly our men soon began to break in small squads, for tall timber. In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton, and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered by the light of the moon that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement and recovered my position, where I remained some time meditating what further I could do in the service of my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this I followed the example of my companions in arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation throughout the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

ASSAULT ON APPLE RIVER FORT.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the

point of being thrown into disorder when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who should turn his back to the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of 150 warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by 25 men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their best warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterwards overtaken by a company of twenty men and every one of them was killed.

ROCK RIVER EXPEDITION.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois in the latter part of June. Maj. Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians save two who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock river, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy; but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their

eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched on the 15th of July in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19th the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made fifty miles, they were overtaken by a terrible thunder-storm which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again fifty miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians had encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops on the morning of the 21st crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which the haste of their retreat had obliged the Indians to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted with a sudden fire of musketry by a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely, in order to out-flank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush, and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians 68 of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and 8 wounded.

Soon after this battle Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force. The battle now

became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned took refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took others prisoner, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing 300, besides 50 prisoners; the whites but 17 killed and 12 wounded.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Many painful incidents occurred during this battle. A Sac woman, the sister of a warrior of some notoriety, found herself in the thickest of the fight, but at length succeeded in reaching the river, when, keeping her infant child safe in its blankets by means of her teeth, she plunged into the water, seized the tail of a horse with her hands whose rider was swimming the stream, and was drawn safely across. A young squaw during the battle was standing in the grass a short distance from the American line, holding her child—a little girl of four years—in her arms. In this position a ball struck the right arm of the child, shattering the bone, and passed into the breast of the young mother, instantly killing her. She fell upon the child and confined it to the ground till the Indians were driven from that part of the field. Gen. Anderson, of the United States army, hearing its cries, went to the spot, took it from under the dead body and carried it to the surgeon to have its wound dressed. The arm was amputated, and during the operation the half-starved child did not cry, but sat quietly eating a hard piece of biscuit. It was sent to Prairie du Chien, where it entirely recovered.

BLACK HAWK CAPTURED.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagoes, desirous of securing the friendship of

the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These with Black Hawk were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said, 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return too."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk, or Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, was born in the principal Sac village, near the junction of Rock river with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint, and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783 he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one of whom he killed and scalped; and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years afterward he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them near the present city of St. Louis his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage

nation, and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of which he conquered.

The year following the treaty at St. Louis, in 1804, the United States Government erected a fort near the head of Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Des Moines. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the war of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn massacre had a few days before been perpetrated. Of his connection with the British but little is known.

In the early part of 1815, the Indians west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. From the time of signing this treaty, in 1816, until the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox Indians were urged to move to the west of the Mississippi. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strongly objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened by the Government. This action, and various others on the part of the white settlers, provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village, now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been complied with at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

BLACK HAWK SET AT LIBERTY.

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833. Before leaving the fort Black Hawk

made the following farewell speech to the commander, which is not only eloquent but shows that within his chest of steel there beat a heart keenly alive to the emotions of gratitude:

“Brother, I have come on my own part, and in behalf of my companions, to bid you farewell. Our great father has at length been pleased to permit us to return to our hunting grounds. We have buried the tomahawk, and the sound of the rifle hereafter will only bring death to the deer and the buffalo. Brothers, you have treated the red man very kindly. Your squaws have made them presents, and you have given them plenty to eat and drink. The memory of your friendship will remain till the Great Spirit says it is time for Black Hawk to sing his death song. Brother, your houses are as numerous as the leaves on the trees, and your young warriors like the sands upon the shore of the big lake that rolls before us. The red man has but few houses and few warriors, but the red man has a heart which throbs as warmly as the heart of his white brother. The Great Spirit has given us our hunting grounds, and the skin of the deer which we kill there is his favorite, for its color is white, and this is the emblem of peace. This hunting dress and these feathers of the eagle are white. Accept them, my brother. I have given one like this to the White Otter. Accept it as a memorial of Black Hawk. When he is far away this will serve to remind you of him. May the Great Spirit bless you and your children. Farewell.”

After their release from prison they were conducted, in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty, amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, Iowa, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her

with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

BLACK HAWK'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' re-union in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life October 3. After his death, he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Thus, after a long, adventurous and shifting life, Black Hawk was gathered to his fathers.

FROM 1834 TO 1842.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern part of Illinois, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown into a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence.

At the general election in 1834 Joseph Duncan was chosen Governor, by a handsome majority. His principal opponent was ex-Lieutenant Governor Kinney. A reckless and uncontrollable desire for internal public improvements seized the minds of the people. In his message to the Legislature, in 1835, Gov. Duncan said: "When we look abroad and see the extensive lines of inter-communication penetrating almost every section of our sister States; when we see the canal boat and the locomotive bearing with seeming triumph the rich productions of the interior to the rivers, lakes and ocean, almost annihilating time, burthen and space, what patriot bosom does not beat high with a laudable ambition to give Illinois her full share of those advantages which are adorning her

sister States, and which a magnificent Providence seems to invite by a wonderful adaptation of our whole country to such improvements?"

STUPENDOUS SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS INAUGURATED.

The Legislature responded to the ardent words of the Governor, and enacted a system of internal improvements without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by railroad, or river or canal, and they were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence, it was ordered that work should commence on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. This provision, which has been called the crowning folly of the entire system, was the result of those jealous combinations emanating from the fear that advantages might accrue to one section over another in the commencement and completion of the works. We can appreciate better, perhaps, the magnitude of this grand system by reviewing a few figures. The debt authorized for these improvements in the first instance was \$10,230,000. But this, as it was soon found, was based upon estimates at least too low by half. This, as we readily see, committed the State to a liability of over \$20,000,000, equivalent to \$200,000,000, at the present time, with over ten times the population and more than ten times the wealth.

Such stupendous undertakings by the State naturally engendered the fever of speculation among individuals. That particular form known as the town-lot fever assumed the malignant type at first in Chicago, from whence it spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was an epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It was estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Chicago, which in 1830 was a small trading-post, had within a few years grown into a city. This was the starting point of the wonderful and marvelous career of that city. Improvements,

unsurpassed by individual efforts in the annals of the world, were then begun and have been maintained to this day. Though visited by the terrible fire fiend and the accumulations of years swept away in a night, yet she has arisen, and to-day is the best built city in the world. Reports of the rapid advance of property in Chicago spread to the East, and thousands poured into her borders, bringing money, enterprise and industry. Every ship that left her port carried with it maps of splendidly situated towns and additions, and every vessel that returned was laden with immigrants. It was said at the time that the staple articles of Illinois export were town plots, and that there was danger of crowding the State with towns to the exclusion of land for agriculture.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan canal again received attention. This enterprise is one of the most important in the early development of Illinois, on account of its magnitude and cost, and forming as it does the connecting link between the great chain of lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Gov. Bond, the first Governor, recommended in his first message the building of the canal. In 1821 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. This work was performed by two young men, who estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It cost, however, when completed, \$8,000,000. In 1825 a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, Congressman from this State, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828 commissioners were appointed, and work commenced with a new survey and new estimates. In 1834-5 the work was again pushed forward, and continued until 1848, when it was completed.

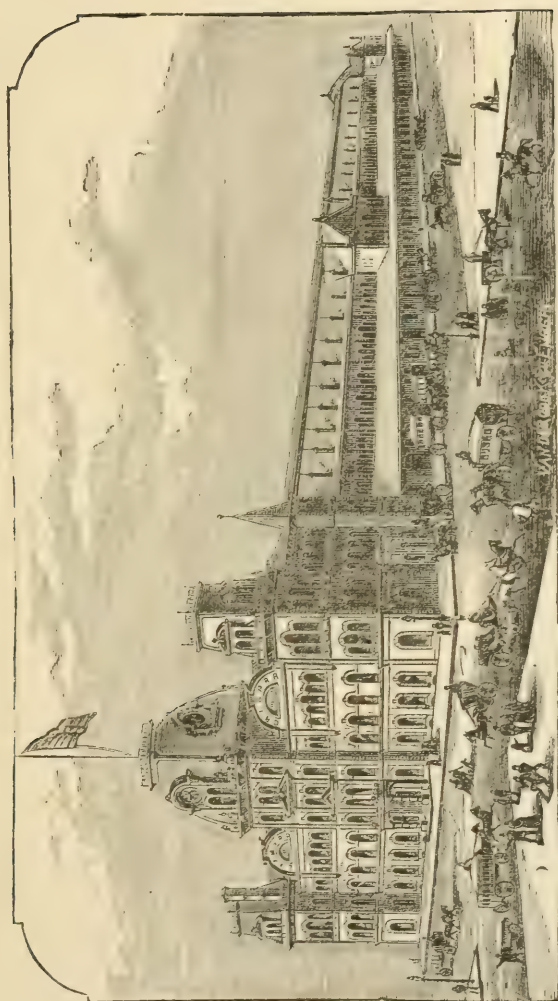
PANIC—REPUDIATION ADVOCATED.

Bonds of the State were recklessly disposed of both in the East and in Europe. Work was commenced on various lines of railroad, but none were ever completed. On the Northern Cross Railroad, from Meredosia east eight miles, the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the great valley of the Mississippi, was run. The date of this remarkable event was Nov. 8, 1838. Large sums of money were being expended with no assurance of a revenue,

and consequently, in 1840, the Legislature repealed the improvement laws passed three years previously, not, however, until the State had accumulated a debt of nearly \$15,000,000. Thus fell, after a short but eventful life, by the hands of its creator, the most stupendous, extravagant and almost ruinous folly of a grand system of internal improvements that any civil community, perhaps, ever engaged in. The State banks failed, specie was scarce, an enormous debt was accumulated, the interest of which could not be paid, people were disappointed in the accumulation of wealth, and real estate was worthless. All this had a tendency to create a desire to throw off the heavy burden of State debt by repudiation. This was boldly advocated by some leading men. The fair fame and name, however, of the State was not tarnished by repudiation. Men, true, honest, and able, were placed at the head of affairs; and though the hours were dark and gloomy, and the times most trying, yet our grand old State was brought through and prospered, until to-day, after the expenditure of millions for public improvements and for carrying on the late war, she has, at present, a debt of only about \$300,000.

MARTYR FOR LIBERTY.

The year 1837 is memorable for the death of the first martyr for liberty, and the abolishment of American slavery, in the State. Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot by a mob in Alton, on the night of the 7th of November of that year. He was at the time editor of the *Alton Observer*, and advocated anti-slavery principles in its columns. For this practice three of his presses had been destroyed. On the arrival of the fourth the tragedy occurred which cost him his life. In anticipation of its arrival a series of meetings were held in which the friends of freedom and of slavery were represented. The object was to effect a compromise, but it was one in which liberty was to make concessions to oppression. In a speech made at one of these meetings, Lovejoy said: "Mr. Chairman, what have I to compromise? If freely to forgive those who have so greatly injured me; if to pray for their temporal and eternal happiness; if still to wish for the prosperity of your city and State, notwithstanding the indignities I have suffered in them,—if this be the compromise intended, then do I willingly make it. I do not admit that it is the business of any body of men to say whether I shall



PASSENGER DEPOT OF THE CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., AT CHICAGO.

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or shall not publish a paper in this city. That right was given to me by my Creator, and is solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of this State. But if by compromise is meant that I shall cease from that which duty requires of me, I cannot make it, and the reason is, that I fear God more than man. It is also a very different question, whether I shall, voluntarily or at the request of my friends, yield up my position, or whether I shall forsake it at the hands of a mob. The former I am ready at all times to do when circumstances require it, as I will never put my personal wishes or interests in competition with the cause of that Master whose minister I am. But the latter, be assured I never will do. You have, as lawyers say, made a false issue. There are no two parties between whom there can be a compromise. I plant myself down on my unquestionable rights, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in those rights. You may hang me, as the mob hung the individuals at Vicksburg; you may burn me at the stake, as they did old McIntosh at St. Louis; or, you may tar and feather me, or throw me into the Mississippi as you have threatened to do; but you cannot disgrace me. I, and I alone, can disgrace myself; and the deepest of all disgrace would be at a time like this to deny my Maker by forsaking his cause. He died for me, and I were most unworthy to bear his name should I refuse, if need be, *to die for him.*" Not long afterward Mr. Lovejoy was shot. His brother Owen, being present on the occasion, kneeled down on the spot beside the corpse, and sent up to God, in the hearing of that very mob, one of the most eloquent prayers ever listened to by mortal ear. He was bold enough to pray to God to take signal vengeance on the infernal institution of slavery, and he then and there dedicated his life to the work of overthrowing it, and hoped to see the day when slavery existed no more in this nation. He died, March 24, 1864, nearly three months after the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln took effect. Thus he lived to see his most earnest and devout prayer answered. But few men in the nation rendered better service in overthrowing the institution of slavery than Elijah P. and Owen Lovejoy.

CARLIN ELECTED GOVERNOR.

Thomas Carlin, Democrat, was elected Governor in 1838, over Cyrus Edwards, Whig. In 1842 Adam W. Snyder was nominated

for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but died before election. Thomas Ford was placed in nomination, and was elected, ex-Governor Duncan being his opponent.

PRAIRIE PIRATES.

The northern part of the State also had its mob experiences, but of an entirely different nature from the one just recounted. There has always hovered around the frontier of civilization bold, desperate men, who prey upon the unprotected settlers rather than gain a livelihood by honest toil. Theft, robbery and murder were carried on by regularly organized bands in Ogle, Lee, Winnebago and DeKalb counties. The leaders of these gangs of cut-throats were among the first settlers of that portion of the State, and consequently had the choice of location. Among the most prominent of the leaders were John Driscoll, William and David, his sons; John Brodie and three of his sons; Samuel Aikens and three of his sons; William K. Bridge and Norton B. Boyce.

These were the representative characters, those who planned and controlled the movements of the combination, concealed them when danger threatened, nursed them when sick, rested them when worn by fatigue and forced marches, furnished hiding places for their stolen booty, shared in the spoils, and, under cover of darkness and intricate and devious ways of travel, known only to themselves and subordinates, transferred stolen horses from station to station; for it came to be known as a well-established fact that they had stations, and agents, and watchmen scattered throughout the country at convenient distances, and signals and pass-words to assist and govern them in all their nefarious transactions.

Ogle county, particularly, seemed to be a favorite and chosen field for the operations of these outlaws, who could not be convicted for their crimes. By getting some of their number on the juries, by producing hosts of witnesses to sustain their defense by perjured evidence, and by changing the venue from one county to another, and by continuances from term to term, they nearly always managed to be acquitted. At last these depredations became too common for longer endurance; patience ceased to be a virtue, and determined desperation seized the minds of honest men, and they resolved that if there were no statute laws that could protect them

against the ravages of thieves, robbers and counterfeiters, they would protect themselves. It was a desperate resolve, and desperately and bloodily executed.

BURNING OF OGLE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

At the Spring term of court, 1841, seven of the "Pirates of the Prairie," as they were called, were confined in the Ogle county jail to await trial. Preparatory to holding court, the judge and lawyers assembled at Oregon in their new court-house, which had just been completed. Near it stood the county jail in which were the prisoners. The "Pirates" assembled Sunday night and set the court-house on fire, in the hope that as the prisoners would have to be removed from the jail, they might, in the hurry and confusion of the people in attending to the fire, make their escape. The whole population were awakened that dark and stormy night, to see their new court edifice enwrapped in flames. Although the building was entirely consumed, none of the prisoners escaped. Three of them were tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a year. They had, however, contrived to get one of their number on the jury, who would not agree to a verdict until threatened to be lynched. The others obtained a change of venue and were not convicted, and finally they all broke jail and escaped.

Thus it was that the law was inadequate to the protection of the people. The best citizens held a meeting and entered into a solemn compact with each other to rid the country of the desperadoes that infested it. They were regularly organized and known as "Regulators." They resolved to notify all suspected parties to leave the country within a given time; if they did not comply, they would be severely dealt with. Their first victim was a man named Hurl, who was suspected of having stolen his neighbor's horse. He was ordered to strip, his hands were tied, when thirty-six lashes of a raw-hide were applied to his bare back. The next was a man named Daggett, formerly a Baptist preacher. He was sentenced to receive five hundred lashes on his bare back. He was stripped, and all was ready, when his beautiful daughter rushed into the midst of the men, begging for mercy for her father. Her appeals, with Daggett's promise to leave the country immediately, secured his release. That night, new crimes having been discovered, he was taken out and whipped, after which he left the country, never again to be heard from.

The friends and comrades of the men who had been whipped were fearfully enraged, and swore eternal and bloody vengeance. Eighty of them assembled one night soon after, and laid plans to visit White Rock and murder every man, woman and child in that hamlet. They started on this bloody mission, but were prevailed upon by one of their number to disband. Their coming, however, had been anticipated, and every man and boy in the town was armed to protect himself and his family.

CAMPBELL KILLED—THE MURDERERS SHOT.

John Campbell, Captain of the "Regulators," received a letter from William Driscoll, filled with most direful threats,—not only threatening Campbell's life, but the life of any one who should oppose their murderous, thieving operations. Soon after the receipt of this letter, two hundred of the "Regulators" marched to Driscoll's and ordered him to leave the county within twenty days, but he refused to comply with the order. One Sunday evening, just after this, Campbell was shot down in his own door-yard by David Driscoll. He fell in the arms of his wife, at which time Taylor Driscoll raised his rifle and pointed it toward her, but lowered it without firing.

News of this terrible crime spread like wild-fire. The very air was filled with threats and vengeance, and nothing but the lives of the murderous gang would pay the penalty. Old John Driscoll was arrested, was told to bid his family good-bye, and then with his son went out to his death. The "Regulators," numbering 111, formed a large circle, and gave the Driscolls a fair hearing. They were found guilty, and the "Regulators" divided into two "death divisions,"—one, consisting of fifty-six, with rifles dispatched the father, the other fifty-five riddled and shattered the body of the son with balls from as many guns. The measures thus inaugurated to free the country from the dominion of outlaws was a last desperate resort, and proved effectual.

MORMON WAR.

In April, 1840, the "Latter-Day Saints," or Mormons, came in large numbers to Illinois and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Keokuk. Here they commenced building the city of Nauvoo. A more picturesque or eligible site for a city could not have been selected.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of this religious sect are the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education, or respectability, should persuade hundreds of thousands of people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, contemptible as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible; yet in less than half a century, the disciples of this obscure individual have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the Government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

THE FOUNDER OF MORMONISM.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated while quite young with his father's family to western New York. Here his youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and in endeavoring to learn the art of finding them by the twisting of a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. Both he and his father became famous as "water wizards," always ready to point out the spot where wells might be dug and water found. Such was the character of the young profligate when he made the acquaintance of Sidney Rigdon, a person of considerable talent and information, who had conceived the design of founding a new religion. A religious romance, written by Mr. Spaulding, a Presbyterian preacher of Ohio, then dead, suggested the idea, and finding in Smith the requisite duplicity and cunning to reduce it to practice, it was agreed that he should act as prophet; and the two devised a story that gold plates had been found buried in the earth containing a record inscribed on them in unknown characters, which, when deciphered by the power of inspiration, gave the history of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST JOE SMITH.

After their settlement in and about Nauvoo, in Hancock county, great depredations were committed by them on the "Gentiles." The Mormons had been received from Missouri with great kindness by the people of this State, and every possible aid granted them. The depredations committed, however, soon made them

odious, when the question of getting rid of them was agitated. In the fall of 1841, the Governor of Missouri made a demand on Gov. Carlin for the arrest and delivery of Joe Smith as a fugitive from justice. An executive warrant issued for that purpose was placed in the hands of an agent to be executed, but was returned without being complied with. Soon afterward the Governor handed the same writ to his agent, who this time succeeded in arresting Joe Smith. He was, however, discharged by Judge Douglas, upon the grounds that the writ upon which he had been arrested had been once returned before it was executed, and was *functus officio*. In 1842 Gov. Carlin again issued his writ, Joe Smith was arrested again, and again escaped. Thus it will be seen it was impossible to reach and punish the leader of this people, who had been driven from Missouri because of their stealing, murdering and unjust dealing, and came to Illinois but to continue their depredations. Emboldened by success, the Mormons became more arrogant and overbearing. Many people began to believe that they were about to set up a separate government for themselves in defiance of the laws of the State. Owners of property stolen in other counties made pursuit into Nauvoo, and were fined by the Mormon courts for daring to seek their property in the holy city. But that which made it more certain than anything else that the Mormons contemplated a separate government, was that about this time they petitioned Congress to establish a territorial government for them in Nauvoo.

ORIGIN OF POLYGAMY.

To crown the whole folly of the Mormons, in the Spring of 1844 Joe Smith announced himself as a candidate for President of the United States, and many of his followers were confident he would be elected. He next caused himself to be anointed king and priest, and to give character to his pretensions, he declared his lineage in an unbroken line from Joseph, the son of Jacob, and that of his wife from some other important personage of the ancient Hebrews. To strengthen his political power he also instituted a body of police styled the "Danite band," who were sworn to protect his person and obey his orders as the commands of God. A female order previously existing in the church, called "Spiritual wives," was modified so as to suit the licentiousness of the prophet. A doctrine was revealed that it was impossible for a woman to get

to heaven except as the wife of a Mormon elder; that each elder might marry as many women as he could maintain, and that any female might be sealed to eternal life by becoming their concubine. This licentiousness, the origin of polygamy in that church, they endeavored to justify by an appeal to Abraham, Jacob and other favorites of God in former ages of the world.

JOE SMITH AS A TYRANT.

Smith soon began to play the tyrant over his people. Among the first acts of this sort was an attempt to take the wife of William Law, one of his most talented disciples, and make her his spiritual wife. He established, without authority, a recorder's office, and an office to issue marriage licenses. He proclaimed that none could deal in real estate or sell liquor but himself. He ordered a printing office demolished, and in many ways controlled the freedom and business of the Mormons. Not only did he stir up some of the Mormons, but by his reckless disregard for the laws of the land raised up opposition on every hand. It was believed that he instructed the Danite band, which he had chosen as the ministers of his vengeance, that no blood, except that of the church, was to be regarded as sacred, if it contravened the accomplishment of his object. It was asserted that he inculcated the legality of perjury and other crimes, if committed to advance the cause of true believers; that God had given the world and all it contained to his saints, and since they were kept out of their rightful inheritance by force, it was no moral offense to get possession of it by stealing. It was reported that an establishment existed in Nauvoo for the manufacture of counterfeit money, and that a set of outlaws was maintained for the purpose of putting it in circulation. Statements were circulated to the effect that a reward was offered for the destruction of the *Warsaw Signal*, an anti-Mormon paper, and that Mormons dispersed over the country threatened all persons who offered to assist the constable in the execution of the law, with the destruction of their property and the murder of their families. There were rumors also afloat that an alliance had been formed with the Western Indians, and in case of war they would be used in murdering their enemies. In short, if only one-half of these reports were true the Mormons must have been the most infamous people that ever existed.

MILITARY FORCES ASSEMBLING.

William Law, one of the proprietors of the printing-press destroyed by Smith, went to Carthage, the county-seat, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Smith and the members of the City Council, and others connected with the destruction of the press. Some of the parties having been arrested, but discharged by the authorities in Nauvoo, a convention of citizens assembled at Carthage and appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor for the purpose of procuring military assistance to enforce the law. The Governor visited Carthage in person. Previous to his arrival the militia had been called out and armed forces commenced assembling in Carthage and Warsaw to enforce the service of civil process. All of them, however, signified a willingness to co-operate with the Governor in preserving order. A constable and ten men were then sent to make the arrest. In the meantime, Smith declared martial law; his followers residing in the country were summoned to his assistance; the Legion was assembled and under arms, and the entire city was one great military encampment.

THE SMITHS ARRESTED.

The prophet, his brother Hiram, the members of the City Council and others, surrendered themselves at Carthage June 24, 1845, on the charge of riot. All entered into recognizance before a Justice of the Peace to appear at court, and were discharged. A new writ, however, was immediately issued and served on the two Smiths, and both were arrested and thrown into prison. The citizens had assembled from Hancock, Schuyler and McDonough counties, armed and ready to avenge the outrages that had been committed by the Mormons. Great excitement prevailed at Carthage. The force assembled at that place amounted to 1,200 men, and about 500 assembled at Warsaw. Nearly all were anxious to march into Nauvoo. This measure was supposed to be necessary to search for counterfeit money and the apparatus to make it, and also to strike a salutary terror into the Mormon people by an exhibition of the force of the State, and thereby prevent future outrages, murders, robberies, burnings, and the like. The 27th of June was appointed for the march; but Gov. Ford, who at the time was in Carthage, apprehended trouble if the militia should attempt to invade Nauvoo, disbanded the troops, retaining only a guard to the jail.

JOE SMITH AND HIS BROTHER KILLED.

Gov. Ford went to Nauvoo on the 27th. The same morning about 200 men from Warsaw, many being disguised, hastened to Carthage. On learning that one of the companies left as a guard had disbanded, and the other stationed 150 yards from the jail while eight men were left to guard the prisoners, a communication was soon established between the Warsaw troops and the guard; and it was arranged that the guard should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. The conspirators came up, jumped the fence around the jail, were fired upon by the guard, which, according to arrangement, was overpowered, and the assailants entered the prison, to the door of the room where the two prisoners were confined. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joe Smith, being armed with a pistol, fired several times as the door was bursted open, and three of the assailants were wounded. At the same time several shots were fired into the room, by some of which John Taylor, a friend of the Smiths, received four wounds, and Hiram Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith, severely wounded, attempted to escape by jumping out of a second-story window, but was so stunned by the fall that he was unable to rise. In this position he was dispatched by balls shot through his body. Thus fell Joe Smith, the most successful imposter of modern times. Totally ignorant of almost every fact in science, as well as in law, he made up in constructiveness and natural cunning whatever in him was wanting of instruction.

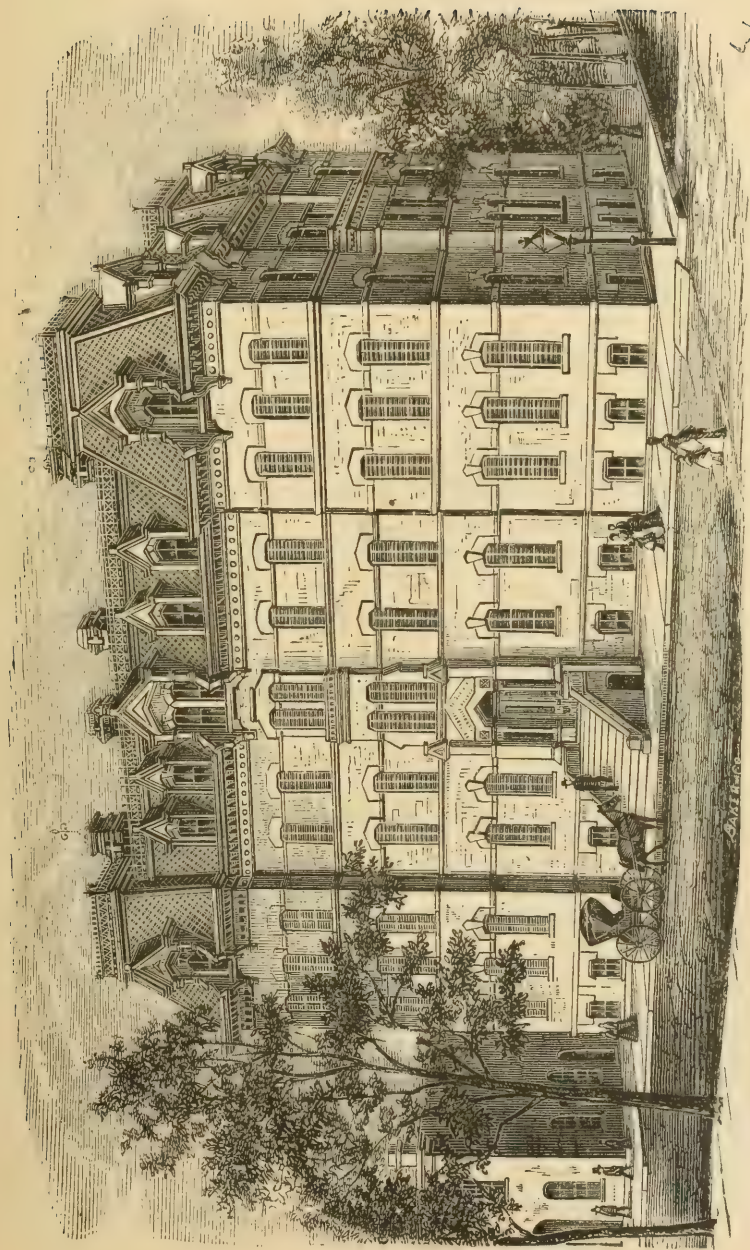
CONSTERNATION AT QUINCY.

Great consternation prevailed among the anti-Mormons at Carthage, after the killing of the Smiths. They expected the Mormons would be so enraged on hearing of the death of their leaders that they would come down in a body, armed and equipped, to seek revenge upon the populace at Carthage. Messengers were dispatched to various places for help in case of an attack. The women and children were moved across the river for safety. A committee was sent to Quincy and early the following morning, at the ringing of the bells, a large concourse of people assembled to devise means of defense. At this meeting, it was reported that the Mormons attempted to rescue the Smiths; that a party of Missourians and others had killed them to prevent their escape; that

the Governor and his party were at Nauvoo at the time when intelligence of the fact was brought there; that they had been attacked by the Nauvoo Legion, and had retreated to a house where they were closely besieged; that the Governor had sent out word that he could maintain his position for two days, and would be certain to be massacred if assistance did not arrive by that time. It is unnecessary to say that this entire story was fabricated. It was put in circulation, as were many other stories, by the anti-Mormons, to influence the public mind and create a hatred for the Mormons. The effect of it, however, was that by 10 o'clock on the 28th, between two and three hundred men from Quincy, under command of Maj. Flood, went on board a steamboat for Nauvoo, to assist in raising the siege, as they honestly believed.

VARIOUS DEPREDACTIONS.

It was thought by many, and indeed the circumstances seem to warrant the conclusion, that the assassins of Smith had arranged that the murder should occur while the Governor was in Nauvoo; that the Mormons would naturally suppose he planned it, and in the first outpouring of their indignation put him to death, as a means of retaliation. They thought that if they could have the Governor of the State assassinated by Mormons, the public excitement would be greatly increased against that people, and would cause their extermination, or at least their expulsion from the State. That it was a brutal and premeditated murder cannot be and is not denied at this day; but the desired effect of the murder was not attained, as the Mormons did not evacuate Nauvoo for two years afterward. In the meantime, the excitement and prejudice against this people were not allowed to die out. Horse-stealing was quite common, and every case that occurred was charged to the Mormons. That they were guilty of such thefts cannot be denied, but a great deal of this work done at that time was by organized bands of thieves, who knew they could carry on their nefarious business with more safety, as long as suspicion could be placed upon the Mormons. In the summer and fall of 1845 were several occurrences of a nature to increase the irritation existing between the Mormons and their neighbors. A suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court against one of the apostles, to recover a note, and a marshal sent to summons



ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, CHICAGO—FOUNDED 1858—DESTROYED 1871—REBUILT 1874.

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the defendant, who refused to be served with the process. Indignation meetings were held by the saints, and the marshal threatened for attempting to serve the writ. About this time, General Denning, sheriff, was assaulted by an anti-Mormon, whom he killed. Denning was friendly to the Mormons, and a great outburst of passion was occasioned among the friends of the dead man.

INCENDIARISM.

It was also discovered, in trying the rights of property at Lima, Adams county, that the Mormons had an institution connected with their church to secure their effects from execution. Incensed at this and other actions, the anti-Mormons of Lima and Green Plains, held a meeting to devise means for the expulsion of the Mormons from that part of the country. It was arranged that a number of their own party should fire on the building in which they were assembled, in such a manner as not to injure anyone, and then report that the Mormons had commenced the work of plunder and death. This plot was duly executed, and the startling intelligence soon called together a mob, which threatened the Mormons with fire and sword if they did not immediately leave. The Mormons refusing to depart, the mob at once executed their threats by burning 125 houses and forcing the inmates to flee for their lives. The sheriff of Hancock county, a prominent Mormon armed several hundred Mormons and scoured the country, in search of the incendiaries, but they had fled to neighboring counties, and he was unable either to bring them to battle or make any arrests. One man, however, was killed without provocation; another attempting to escape was shot and afterwards hacked and mutilated; and Franklin A. Worrell, who had charge of the jail when the Smiths were killed, was shot by some unknown person concealed in a thicket. The anti-Mormons committed one murder. A party of them set fire to a pile of straw, near the barn of an old Mormon, nearly ninety years of age, and when he appeared to extinguish the flames, he was shot and killed.

The anti Mormons left their property exposed in their hurried retreat, after having burned the houses of the Mormons. Those who had been burned out sallied forth from Nauvoo and plundered the whole country, taking whatever they could carry or drive away. By order of the Governor, Gen. Hardin raised a force of 350 men, checked the Mormon ravages, and recalled the fugitive anti-Mormons home.

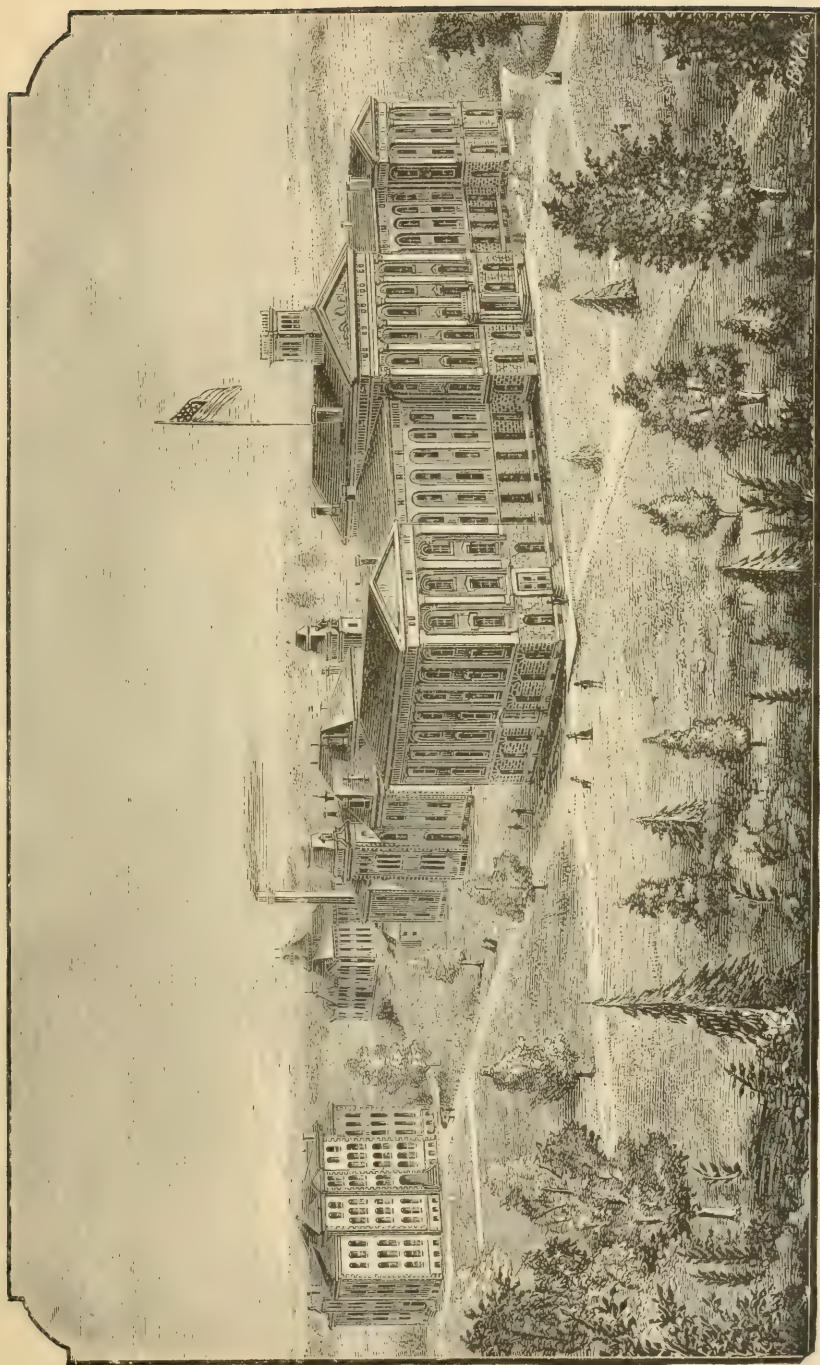
MAKING PREPARATION TO LEAVE.

At this time a convention, consisting of delegates from eight of the adjoining counties, assembled to concert measures for the expulsion of the Mormons from the State. The Mormons seriously contemplated emmigration westward, believing the times forboded evil for them. Accordingly, during the winter of 1845-'46, the most stupendous preparations were made by the Mormons for removal. All the principal dwellings, and even the temple, were converted into work-shops, and before spring, 12,000 wagons were in readiness; and by the middle of February the leaders, with 2,000 of their followers, had crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

Before the spring of 1846 the majority of the Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained.

THE BATTLE OF NAUVOO.

In September a writ was issued against several prominent Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest, which brought together quite a large force in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. Carlin, not being a military man, placed in command of the posse, first, Gen. Singleton, and afterward Col. Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and loss to the anti-Mormons of three killed and four wounded. At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred, from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse chose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee, and remove from the State. The trustees of the church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations. Accordingly, the constable's posse marched in with Brockman at their head. It consisted of about 800 armed men and 600 or 700 unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, through motives of curiosity, to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled and delivered up to its enemies. They proceeded into the



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB, AT JACKSONVILLE.

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city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of a contrivance was called by the Mormons "hell's half-acre." When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it erected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for fire-arms, and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment. When brought, they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who sat a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour or two; and by rare grace some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases longer time was granted.

MALTREATMENT OF NEW CITIZENS.

Nothing was said in the treaty in regard to the new citizens, who had with the Mormons defended the city; but the posse no sooner had obtained possession than they commenced expelling them. Some of them were ducked in the river, and were in one or two instances actually baptized in the name of some of the leaders of the mob; others were forcibly driven into the ferry-boats to be taken over the river before the bayonets of armed ruffians. Many of these new settlers were strangers in the country from various parts of the United States, who were attracted there by the low price of property; and they knew but little of previous difficulties or the merits of the quarrel. They saw with their own eyes that the Mormons were industriously preparing to go away, and they knew "of their own knowledge" that any effort to expel them by force was gratuitous and unnecessary cruelty. They had been trained, by the States whence they came, to abhor mobs and to obey the law, and they volunteered their services under executive authority to defend their town and their property against mob violence, and, as they honestly believed, from destruction; but in this they were partly mistaken; for although the mob leaders in the exercise of unbridled power were guilty of many injuries to the persons of individuals, although much personal property was stolen, yet they abstained from materially injuring houses and buildings.

THE MORMONS REACH SALT LAKE.

The fugitives proceeded westward, taking the road through Missouri, but were forcibly ejected from that State and compelled to move indirectly through Iowa. After innumerable hardships the advance guard reached the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, when a United States officer presented a requisition for 500 men to serve in the war with Mexico. Compliance with this order so diminished their number of effective men, that the expedition was again delayed and the remainder, consisting mostly of old men, women and children, hastily prepared habitations for winter. Their rudely constructed tents were hardly completed before winter set in with great severity, the bleak prairies being incessantly swept by piercing winds. While here cholera, fever and other diseases, aggravated by the previous hardships, the want of comfortable quarters and medical treatment, hurried many of them to premature graves, yet, under the influence of religious fervor and fanaticism, they looked death in the face with resignation and cheerfulness, and even exhibited a gayety which manifested itself in music and dancing during the saddest hours of this sad winter.

At length welcome spring made its appearance, and by April they were again organized for the journey; a pioneer party, consisting of Brigham Young and 140 others, was sent in advance to locate a home for the colonists. On the 21 of July, 1847, a day memorable in Mormon annals, the vanguard reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake, having been directed thither, according to their accounts, by the hand of the Almighty. Here in a distant wilderness, midway between the settlements of the East and the Pacific, and at that time a thousand miles from the utmost verge of civilization, they commenced preparations for founding a colony, which has since grown into a mighty empire.

MEXICAN WAR.

During the month of May, 1846, the President called for four regiments of volunteers from Illinois for the Mexican war. This was no sooner known in the State than nine regiments, numbering 8,370 men, answered the call, though only four of them, amounting to 3,720 men, could be taken. These regiments, as well as their officers, were everywhere foremost in the American ranks, and dis-

tinguished themselves by their matchless valor in the bloodiest battles of the war. Veterans never fought more nobly and effectively than did the volunteers from Illinois. At the bloody battle of Buena Vista they crowned their lives—many their death—with the laurels of war. Never did armies contend more bravely, determinedly and stubbornly than the American and Mexican forces at this famous battle; and as Illinois troops were ever in the van and on the bloodiest portions of the field, we believe a short sketch of the part they took in the fierce contest is due them, and will be read with no little interest.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

General Santa Anna, with his army of 20,000, poured into the valley of Aqua Nueva early on the morning of the 22d of February, hoping to surprise our army, consisting of about 5,000 men, under Gen. Taylor and which had retreated to the "Narrows." They were hotly pursued by the Mexicans who, before attacking, sent Gen. Taylor a flag of truce demanding a surrender, and assuring him that if he refused he would be cut to pieces; but the demand was promptly refused. At this the enemy opened fire, and the conflict began. In honor of the day the watchword with our soldiers was, "The memory of Washington." An irregular fire was kept up all day, and at night both armies bivouacked on the field, resting on their arms. Santa Anna that night made a spirited address to his men, and the stirring strains of his own band till late in the night were distinctly heard by our troops; but at last silence fell over the hosts that were to contend unto death in that narrow pass on the morrow.

Early on the following morning the battle was resumed, and continued without intermission until nightfall. The solid columns of the enemy were hurled against our forces all day long, but were met and held in check by the unerring fire of our musketry and artillery. A portion of Gen. Lane's division was driven back by the enemy under Gen. Lombardini, who, joined by Gen. Pacheco's division, poured upon the main plateau in so formidable numbers as to appear irresistible.

BRAVERY OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS.

At this time the 2d Illinois, under Col. Bissell, with a squadron of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery came handsomely into action

and gallantly received the concentrated fire of the enemy, which they returned with deliberate aim and terrible effect; every discharge of the artillery seemed to tear a bloody path through the heavy columns of enemy. Says a writer: "The rapid musketry of the gallant troops from Illinois poured a storm of lead into their serried ranks, which literally strewed the ground with the dead and dying." But, notwithstanding his losses, the enemy steadily advanced until our gallant regiment received fire from three sides. Still they maintained their position for a time with unflinching firmness against that immense host. At length, perceiving the danger of being entirely surrounded, it was determined to fall back to a ravine. Col. Bissel, with the coolness of ordinary drill, ordered the signal "cease firing" to be made; he then with the same deliberation gave the command, "Face to the rear, Battalion, about face; forward march," which was executed with the regularity of veterans to a point beyond the peril of being outflanked. Again, in obedience to command these brave men halted, faced about, and under a murderous tempest of bullets from the foe, resumed their well-directed fire. The conduct of no troops could have been more admirable; and, too, until that day they had never been under fire, when, within less than half an hour eighty of their comrades dropped by their sides. How different from the Arkansas regiment, which were ordered to the plateau, but after delivering their first volley gave way and dispersed.

SADDEST EVENT OF THE BATTLE.

But now we have to relate the saddest, and, for Illinois, the most mournful, event of that battle-worn day. We take the account from Colton's History of the battle of Buena Vista. "As the enemy on our left was moving in retreat along the head of the Plateau, our artillery was advanced until within range, and opened a heavy fire upon him, while Cols. Hardin, Bissell and McKee, with their Illinois and Kentucky troops, dashed gallantly forward in hot pursuit. A powerful reserve of the Mexican army was then just emerging from the ravine, where it had been organized, and advanced on the plateau, opposite the head of the southernmost gorge. Those who were giving way rallied quickly upon it; when the whole force, thus increased to over 12,000 men, came forward in a perfect blaze of fire. It was a single column, composed of the best soldiers of the republic, having for its advanced battalions the



SCENE ON FOX RIVER.

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veteran regiments. The Kentucky and Illinois troops were soon obliged to give ground before it and seek the shelter of the second gorge. The enemy pressed on, arriving opposite the head of the second gorge. One-half of the column suddenly enveloped it, while the other half pressed on across the plateau, having for the moment nothing to resist them but the three guns in their front. The portion that was immediately opposed to the Kentucky and Illinois troops, ran down along each side of the gorge, in which they had sought shelter, and also circled around its head, leaving no possible way of escape for them except by its mouth, which opened upon the road. Its sides, which were steep,—at least an angle of 45 degrees,—were covered with loose pebbles and stones, and converged to a point at the bottom. Down there were our poor fellows, nearly three regiments of them (1st and 2d Illinois and 2d Kentucky), with but little opportunity to load or fire a gun, being hardly able to keep their feet. Above the whole edge of the gorge, all the way around, was darkened by the serried masses of the enemy, and was bristling with muskets directed on the crowd beneath. It was no time to pause. Those who were not immediately shot down rushed on toward the road, their number growing less and less as they went, Kentuckians and Illinoisans, officers and men, all mixed up in confusion, and all pressing on over the loose pebbles and rolling stones of those shelving, precipitous banks, and having lines and lines of the enemy firing down from each side and rear as they went. Just then the enemy's cavalry, which had gone to the left of the reserve, had come over the spur that divides the mouth of the second gorge from that of the third, and were now closing up the only door through which there was the least shadow of a chance for their lives. Many of those ahead endeavored to force their way out, but few succeeded. The lancers were fully six to one, and their long weapons were already reeking with blood. It was at this time that those who were still back in that dreadful gorge heard, above the din of the musketry and the shouts of the enemy around them, the roar of Washington's Battery. No music could have been more grateful to their ears. A moment only, and the whole opening, where the lancers were busy, rang with the repeated explosions of spherical-case shot. They gave way. The gate, as it were, was clear, and out upon the road a stream of our poor fellows issued. They ran panting down

toward the battery, and directly under the flight of iron then passing over their heads, into the retreating cavalry. Hardin, McKee, Clay, Willis, Zabriskie, Houghton—but why go on? It would be a sad task indeed to name over all who fell during this twenty minutes' slaughter. The whole gorge, from the plateau to its mouth, was strewn with our dead. All dead! No wounded there—not a man; for the infantry had rushed down the sides and completed the work with the bayonet.”

VICTORY FOR OUR ARMY.

The artillery on the plateau stubbornly maintained its position, The remnants of the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, after issuing from the fated gorge, were formed and again brought into action, the former, after the fall of the noble Hardin, under Lieut. Col. Weatherford, the latter under Bissell. The enemy brought forth reinforcements and a brisk artillery duel was kept up; but gradually, as the shades of night began to cover the earth, the rattle of musketry slackened, and when the pall of night was thrown over that bloody field it ceased altogether. Each army, after the fierce and long struggle, occupied much the same position as it did in the morning. However, early on the following morning, the glad tidings were heralded amidst our army that the enemy had retreated, thus again crowning the American banners with victory.

OTHER HONORED NAMES OF THIS WAR.

Other bright names from Illinois that shine as stars in this war are those of Shields, Baker, Harris and Coffee, which are indissolubly connected with the glorious capture of Vera Cruz and the not less famous storming of Cerro Gordo. In this latter action, when, after the valiant Gen. Shields had been placed *hors de combat*, the command of his force, consisting of three regiments, devolved upon Col. Baker. This officer, with his men, stormed with unheard-of prowess the last stronghold of the Mexicans, sweeping everything before them. Such indeed were the intrepid valor and daring courage exhibited by Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war that their deeds should live in the memory of their countrymen until those latest times when the very name of America shall have been forgotten.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

On the fourth day of March, 1861, after the most exciting and momentous political campaign known in the history of this country, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyred President—was inaugurated Chief Magistrate of the United States. This fierce contest was principally sectional, and as the announcement was flashed over the telegraph wires that the Republican Presidential candidate had been elected, it was hailed by the South as a justifiable pretext for dissolving the Union. Said Jefferson Davis in a speech at Jackson, Miss., prior to the election, "If an abolitionist be chosen President of the United States you will have presented to you the question whether you will permit the government to pass into the hands of your avowed and implacable enemies. Without pausing for an answer, I will state my own position to be that such a result would be a species of revolution by which the purpose of the Government would be destroyed, and the observances of its mere forms entitled to no respect. In that event, in such manner as should be most expedient, I should deem it your duty to provide for your safety outside of the Union." Said another Southern politician, when speaking on the same subject, "We shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." To disrupt the Union and form a government which recognized the absolute supremacy of the white population and the perpetual bondage of the black was what they deemed freedom from the galling yoke of a Republican administration.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN DID NOT SEEK THE PRESIDENCY.

Hon. R. W. Miles, of Knox county, sat on the floor by the side of Abraham Lincoln in the Library room of the Capitol, in Springfield, at the secret caucus meeting, held in January, 1859, when Mr. Lincoln's name was first spoken of in caucus as candidate for President. When a gentleman, in making a short speech, said, "We are going to bring Abraham Lincoln out as a candidate for President," Mr. Lincoln at once arose to his feet, and exclaimed, "For God's sake, let me alone! I have suffered enough!" This was soon after he had been defeated in the Legislature for United States Senate by Stephen A. Douglas, and only those who are

intimate with that important and unparalleled contest can appreciate the full force and meaning of these expressive words of the martyred President. They were spontaneous, and prove beyond a shadow of doubt that Abraham Lincoln did not seek the high position of President. Nor did he use any trickery or chicanery to obtain it. But his expressed wish was not to be complied with; our beloved country needed a savior and a martyr, and Fate had decreed that he should be the victim. After Mr. Lincoln was elected President, Mr. Miles sent him an eagle's quill, with which the chief magistrate wrote his first inaugural address. The letter written by Mr. Miles to the President, and sent with the quill, which was two feet in length, is such a jewel of eloquence and prophecy that it should be given a place in history:

PERSIFER, December 21, 1860.

HON. A. LINCOLN :

Dear Sir :—Please accept the eagle quill I promised you, by the hand of our Representative, A. A. Smith. The bird from whose wing the quill was taken, was shot by John F. Dillon, in Persifer township, Knox Co., Ills., in Feb., 1857. Having heard that James Buchanan was furnished with an eagle quill to write his Inaugural with, and believing that in 1860, a Republican would be elected to take his place, I determined to save this quill and present it to the fortunate man, whoever he might be. Reports tell us that the bird which furnished Buchanan's quill was a captured bird,—fit emblem of the man that used it; but the bird from which this quill was taken, yielded the quill only with his life,—fit emblem of the man who is expected to use it, for true Republicans believe that you would not think life worth the keeping after the surrender of principle. Great difficulties surround you; traitors to their country have threatened your life; and should you be called upon to surrender it at the post of duty, your memory will live forever in the heart of every freeman; and that is a grander monument than can be built of brick or marble.

"For if hearts may not our memories keep,
Oblivion haste each vestige sweep,
And let our memories end."

Yours Truly,

R. W. MILES.

STATES SECEDING.

At the time of President Lincoln's accession to power, several members of the Union claimed they had withdrawn from it, and styling themselves the "Confederate States of America," organized a separate government. The house was indeed divided against itself, but it should not fall, nor should it long continue divided, was the hearty, determined response of every loyal heart in the nation. The accursed institution of human slavery was the primary cause for this dissolution of the American Union. Doubtless other agencies served to intensify the hostile feelings which existed between the Northern and Southern portions

of our country, but their remote origin could be traced to this great national evil. Had Lincoln's predecessor put forth a timely, energetic effort, he might have prevented the bloody war our nation was called to pass through. On the other hand every aid was given the rebels; every advantage and all the power of the Government was placed at their disposal, and when Illinois' honest son took the reins of the Republic he found Buchanan had been a traitor to his trust, and given over to the South all available means of war.

THE FALL OF SUMTER.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the rebels, who for weeks had been erecting their batteries upon the shore, after demanding of Major Anderson a surrender, opened fire upon Fort Sumter. For thirty-four hours an incessant cannonading was continued; the fort was being seriously injured; provisions were almost gone, and Major Anderson was compelled to haul down the stars and stripes. That dear old flag which had seldom been lowered to a foreign foe by rebel hands was now trailed in the dust. The first blow of the terrible conflict which summoned vast armies into the field, and moistened the soil of a nation in fraternal blood and tears, had been struck. The gauntlet thus thrown down by the attack on Sumter by the traitors of the South was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence—but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers. Promptly did the new President issue a proclamation calling for his countrymen to join with him to defend their homes and their country, and vindicate her honor. This call was made April 14, two days after Sumter was first fired upon, and was for 75,000 men. On the 15th, the same day he was notified, Gov. Yates issued his proclamation convening the Legislature. He also ordered the organization of six regiments. Troops were in abundance, and the call was no sooner made than filled. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house,—every calling offered its best men, their lives and their fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity.

Bitter words spoken in moments of political heat were forgotten and forgiven, and joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.*" The honor, the very life and glory of the nation was committed to the stern arbitrament of the sword, and soon the tramp of armed men, the clash of musketry and the heavy boom of artillery reverberated throughout the continent; rivers of blood saddened by tears of mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts flowed from the lakes to the gulf, but a nation was saved. The sacrifice was great, but the Union was preserved.

CALL FOR TROOPS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

Simultaneously with the call for troops by the President, enlistments commenced in this State, and within ten days 10,000 volunteers offered service, and the sum of \$1,000,000 was tendered by patriotic citizens. Of the volunteers who offered their services, only six regiments could be accepted under the quota of the State. But the time soon came when there was a place and a musket for every man. The six regiments raised were designated by numbers commencing with seven, as a mark of respect for the six regiments which had served in the Mexican war. Another call was anticipated, and the Legislature authorized ten additional regiments to be organized. Over two hundred companies were immediately raised from which were selected the required number. No sooner was this done than the President made another call for troops, six regiments were again our proportion, although by earnest solicitation the remaining four were accepted. There were a large number of men with a patriotic desire to enter the service who were denied this privilege. Many of them wept, while others joined regiments from other States. In May, June and July seventeen regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and in the latter month, when the President issued his first call for 500,000 volunteers, Illinois tendered thirteen regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, and so anxious were her sons to have the Rebellion crushed that the number could have been increased by thousands. At the close of 1861 Illinois had sent to the field nearly 50,000 men, and had 17,000 in camp awaiting marching orders, thus exceeding her full quota by 15,000.

A VAST ARMY RAISED IN ELEVEN DAYS.

In July and August of 1862 the President called for 600,000 men—our quota of which was 52,296—and gave until August 18 as the limits in which the number might be raised by volunteering, after which a draft would be ordered. The State had already furnished 17,000 in excess of her quota, and it was first thought this number would be deducted from the present requisition, but that could not be done. But thirteen days were granted to enlist this vast army, which had to come from the farmers and mechanics. The former were in the midst of harvest, but, inspired by love of country, over 50,000 of them left their harvests ungathered, their tools and their benches, the plows in their furrows, turning their backs on their homes, and before eleven days had expired the demands of the Government were met and both quotas filled.

The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. On the 21st of December, 1864, the last call for troops was made. It was for 300,000. In consequence of an imperfect enrollment of the men subject to military duty, it became evident, ere this call was made, that Illinois was furnishing thousands of men more than what her quota would have been, had it been correct. So glaring had this disproportion become, that under this call the quota of some districts exceeded the number of able-bodied men in them.

A GENERAL SUMMARY.

Following this sketch we give a schedule of all the volunteer troops organized from this State, from the commencement to the close of the war. It is taken from the Adjutant General's report. The number of the regiment, name of original Colonel, call under which recruited, date of organization and muster into the United States' service, place of muster, and aggregate strength of each organization, from which we find that Illinois put into her one hundred and eighty regiments 256,000 men, and into the United States

army, through other States, enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the Federal Government in all the war of the Revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age, when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollments were otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment; thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State. The demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. She gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the perils of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the White House. Of the brave boys Illinois sent to the front, there were killed in action, 5,888; died of wounds, 3,032; of disease, 19,496; in prison, 967; lost at sea, 205; aggregate, 29,588. As upon every field and upon every page of the history of this war, Illinois bore her part of the suffering in the prison-pens of the South. More than 800 names make up the awful column of Illinois' brave sons who died in the rebel prison of Andersonville, Ga. Who can measure or imagine the atrocities which would be laid before the world were the panorama of sufferings and terrible trials of these gallant men but half unfolded to view? But this can never be done until new words of horror are invented, and new arts discovered by which demoniacal fiendishness can be portrayed, and the intensest anguish of the human soul in ten thousand forms be painted.

No troops ever fought more heroically, stubbornly, and with better effect, than did the boys from the "Prairie State." At Pea Ridge, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Stone River, Holly Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Chicamauga, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga, and on every other field where the clash of arms was heard, her sons were foremost.

CAPTURE OF THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

Illinois was almost destitute of firearms at the beginning of the conflict, and none could be procured in the East. The traitorous Floyd had turned over to the South 300,000 arms, leaving most arsenals in the North empty. Gov. Yates, however, received an order on the St. Louis arsenal for 10,000 muskets, which he put in the hands of Captain Stokes, of Chicago. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the Captain to pass through the large crowd of rebels which had gathered around the arsenal, suspecting an attempt to move the arms would be made. He at last succeeded in gaining admission to the arsenal, but was informed by the commander that the slightest attempt to move the arms would be discovered and bring an infuriated mob upon the garrison. This fear was well founded, for the following day Gov. Jackson ordered 2,000 armed men from Jefferson City down to capture the arsenal. Capt. Stokes telegraphed to Alton for a steamer to descend the river, and about midnight land opposite the arsenal, and proceeding to the same place with 700 men of the 7th Illinois, commenced loading the vessel. To divert attention from his real purpose, he had 500 guns placed upon a different boat. As designed, this movement was discovered by the rabble, and the shouts and excitement upon their seizure drew most of the crowd from the arsenal. Capt. Stokes not only took all the guns his requisition called for, but emptied the arsenal. When all was ready, and the signal given to start, it was found that the immense weight had bound the bow of the boat to a rock, but after a few moments' delay the boat fell away from the shore and floated into deep water.

"Which way?" said Capt. Mitchell, of the steamer. "Straight in the regular channel to Alton," replied Capt. Stokes. "What if we are attacked?" said Capt. Mitchell. "Then we will fight," was the reply of Capt. Stokes. "What if we are overpowered?" said Mitchell. "Run the boat to the deepest part of the river and sink her," replied Stokes. "I'll do it," was the heroic answer of Mitchell, and away they went past the secession battery, past the St. Louis levee, and in the regular channel on to Alton. When they touched the landing, Capt. Stokes, fearing pursuit, ran to the market house and rang the fire bell. The citizens came flocking pell-mell to the river, and soon men, women and children were tugging away at that vessel load of arms, which they soon had deposited in freight cars and off to Springfield.

LIBERALITY AS WELL AS PATRIOTISM.

The people were liberal as well as patriotic; and while the men were busy enlisting, organizing and equipping companies, the ladies were no less active, and the noble, generous work performed by their tender, loving hands deserves mention along with the bravery, devotion and patriotism of their brothers upon the Southern fields of carnage.

The continued need of money to obtain the comforts and necessities for the sick and wounded of our army suggested to the loyal women of the North many and various devices for the raising of funds. Every city, town and village had its fair, festival, picnic, excursion, concert, which netted more or less to the cause of hospital relief, according to the population of the place and the amount of energy and patriotism displayed on such occasions. Especially was this characteristic of our own fair State, and scarcely a hamlet within its borders which did not send something from its stores to hospital or battlefield, and in the larger towns and cities were well-organized soldiers' aid societies, working systematically and continuously from the beginning of the war till its close. The great State Fair held in Chicago in May, 1865, netted \$250,000. Homes for traveling soldiers were established all over the State, in which were furnished lodging for 600,000 men, and meals valued at \$2,500,000. Food, clothing, medicine, hospital delicacies, reading matter, and thousands of other articles, were sent to the boys at the front.

MESSAGES OF LOVE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Letters, messages of love and encouragement, were sent by noble women from many counties of the State to encourage the brave sons and brothers in the South. Below we give a copy of a printed letter sent from Knox county to the "boys in blue," as showing the feelings of the women of the North. It was headed, "FROM THE WOMEN OF KNOX COUNTY TO THEIR BROTHERS IN THE FIELD." It was a noble, soul-inspiring message, and kindled anew the intensest love for home, country, and a determination to crown the stars and stripes with victory:

"You have gone out from our homes, but not from our hearts. Never for one moment are you forgotten. Through weary march and deadly conflict our prayers have ever followed you; your sufferings are our sufferings, your victories our great joy.

"If there be one of you who knows not the dear home ties, for whom no mother prays, no sister watches, to him especially we speak. Let him feel that though he may not have *one* mother he has *many*; he is the adopted child and brother of all our hearts. Not one of you is beyond the reach of our sympathies; no picket-station so lonely that it is not enveloped in the halo of our prayers.

"During all the long, dark months since our country called you from us, your courage, your patient endurance, your fidelity, have awakened our keenest interest, and we have longed to give you an expression of that interest.

"By the alacrity with which you sprang to arms, by the valor with which those arms have been wielded, you have placed our State in the front ranks; you have made her worthy to be the home of our noble President. For thus sustaining the honor of our State, dear to us as life, we thank you.

"Of your courage we need not speak. Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Stone River, Vicksburg, speak with blood-bathed lips of your heroism. The Army of the Southwest fights beneath no defeat-shadowed banner; to it, under God, the nation looks for deliverance.

"But we, as women, have other cause for thanks. We will not speak of the debt we owe the defenders of our Government; that blood-sealed bond no words can cancel. But we are your debtors in a way not often recognized. You have aroused us from the aimlessness into which too many of our lives had drifted, and have infused into those lives a noble pathos. We could not dream our time away while our brothers were dying for us. Even your sufferings have worked together for our good, by inciting us to labor for their alleviation, thus giving us a work worthy of our womanhood. Everything that we have been permitted to do for your comfort has filled our lives so much the fuller of all that makes life valuable. You have thus been the means of developing in us a nobler type of womanhood than without the example of your heroism we could ever have attained. For this our whole lives, made purer and nobler by the discipline, will thank you.

"This war will leave none of us as it found us. We cannot buffet the raging wave and escape all trace of the salt sea's foam. Toward better or toward worse we are hurried with fearful

haste. If we at home feel this, what must it be to you! Our hearts throb with agony when we think of you wounded, suffering, dying; but the thought of no physical pain touches us half so deeply as the thought of the temptations which surround you. We could better give you up to die on the battle-field, true to your God and to your country, than to have you return to us with blasted, blackened souls. When temptations assail fiercely, you must let the thought that your mothers are praying for strength enable you to overcome them. But fighting for a worthy cause worthily ennobles one; herein is our confidence that you will return better men than you went away.

“By all that is noble in your manhood; by all that is true in our womanhood; by all that is grand in patriotism; by all that is sacred in religion, we adjure you to be faithful to yourselves, to us, to your country, and to your God. Never were men permitted to fight in a cause more worthy of their blood. Were you fighting for mere conquest, or glory, we could not give you up; but to sustain a *principle*, the greatest to which human lips have ever given utterance, even your dear lives are not too costly a sacrifice. Let that principle, the corner-stone of our independence, be crushed, and we are *all slaves*. Like the Suliote mothers, we might well clasp our children in our arms and leap down to death.

“To the stern arbitrament of the sword is now committed the honor, the very life of this nation. You fight not for yourselves alone; the eyes of the whole world are on you; and if you fail our Nation’s death-wail will echo through all coming ages, moaning a requiem over the lost hopes of oppressed humanity. But you will not fail, so sure as there is a God in Heaven. He never meant this richest argosy of the nations, freighted with the fears of all the world’s tyrants, with the hopes of all its oppressed ones, to flounder in darkness and death. Disasters may come, as they have come, but they will only be, as they have been, ministers of good. Each one has led the nation upward to a higher plane, from whence it has seen with a clearer eye. Success could not attend us at the West so long as we scorned the help of the black hand, which alone had power to open the gate of redemption; the God of battles would not vouchsafe a victory at the East till the very foot-prints of a McClellan were washed out in blood.

“But now all things seem ready; we have accepted the aid of

that hand; those footsteps are obliterated. In his own good time we feel that God will give us the victory. Till that hour comes we bid you fight on. Though we have not attained that heroism, or decision, which enables us to give you up without a struggle, which can prevent our giving *tears* for your *blood*, though many of us must own our hearts desolate till you return, still we bid you stay and fight for our country, till from this fierce baptism of blood she shall be raised *complete*; the dust shaken from her garments purified, a new Memnon singing in the great Godlight."

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

On the 15th of November, 1864, after the destruction of Atlanta, and the railroads behind him, Sherman, with his army, began his march to the sea-coast. The almost breathless anxiety with which his progress was watched by the loyal hearts of the nation, and the trembling apprehension with which it was regarded by all who hoped for rebel success, indicated this as one of the most remarkable events of the war; and so it proved. Of Sherman's army, 45 regiments of infantry, three companies of artillery, and one of cavalry were from this State. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital to care for her sick and wounded sons.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war, U. S. Grant.

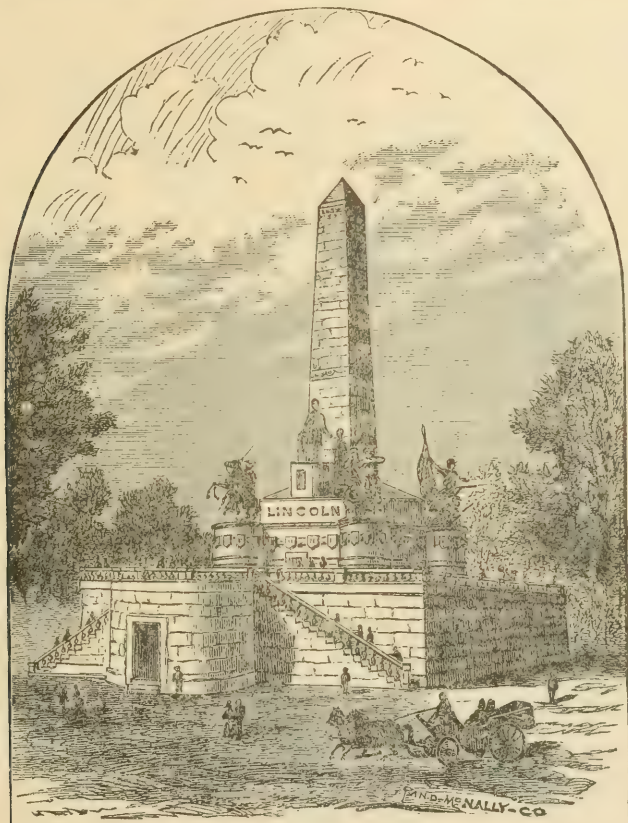
CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this sketch of our glory and of our nation's honor: that name is Abraham Lincoln. The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry. In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty; and well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country, who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sub-

lime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the republic; when everything else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said, "Mr. Lincoln is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair, we held together, and under God he brought us through to victory. His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic. He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory will shed a glory upon this age that will fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some points; but, taken at all points, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war; a statesman, he justified his measures by their success; a philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another; a moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the cross; a mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute obedience to law; a leader, he was no partisan; a commander, he was untainted with blood; a ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime; a man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government. It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger, then the generations looking this way shall see the great President as the supreme figure in this vortex of history.

THE WAR ENDED—THE UNION RESTORED.

The rebellion was ended with the surrender of Lee and his army, and Johnson and his command in April, 1865. Our armies at the time were up to their maximum strength, never so formidable, never so invincible; and, until recruiting ceased by order of Secretary Stanton, were daily strengthening. The necessity, however,



LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.

for so vast and formidable numbers ceased with the disbanding of the rebel forces, which had for more than four years disputed the supremacy of the Government over its domain. And now the joyful and welcome news was to be borne to the victorious legions that their work was ended in triumph, and they were to be permitted "to see homes and friends once more."

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field, commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States' service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

INFANTRY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.
7	Col. John Cook.....	July 25, 1861.....	Cairo, Illinois.....	1747
8	" Richard J. Oglesby.....	"	"	1853
9	" Eleazer A. Paine.....	"	"	1265
10	" Jas. D. Morgan.....	"	"	1759
11	" W. H. L. Wallace.....	"	"	1384
12	" John McArthur.....	"	"	1675
13	" John B. Wyman.....	May 24, 1861.....	Dixon.....	1112
14	" John M. Palmer.....	May 25, 1861.....	Jacksonville.....	2015
15	" Thos. J. Turner.....	May 24, 1861.....	Freeport.....	2028
16	" Robert F. Smith.....	"	Quincy.....	1893
17	" Leonard F. Ross.....	"	Peoria.....	1259
18	" Michael K. Lawler.....	May 28, 1861.....	Anna.....	2043
19	" John B. Turchin.....	"	"	1095
20	" Chas. C. Marsh.....	June 13, 1861.....	Joliet.....	1917
21	" Ulysses S. Grant.....	June 15, 1861.....	Mattoon.....	1266
22	" Henry Dougherty.....	June 25, 1861.....	Belleville.....	1164
23	" Jas. A. Mulligan.....	June 18, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1982
24	" Frederick Hecker.....	July 8, 1861.....	Chicago.....	989
25	" Wm. N. Coler.....	"	"	1082
26	" John M. Loomis.....	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1602
27	" Nap. B. Buford.....	"	"	1193
28	" A. K. Johnson.....	Aug. 3, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1939
29	" Jas. S. Rearden.....	July 27, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1547
30	" Philip B. Fouke.....	Sept. 30, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1878
31	" John A. Logan.....	Sept. 8, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1973
32	" John Logan.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1711
33	" Chas. E. Hovey.....	Aug. 15, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1660
34	" Edward N. Kirk.....	Sept. 7, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1558
35	" Gus. A. Smith.....	"	"	1012
36	" Nich. Gruesel.....	Sept. 23, 1861.....	Aurora.....	1593
37	" Julius White.....	Sept. 18, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1157
38	" Wm. P. Carlin.....	Aug. 15, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1388
39	" Austin Light.....	December, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1807
40	" Steph. G. Hicks.....	Aug. 10, 1861.....	Sal'em.....	1277
41	" Isaac C. Pugh.....	Aug. 9, 1861.....	Decatur.....	1211
42	" Wm. A. Webb.....	Sept. 17, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1824
43	" Julius Raith.....	Dec. 16, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1902
44	" Chas. Noblesdorff.....	Sept. 13, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1512
45	" John E. Smith.....	Dec. 26, 1861.....	Ga'ena.....	1716
46	" John A. Davis.....	Dec. 28, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	2015
47	" John Bryner.....	Oct. 1, 1861.....	Peoria.....	2051
48	" Isham N. Haynie.....	Nov. 18, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1874
49	" Wm. R. Morrison.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1482
50	" Moses M. Baue.....	Sept. 12, 1861.....	Quincy.....	1761
51	" G. W. Cumming.....	Dec. '61, Feb. '62.....	Camp Douglas.....	1550
52	" Isaac G. Wilson.....	Nov. 19, 1861.....	Geneva.....	1519
53	" W. H. W. Cushman.....	March, 1862.....	Ottawa.....	1444
54	" Thos. W. Harris.....	Feb. 18, 1862.....	Anna.....	1720
55	" David Stuart.....	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Camp Douglas.....	1287
56	" Robert Kirkham.....	Feb. 27, 1862.....	Shawneetown.....	1180
57	" Silas D. Baldwin.....	Dec. 26, 1861.....	Camp Douglas.....	1754
58	" Wm. F. Lynch.....	Dec. 24, 1861.....	Camp Douglas.....	2202
59	" P. Sidney Post.....	August, 1861.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1762
60	" Silas C. Toler.....	Feb. 17, 1862.....	Anna.....	1647
61	" Jacob Fry.....	March 7, 1862.....	Carrollton.....	1385
62	" James M. True.....	April 10, 1862.....	Anna.....	1730
63	" Francis Mora.....	"	Anna.....	1228
64	Lt. Col. D. D. Williams.....	Dec. 31, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1624
65	Col. Daniel Cameron.....	May 15, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	1684
66	" Patrick E. Burke.....	April, 1862.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1694
67	" Rose I. M. Hough.....	June 13, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	979
68	" Elias Stuart.....	June 20, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	889
69	" Jos. H. Tucker.....	June 14, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	912
70	" O. T. Reeves.....	July 4, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1006
71	" Othniel Gilbert.....	July 26, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	940

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field, commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States' service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

INFANTRY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.
13	Col. Fred. A. Johns.....	June 1, 1864.....	Centralia.....	842
131	" John Wood.....	June 5, 1864.....	Quincy.....	849
132	" J. W. Goodwin.....	June 21, 1864.....	Quincy.....	845
139	" Peter Davis.....	June 1, 1864.....	Peoria.....	878
140	" L. H. Whitney.....	June 18, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	871
141	" Stephen Bronson.....	June 16, 1864.....	Elgin.....	842
142	" Rollin V. Arkney.....	June 18, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	851
143	" Dudley C. Smith.....	June 11, 1864.....	Mattoon.....	865
144	" Cyrus Hall.....	Oct. 21, 1864.....	A ton, Ills.....	1159
145	" George W. Lackey.....	June 9, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	880
146	" Henry H. Dean.....	Sept. 20, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	1056
147	" Hiram F. Sickles.....	Feb. 18, 1865.....	Chicago.....	1047
148	" Horace H. Wilsie.....	".....	Quincy.....	917
149	" Wm. C. Kueffner.....	Feb. 11, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	983
150	" George W. Keener.....	Feb. 14, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	933
151	" French B. Woodall.....	Feb. 25, 1865.....	Quincy.....	970
152	" F. D. Stephenson.....	Feb. 18, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	945
153	" Stephen Bronson.....	Feb. 27, 1865.....	Chicago.....	1076
154	" McLean F. Wood.....	Feb. 22, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	994
155	" Gustavus A. Smith.....	Feb. 28, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	929
156	" Alfred F. Smith.....	March 9, 1865.....	Chicago.....	975
"	" J. W. Wilson.....	Dec. 1, 1861.....	Chicago.....	985
"	" John A. Brass.....	".....	Quincy.....	903
"	Capt. John Curtis.....	June 21, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	91
"	" Simon J. Stookey.....	".....	Camp Butler.....	90
"	" James Steele.....	June 15, 1864.....	Chicago.....	86

CAVALRY.

1	Col. Thomas A. Marshall.....	June, 1861.....	Bloomington.....	1206
2	" Silas Noble.....	Aug. 24, ".....	Camp Butler.....	1861
3	" Eugene A. Carr.....	Sept. 21, ".....	Camp Butler.....	2183
4	" T. Lyle Dickey.....	Sept. 30, ".....	Ottawa.....	1636
5	" John J. C. (captain).....	December ".....	Camp Butler.....	1669
6	" Thomas H. Cavanaugh.....	Nov., '61, Jan., '62.....	Camp Butler.....	2248
7	" Wm. Pitt Kellogg.....	August, '61.....	Camp Butler.....	3284
8	" John F. Farnsworth.....	Sept. 18, '61.....	St. Charles.....	2412
9	" Albert G. Brackett.....	Oct. 26, '61.....	Camp Douglas.....	2619
10	" James A. Barrett.....	Nov. 25, '61.....	Camp Butler.....	1934
11	" Robert G. Ingersoll.....	Dec. 21, '61.....	Peoria.....	2262
12	" Arno Voss.....	Dec., '61, Feb., '62.....	Camp Butler.....	2174
13	" Joseph W. Bell.....	".....	Camp Douglas.....	1759
14	" Horace Capron.....	Jan. 7, '63.....	Peoria.....	1565
15	" Warren Stewart.....	Organized Dec. 25, '63.....	Camp Butler.....	1473
16	" Christian Thielman.....	Jan. and April, '63.....	Camp Butler.....	1462
17	" John L. Beveridge.....	Jan. 23, '64.....	St. Charles.....	1247

FIRST REGIMENT—ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Co	Field and Staff.....			7
A	Capt. C. M. Willard.....		Chicago.....	168
B	" Ezra Taylor.....		Chicago.....	204
C	" C. Haughwaine.....	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Ottawa.....	175
D	" Edward McAllister.....	Jan. 14, '62.....	Plainfield.....	141
E	" A. C. Waterhouse.....	Dec. 19, '61.....	Chicago.....	148
F	" John T. Cheney.....	Feb. 25, '62.....	Camp Butler.....	159
G	" Arthur O'Leary.....	Feb. 28, '62.....	Cairo.....	113
H	" Axel Si versparr.....	Feb. 20, '62.....	Chicago.....	147
I	" Edward Bouton.....	Feb. 15, '62.....	Chicago.....	169
K	" A. Franklin.....	Jan. 9, '62.....	Shawneetown.....	96
L	" John Bourke.....	Feb. 22, '62.....	Chicago.....	153
M	" John B. Miller.....	Aug. 12, '62.....	Chicago.....	154
	Recruits.....			883

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Co.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.

SECOND REGIMENT—ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

A	Capt. Peter Davidson.....	Aug. 14, '61.....	Peoria.....	116
B	" Riley Madison.....	June 20, '61.....	Springfield.....	127
C	" Caleb Hopkins.....	Aug. 5, '61.....	Cairo.....	154
D	" Jasper M. Dresser.....	Dec. 17, '61.....	Cairo.....	117
E	" Adolph Schwartz.....	Feb. 1, '62.....	Cairo.....	136
F	" John W. Powell.....	Dec. 11, '61.....	Cape Girardeau, Mo... ..	190
G	" Charles J. Stolbrand.....	Dec. 31, '61.....	Camp Butler.....	108
H	" Andrew Steinbeck.....	".....	Camp Butler.....	115
I	" Charles W. Keith.....	".....	Camp Butler.....	107
K	" Benjamin F. Rogers.....	".....	Camp Butler.....	108
L	" William H. Bolton.....	Feb. 28, '62.....	Chicago.....	145
M	" John C. Phillips.....	June 6, '62.....	Chicago.....	100
	Field and Staff.....			10
	Recruits.....			1171

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

Board of Trade	Capt. James S. Stokes.....	July 31, 1862.....	Chicago.....	258
Springfield.....	" Thomas F. Vaughn.....	Aug. 21, '62.....	Camp Butler.....	199
Mercantile.....	" Charles G. Cooley.....	Aug. 29, '62.....	Chicago.....	270
Elgin.....	" George W. Renwick.....	Nov. 15, '62.....	Elgin.....	242
Cogswell's.....	" William Cogswell.....	Sept. 29, '61.....	Camp Douglas.....	221
Henshaw's.....	" Ed. C. Henshaw.....	Oct. 15, '62.....	Ottawa.....	196
Bridges'.....	" Lyman Bridges.....	Jan. 1, '62.....	Chicago.....	252
Colvin's.....	" John H. Colvin.....	Oct. 10, '63.....	Chicago.....	91
Busteed's.....			Chicago.....	127

RECAPITULATION.

Infantry.....	185,941
Cavalry.....	32,082
Artillery.....	7,277

DUELS.

The code of chivalry so common among Southern gentlemen and so frequently brought into use in settling personal differences has also been called to settle the "affairs of honor" in our own State, however, but few times, and those in the earlier days. Several attempts at duels have occurred; before the disputants met in mortal combat the differences were amicably and satisfactorily settled; honor was maintained without the sacrifice of life. In 1810 a law was adopted to suppress the practice of dueling. This law held the fatal result of dueling to be murder, and, as it was intended, had the effect of making it odious and dishonorable. Prior to the constitution of 1848, parties would evade the law by

going beyond the jurisdiction of the State to engage in their contests of honor. At that time they incorporated in the Constitution an oath of office, which was so broad as to cover the whole world. Any person who had ever fought a duel, ever sent or accepted a challenge or acted the part of second was disfranchised from holding office, even of minor importance. After this went into effect, no other duel or attempt at a duel has been engaged in within the State of Illinois, save those fought by parties living outside of the State, who came here to settle their personal differences.

THE FIRST DUEL.

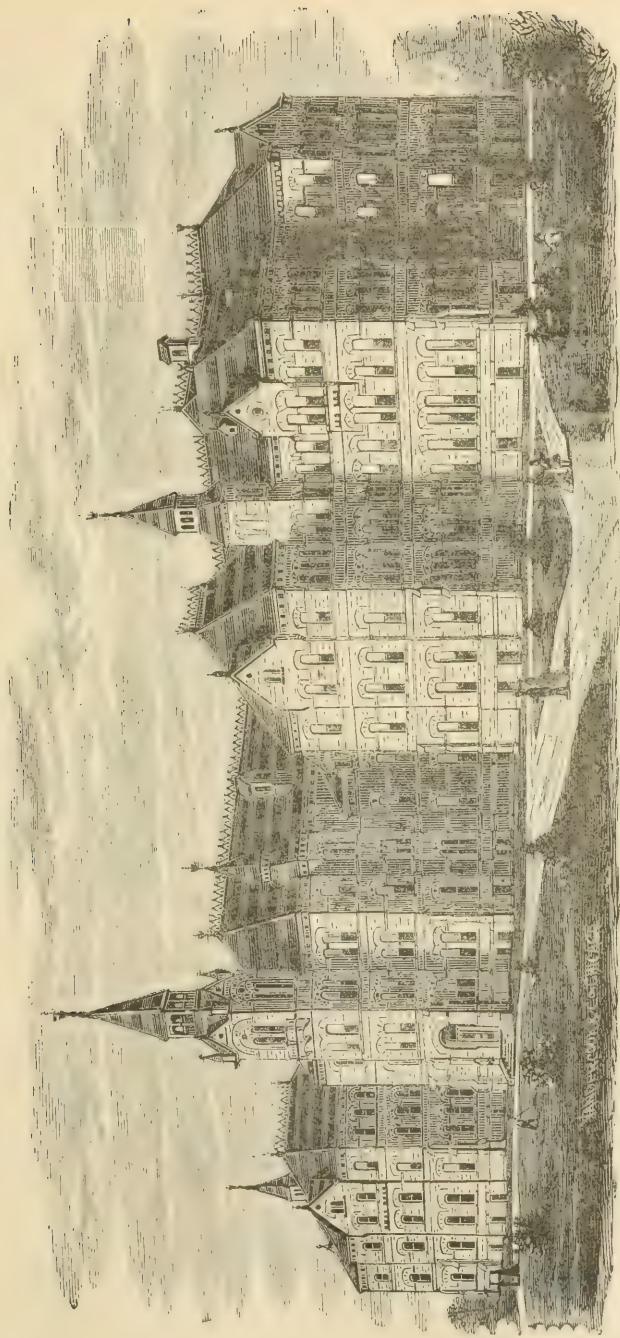
The first duel fought within the boundaries of this great State was between two young military officers, one of the French and the other of the English army, in the year 1765. It was at the time the British troops came to take possession of Fort Chartres, and a woman was the cause of it. The affair occurred early Sunday morning, near the old fort. They fought with swords, and in the combat one sacrificed his life.

BOND AND JONES.

In 1809 the next duel occurred and was bloodless of itself, but out of it grew a quarrel which resulted in the assassination of one of the contestants. The principals were Shadrach Bond, the first Governor, and Rice Jones, a bright young lawyer, who became quite a politician and the leader of his party. A personal difference arose between the two, which to settle, the parties met for mortal combat on an island in the Mississippi. The weapons selected were hair-trigger pistols. After taking their position Jones' weapon was prematurely discharged. Bond's second, Dunlap, now claimed that according to the code Bond had the right to the next fire. But Bond would not take so great advantage of his opponent, and said it was an accident and would not fire. Such noble conduct touched the generous nature of Jones, and the difficulty was at once amicably settled. Dunlap, however, bore a deadly hatred for Jones, and one day while he was standing in the street in Kaskaskia, conversing with a lady, he crept up behind him and shot him dead in his tracks. Dunlap successfully escaped to Texas.

RECTOR AND BARTON.

In 1812 the bloody code again brought two young men to the field of honor. They were Thomas Rector, a son of Capt. Stephen



ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN, AT LINCOLN.

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Rector who bore such a noble part in the war of 1812, and Joshua Barton. They had espoused the quarrel of older brothers. The affair occurred on Bloody Island, in the Mississippi, but in the limits of Illinois. This place was frequented so often by Missourians to settle personal difficulties, that it received the name of Bloody Island. Barton fell in this conflict.

STEWART AND BENNETT.

In 1819 occurred the first duel fought after the admission of the State into the Union. This took place in St. Clair county between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett. It was intended to be a sham duel, to turn ridicule against Bennett, the challenging party. Stewart was in the secret but Bennett was left to believe it a reality. Their guns were loaded with blank cartridges. Bennett, suspecting a trick, put a ball into his gun without the knowledge of his seconds. The word "fire" was given, and Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape but was subsequently captured, convicted of murder and suffered the penalty of the law by hanging.

PEARSON AND BAKER.

In 1840 a personal difference arose between two State Senators, Judge Pearson and E. D. Baker. The latter, smarting under the epithet of "falsehood," threatened to chastise Pearson in the public streets, by a "fist fight." Pearson declined making a "blackguard" of himself but intimated a readiness to fight as gentlemen, according to the code of honor. The affair, however, was carried no further.

HARDIN AND DODGE.

The exciting debates in the Legislature in 1840-'41 were often bitter in personal "slings," and threats of combats were not infrequent. During these debates, in one of the speeches by the Hon. J. J. Hardin, Hon. A. R. Dodge thought he discovered a personal insult, took exceptions, and an "affair" seemed imminent. The controversy was referred to friends, however, and amicably settled.

M'CLERNAND AND SMITH.

Hon. John A. McClernand, a member of the House, in a speech delivered during the same session made charges against the Whig Judges of the Supreme Court. This brought a note from Judge

T. W. Smith, by the hands of his "friend" Dr. Merriman, to McClelland. This was construed as a challenge, and promptly accepted, naming the place of meeting to be Missouri; time, early; the weapons, rifles; and distance, 40 paces. At this critical juncture, the Attorney General had a warrant issued against the Judge, whereupon he was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Thus ended this attempt to vindicate injured honor.

LINCOLN AND SHIELDS.

During the hard times subsequent to the failure of the State and other banks, in 1842, specie became scarce while State money was plentiful, but worthless. The State officers thereupon demanded specie payment for taxes. This was bitterly opposed, and so fiercely contested that the collection of taxes was suspended.

During the period of the greatest indignation toward the State officials, under the *nom de plume* of "Rebecca," Abraham Lincoln had an article published in the *Sangamon Journal*, entitled "Lost Township." In this article, written in the form of a dialogue, the officers of the State were roughly handled, and especially Auditor Shields. The name of the author was demanded from the editor by Mr. Shields, who was very indignant over the manner in which he was treated. The name of Abraham Lincoln was given as the author. It is claimed by some of his biographers, however, that the article was prepared by a lady, and that when the name of the author was demanded, in a spirit of gallantry, Mr. Lincoln gave his name. In company with Gen. Whiteside, Gen. Shields pursued Lincoln to Tremont, Tazewell county, where he was in attendance upon the court, and immediately sent him a note "requiring a full, positive and absolute retraction of all offensive allusions" made to him in relation to his "private character and standing as a man, or an apology for the insult conveyed." Lincoln had been forewarned, however, for William Butler and Dr. Merriman, of Springfield, had become acquainted with Shields' intentions and by riding all night arrived at Tremont ahead of Shields and informed Lincoln what he might expect. Lincoln answered Shields' note, refusing to offer any explanation, on the grounds that Shields' note assumed the fact of his (Lincoln's) authorship of the article, and not pointing out what the offensive part was, and accompanying the same with threats as to consequences. Mr. Shields answered this, disavowing all intention to menace; inquired if he was the author,

asked a retraction of that portion relating to his private character. Mr. Lincoln, still technical, returned this note with the verbal statement "that there could be no further negotiations until the first note was withdrawn." At this Shields named Gen. Whiteside as his "friend," when Lincoln reported Dr. Merriman as his "friend." These gentlemen secretly pledged themselves to agree upon some amicable terms, and compel their principals to accept them. The four went to Springfield, when Lincoln left for Jacksonville, leaving the following instructions to guide his friend, Dr. Merriman:

"In case Whiteside shall signify a wish to adjust this affair without further difficulty, let him know that if the present papers be withdrawn and a note from Mr. Shields, asking to know if I am the author of the articles of which he complains, and asking that I shall make him gentlemanly satisfaction, if I am the author, and this without menace or dictation as to what that satisfaction shall be, a pledge is made that the following answer shall be given:

I did write the "Lost Township" letter which appeared in the *Journal* of the 2d inst., but had no participation, in any form, in any other article alluding to you. I wrote that wholly for political effect. I had no intention of injuring your personal or private character or standing, as a man or gentleman; and I did not then think, and do not now think, that that article could produce or has produced that effect against you; and, had I anticipated such an effect, would have foreborne to write it. And I will add that your conduct toward me, so far as I know, had always been gentlemanly, and that I had no personal pique against you, and no cause for any.

"If this should be done, I leave it to you to manage what shall and what shall not be published. If nothing like this is done, the preliminaries of the fight are to be:

"1st. *Weapons*.—Cavalry broad swords of the largest size, precisely equal in all respects, and such as are now used by the cavalry company at Jacksonville.

"2d. *Position*.—A plank ten feet long and from nine to twelve inches broad, to be firmly fixed on edge, on the ground, as a line between us which neither is to pass his foot over on forfeit of his life. Next a line drawn on the ground on either side of said plank, and parallel with it, each at the distance of the whole length of the sword, and three feet additional from the plank; and the passing of his own such line by either party during the fight, shall be deemed a surrender of the contest.

"3d. *Time*.—On Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, if you can get it so; but in no case to be at a greater distance of time than Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

"4th. *Place*.—Within three miles of Alton, on the opposite side of the river, the particular spot to be agreed on by you.

"Any preliminary details coming within the above rules, you are at liberty to make at your discretion, but you are in no case to swerve from these rules, or pass beyond their limits."

The position of the contestants, as prescribed by Lincoln, seems to have been such as both would have been free from coming in contact with the sword of the other, and the first impression is that it is nothing more than one of Lincoln's jokes. He possessed very long arms, however, and could reach his adversary at the stipulated distance.

Not being amicably arranged, all parties repaired to the field of combat in Missouri. Gen. Hardin and Dr. English, as mutual friends of both Lincoln and Shields, arrived in the meantime, and after much correspondence at their earnest solicitation the affair was satisfactorily arranged, Lincoln making a statement similar to the one above referred to.

SHIELDS AND BUTLER.

William Butler, one of Lincoln's seconds, was dissatisfied with the bloodless termination of the Lincoln-Shields affair, and wrote an account of it for the *Sangamo Journal*. This article reflected discreditably upon both the principals engaged in that controversy. Shields replied by the hands of his friend Gen. Whiteside, in a curt, menacing note, which was promptly accepted as a challenge by Butler, and the inevitable Dr. Merriman named as his friend, who submitted the following as preliminaries of the fight:

Time.—Sunrise on the following morning.

Place.—Col. Allen's farm (about one mile north of State House.)

Weapons.—Rifles.

Distance.—One hundred yards.

The parties to stand with their right sides toward each other—the rifles to be held in both hands horizontally and cocked, arms extended downwards. Neither party to move his person or his rifle after being placed, before the word fire. The signal to be: "Are you ready? Fire! one—two—three!" about a second of

time intervening between each word. Neither party to fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "three."

Gen. Whiteside, in language curt and abrupt, addressed a note to Dr. Merriman declining to accept the terms. Gen. Shields, however, addressed another note to Butler, explaining the feelings of his second, and offering to go out to a lonely place on the prairie to fight, where there would be no danger of being interrupted; or, if that did not suit, he would meet him on his own conditions, when and where he pleased. Butler claimed the affair was closed and declined the proposition.

WHITESIDE AND MERRIMAN.

Now Gen. Whiteside and Dr. Merriman, who several times had acted in the capacity of friends or seconds, were to handle the deadly weapons as principals. While second in the Shields-Butler *fiasco*, Whiteside declined the terms proposed by Butler, in curt and abrupt language, stating that the place of combat could not be dictated to him, for it was as much his right as Merriman's, who, if he was a gentleman, would recognize and concede it. To this Merriman replied by the hands of Capt. Lincoln. It will be remembered that Merriman had acted in the same capacity for Lincoln. Whiteside then wrote to Merriman, asking to meet him at St. Louis, when he would hear from him further. To this Merriman replied, denying his right to name place, but offered to meet in Louisiana, Mo. This Whiteside would not agree to, but later signified his desire to meet him there, but the affair being closed, the doctor declined to re-open it.

PRATT AND CAMPBELL.

These two gentlemen were members of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and both from Jo Davies county. A dispute arose which ended in a challenge to meet on the field of honor. They both repaired to St. Louis, but the authorities gaining knowledge of their bloody intentions, had both parties arrested, which ended this "affair."

DRESS AND MANNERS.

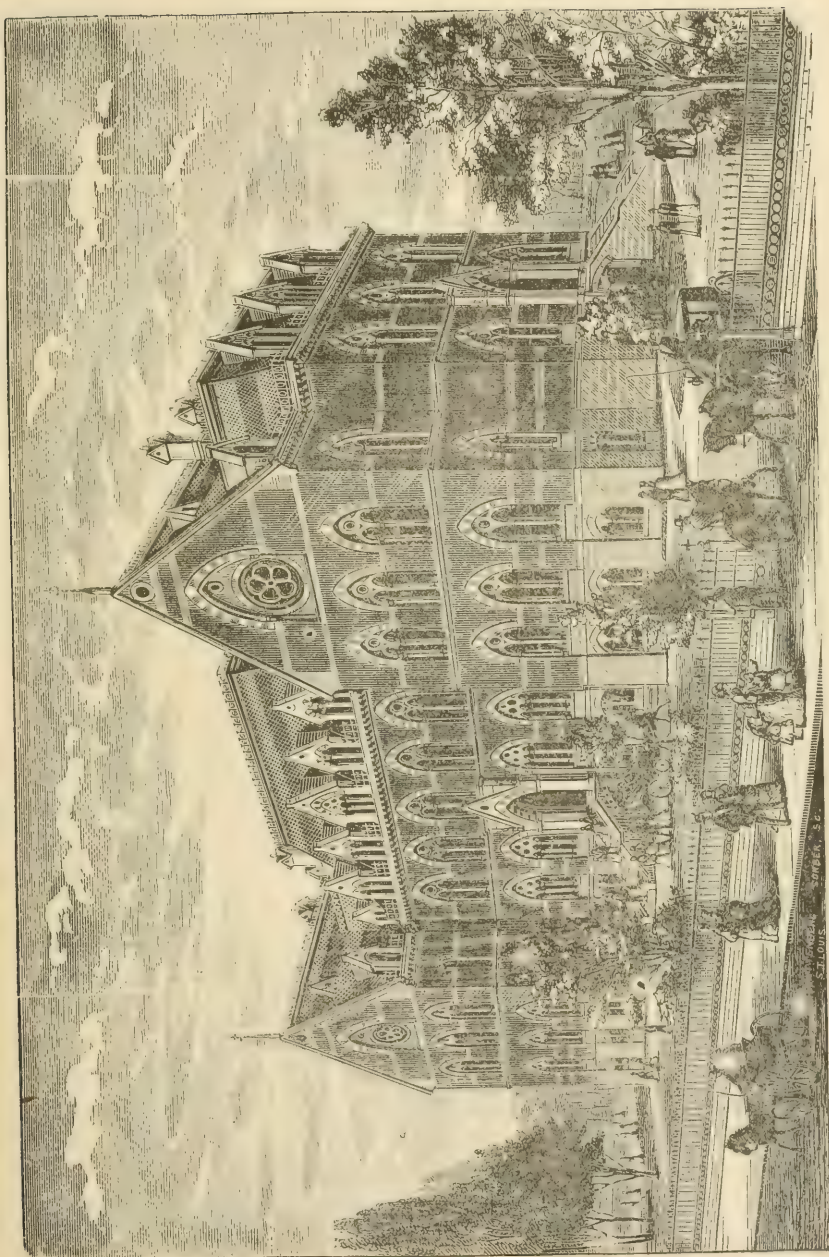
The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their conditions and limitations that in order better to show the circumstances surrounding the people of the State, we will give a short

exposition of the manner of life of our Illinois people at different epochs. The Indians themselves are credited by Charlevoix with being "very laborious,"—raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race.

"The working and voyaging dress of the French masses," says Reynolds, "was simple and primitive. The French were like the lilies of the valley (the Old Ranger was not always exact in his quotations),—they neither spun nor wove any of their clothing, but purchased it from the merchants. The white blanket coat, known as the *capot*, was the universal and eternal coat for the winter with the masses. A cape was made of it that could be raised over the head in cold weather.

"In the house, and in good weather, it hung behind, a cape to the blanket coat. The reason that I know these coats so well is, that I have worn many in my youth, and a working man never wore a better garment. Dressed deer-skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally of the French Creoles. In 1800, scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied around his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat, filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the butcher-knife. A Creole in this dress felt like Tam O'Shanter filled with usquebaugh; he could face the devil. Checked calico shirts were then common, but in winter flannel was frequently worn. In the summer the laboring men and the voyagers often took their shirts off in hard work and hot weather, and turned out the naked back to the air and sun."

"Among the Americans," he adds, "home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins, and shoe packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting-shirt. This is an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It is



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, AT CARONDALE.

ST. LOUIS
PUBLISHED BY
J. H. MCGEE, 1876.

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made of wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answers well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt is mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there is nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It is often fringed, and at times the fringe is composed of red, and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting-shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made often with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer-skin and linsey. Course blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

“Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females as well as the males. The ladies had linsey colored and woven to suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico, or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon; a gold ring was an ornament not often seen.”

In 1820 a change of dress began to take place, and before 1830, according to Ford, most of the pioneer costume had disappeared. “The blue linsey hunting-shirt, with red or white fringe, had given place to the cloth coat. [Jeans would be more like the fact.] The raccoon cap, with the tail of the animal dangling down behind, had been thrown aside for hats of wool or fur. Boots and shoes had supplied the deer-skin moccasins; and the leather breeches, strapped tight around the ankle, had disappeared before unmentionables of a more modern material. The female sex had made still greater progress in dress. The old sort of cotton or woolen frocks, spun, woven and made with their own fair hands, and striped and cross-barred with blue dye and turkey red, had given place to gowns of silk and calico. The feet, before in a state of nudity, now charmed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid; and the head, formerly unbonneted, but covered with a cotton handkerchief, now displayed the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk and leghorn. The young ladies, instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a hundred yards of the place of worship, as formerly, now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers.”

The last half century has doubtless witnessed changes quite as great as those set forth by our Illinois historian. The chronicler of to day, looking back to the golden days of 1830 to 1840, and comparing them with the present, must be struck with the tendency of an almost monotonous uniformity in dress and manners that comes from the easy inter communication afforded by steamer, railway, telegraph and newspaper. Home manufacturers have been driven from the household by the lower-priced fabrics of distant mills. The Kentucky jeans, and the copperas-colored clothing of home manufacture, so familiar a few years ago, have given place to the cassimeres and cloths of noted factories. The ready-made-clothing stores, like a touch of nature, made the whole world kin-and may drape the charcoal man in a dress-coat and a stove-pipe hat. The prints and silks of England and France give a variety of choice, and an assortment of colors and shades such as the pioneer women could hardly have dreamed of. Godey, and Demorest, and Harper's Bazar are found in our modern farm-houses, and the latest fashions of Paris are not uncommon.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ILLINOIS.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. The climate varies from Portland to Richmond. It favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great food of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs, and streams, and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead and zinc; and containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

There are no mountains in Illinois; in the southern as well as in the northern part of the State there are a few hills; near the banks of the Illinois, Mississippi, and several other rivers, the ground is

elevated, forming the so-called bluffs, on which at the present day may be found, uneffaced by the hand of Time, the marks and traces left by the water which was formerly much higher; whence it may be safe to conclude that, where now the fertile prairies of Illinois extend, and the rich soil of the country yields its golden harvests, must have been a vast sheet of water, the mud deposited by which formed the soil, thus accounting for the present great fertility of the country.

Illinois is a garden 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black, sandy loam, from 6 inches to 60 feet thick. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, many varieties of building stone, marble, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint,—in fact, everything needed for a high civilization.

AGRICULTURE.

If any State of the Union is adapted for agriculture, and the other branches of rural economy relating thereto, such as the raising of cattle and the culture of fruit trees, it is pre-eminently Illinois. Her extremely fertile prairies recompense the farmer at less trouble and expense than he would be obliged to incur elsewhere, in order to obtain the same results. Her rich soil, adapted by nature for immediate culture, only awaits the plow and the seed in order to mature, within a few months, a most bountiful harvest. A review of statistics will be quite interesting to the reader, as well as valuable, as showing the enormous quantities of the various cereals produced in our prairie State:

In 1876 there was raised in the State 130,000,000 of bushels of corn,—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. It would take 375,000 cars to transport this vast amount of corn to market, which would make 15,000 trains of 25 cars each. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana-

Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and condensed milk; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State.

The value of her farm implements was, in 1876, \$211,000,000, and the value of live stock was only second to New York. The same year she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. She marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals,—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold.

Illinois was only second in many important matters, taking the reports of 1876. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund; total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois was only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sent forth a vessel every nine minutes. This did not include canal-boats, which went one every five minutes.

No wonder she was only second in number of bankers or in physicians and surgeons.

She was third in colleges, teachers and schools; also in cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She was fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She was fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries, and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She was only seventh in the production of wood, while she was the twelfth in area. Surely that was well done for the Prairie State. She then had, in 1876, much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years before.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactured \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which placed her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent.; and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers, being only second to New York. She had 6,759 miles of railroad, then leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations were only five miles apart. She carried, in 1876, 15,795,000 passengers an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land was within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. was more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and paid to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State received in 1877, \$350,000, and had received up to that year in all about \$7,000,000. It was practically the people's road, and it had a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to the above amount the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax was provided for.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond—Was the first Governor of Illinois. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1773; was raised on a farm; received a common English education, and came to Illinois in 1794. He served as a delegate in Congress from 1811 to 1815, where he procured the right of pre-emption of public land. He was elected Governor in 1818; was beaten for Congress in 1824 by Daniel P. Cook. He died at Kaskaskia, April 11, 1830.

Edward Coles—Was born Dec. 15, 1786, in Virginia. His father was a slave-holder; gave his son a collegiate education, and left to him a large number of slaves. These he liberated, giving each head of a family 160 acres of land and a considerable sum of money.

He was President Madison's private secretary. He came to Illinois in 1819, was elected Governor in 1822, on the anti-slavery ticket; moved to Philadelphia in 1833, and died in 1868.

Ninian Edwards.—In 1809, on the formation of the Territory of Illinois, Mr. Edwards was appointed Governor, which position he retained until the organization of the State, when he was sent to the United States Senate. He was elected Governor in 1826. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1775; received a collegiate education; was Chief Justice of Kentucky, and a Republican in politics.

John Reynolds.—Was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1800, and in 1830 was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, and afterwards served three terms in Congress. He received a classical education, yet was not polished. He was an ultra Democrat; attended the Charleston Convention in 1860, and urged the seizure of United States arsenals by the South. He died in 1865 at Belleville, childless.

Joseph Duncan.—In 1834 Joseph Duncan was elected Governor by the Whigs, although formerly a Democrat. He had previously served four terms in Congress. He was born in Kentucky in 1794; had but a limited education; served with distinction in the war of 1812; conducted the campaign of 1832 against Black Hawk. He came to Illinois when quite young.

Thomas Carlin.—Was elected as a Democrat in 1838. He had but a meager education; held many minor offices, and was active both in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. He was born in Kentucky in 1789; came to Illinois in 1812, and died at Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

Thomas Ford.—Was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800; was brought by his widowed mother to Missouri in 1804, and shortly afterwards to Illinois. He received a good education, studied law; was elected four times Judge, twice as Circuit Judge, Judge of Chicago and Judge of Supreme Court. He was elected Governor by the Democratic party in 1842; wrote his history of Illinois in 1847 and died in 1850.

Augustus C. French.—Was born in New Hampshire in 1808; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and shortly afterwards moved to Illinois when in 1846 he was elected Governor. On the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he was again chosen, serving until 1853. He was a Democrat in politics.

Joel A. Matteson—Was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1808. His father was a farmer, and gave his son only a common school education. He first entered upon active life as a small tradesman, but subsequently became a large contractor and manufacturer. He was a heavy contractor in building the Canal. He was elected Governor in 1852 upon the Democratic ticket.

William H. Bissell—Was elected by the Republican party in 1856. He had previously served two terms in Congress; was colonel in the Mexican war and has held minor official positions. He was born in New York State in 1811; received a common education; came to Illinois early in life and engaged in the medical profession. This he changed for the law and became a noted orator, and the standard bearer of the Republican party in Illinois. He died in 1860 while Governor.

Richard Yates—"The war Governor of Illinois," was born in Warsaw, Ky., in 1818; came to Illinois in 1831; served two terms in Congress; in 1860 was elected Governor, and in 1865 United States Senator. He was a college graduate, and read law under J. J. Hardin. He rapidly rose in his chosen profession and charmed the people with oratory. He filled the gubernatorial chair during the trying days of the Rebellion, and by his energy and devotion won the title of "War Governor." He became addicted to strong drink, and died a drunkard.

Richard J. Oglesby—Was born in 1824, in Kentucky; an orphan at the age of eight, came to Illinois when only 12 years old. He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade; worked some at farming and read law occasionally. He enlisted in the Mexican War and was chosen First Lieutenant. After his return he again took up the law, but during the gold fever of 1849 went to California; soon returned, and, in 1852, entered upon his illustrious political career. He raised the second regiment in the State, to suppress the Rebellion, and for gallantry was promoted to Major General. In 1864 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1872, and resigned for a seat in the United States Senate. He is a staunch Republican and resides at Decatur.

Shelby M. Cullom—Was born in Kentucky in 1828; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1848; was elected to the State Legislature in 1856, and again in 1860. Served on the war commission at Cairo, 1862,

and was a member of the 39th, 40th and 41st Congress, in all of which he served with credit to his State. He was again elected to the State Legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, and was elected Governor of Illinois in 1876, which office he still holds, and has administered with marked ability.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Pierre Menard—Was the first Lieut. Gov. of Illinois. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1767. He came to Illinois in 1790 where he engaged in the Indian trade and became wealthy. He died in 1844. Menard county was named in his honor.

Adolphus F. Hubbard—Was elected Lieut. Gov. in 1822. Four years later he ran for Governor against Edwards, but was beaten.

William Kinney—Was elected in 1826. He was a Baptist clergyman; was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois in 1793.

Zadock Casey—Although on the opposition ticket to Governor Reynolds, the successful Gubernatorial candidate, yet Casey was elected Lieut. Gov. in 1830. He subsequently served several terms in Congress.

Alexander M. Jenkins—Was elected on ticket with Gov. Duncan in 1834 by a handsome majority.

S. H. Anderson—Lieut. Gov. under Gov. Carlin, was chosen in 1838. He was a native of Tennessee.

John Moore—Was born in England in 1793; came to Illinois in 1830; was elected Lieut. Gov. in 1842. He won the name of "Honest John Moore."

Joseph B. Wells—Was chosen with Gov. French at his first election in 1846.

William McMurtry.—In 1848 when Gov. French was again chosen Governor, William McMurtry of Knox county, was elected Lieut. Governor.

Gustavus P. Koerner—Was elected in 1852. He was born in Germany in 1809. At the age of 22 came to Illinois. In 1872 he was a candidate for Governor on Liberal ticket, but was defeated.

John Wood—Was elected in 1856, and on the death of Gov. Bissell became Governor.

Francis A. Hoffman—Was chosen with Gov. Yates in 1860. He was born in Prussia in 1822, and came to Illinois in 1840.

William Bross—Was born in New Jersey, came to Illinois in 1848, was elected to office in 1864.

John Dougherty—Was elected in 1868.

John L. Beveridge—Was chosen Lieut. Gov. in 1872. In 1873 Oglesby was elected to the U. S. Senate when Beveridge became Governor.

Andrew Shuman—Was elected Nov. 7, 1876, and is the present incumbent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ninian W. Edwards.....	1854-56	Newton Bateman.....	1859-75
W. H. Powell.....	1857-58	Samuel M. Etter.....	1876

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

Daniel P. Cook.....	1819	Geo. W. Olney.....	1838
William Mears.....	1820	Wickliffe Kitchell.....	1839
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	1821-22	Josiah Lamborn.....	1841-42
James Turney.....	1823-28	James A. McDougall....	1843-46
George Forquer.....	1829-32	David B. Campbell.....	1846
James Semple.....	1833-34	[Office abolished and re-created in 1867]	
Ninian E. Edwards.....	1834-35	Robert G. Ingersoll.....	1867-68
Jesse B. Thomas, Jr.....	1835	Washington Bushnell.....	1869-72
Walter B. Scates.....	1836	James K. Edsall.....	1873-79
Asher F. Linder.....	1837		

TREASURERS.

John Thomas.....	1818-19	James Miller.....	1857-60
R. K. McLaughlin.....	1819-22	William Butler.....	1861-62
Ebner Field.....	1823-26	Alexander Starne.....	1863-64
James Hall.....	1827-30	James H. Beveridge.....	1865-66
John Dement.....	1831-36	George W. Smith.....	1867-68
Charles Gregory.....	1836	Erastus N. Bates.....	1869-72
John D. Whiteside.....	1837-40	Edward Rutz.....	1873-75
M. Carpenter.....	1841-48	Thomas S. Ridgeway.....	1876-77
John Moore.....	1848-56	Edward Rutz.....	1878-79

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elias K. Kane.....	1818-22	Thompson Campbell.....	1843-46
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	1822-23	Horace S. Cooley.....	1846-49
David Blackwell.....	1823-24	David L. Gregg.....	1850-52
Morris Birkbeck.....	1824	Alexander Starne.....	1853-56
George Forquer.....	1825-28	Ozias M. Hatch.....	1857-60
Alexander P. Field.....	1829-40	Sharon Tyndale.....	1865-68
Stephen A. Douglas.....	1840	Edward Rummel.....	1869-72
Lyman Trumbull.....	1841-42	George H. Harlow.....	1873-79

AUDITORS.

Elijah C. Berry.....	1818-31	Thompson Campbell.....	1846
I. T. B. Stapp.....	1831-35	Jesse K. Dubois.....	1857-64
Levi Davis.....	1835-40	Orlin H. Miner	1865-68
James Shields.....	1841-42	Charles E. Lippencott....	1869-76
W. L. D. Ewing.....	1843-45	Thompson B. Needles.....	1877-79

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Ninian Edwards.—On the organization of the State in 1818, Edwards, the popular Territorial Governor, was chosen Senator for the short term, and in 1819 re-elected for full term.

Jesse B. Thomas.—One of the federal judges during the entire Territorial existence was chosen Senator on organization of the State, and re-elected in 1823, and served till 1829.

John McLean.—In 1824 Edwards resigned, and McLean was elected to fill his unexpired term. He was born in North Carolina in 1791, and came to Illinois in 1815; served one term in Congress, and in 1829 was elected to the U. S. Senate, but the following year died. He is said to have been the most gifted man of his period in Illinois.

Elias Kent Kane.—Was elected Nov. 30, 1824, for the term beginning March 4, 1825. In 1830 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term. He was a native of New York, and in 1814 came to Illinois. He was first Secretary of State, and afterwards State Senator.

David Jewett Baker.—Was appointed to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, in 1830, Nov. 12, but the Legislature refused to endorse the choice. Baker was a native of Connecticut, born in 1792, and died in Alton in 1869.

John M. Robinson.—Instead of Baker, the Governor's appointee, the Legislature chose Robinson, and in 1834 he was re-elected. In 1843 was elected Supreme Judge of the State, but within two months died. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois while quite young.

William L. D. Ewing.—Was elected in 1835, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Kane. He was a Kentuckian.

Richard M. Young.—Was elected in 1836, and held his seat from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1843, a full term. He was a

native of Kentucky; was Circuit Judge before his election to the Senate, and Supreme Judge in 1842. He died in an insane asylum at Washington.

Samuel McRoberts—The first native Illinoisian ever elevated to the high office of U. S. Senator from this State, was born in 1799, and died in 1843 on his return home from Washington. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1824, and March 4, 1841, took his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Sidney Breese—Was elected to the U. S. Senate, Dec. 17, 1842, and served a full term. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y. He was Major in the Black Hawk war; Circuit Judge, and in 1841 was elected Supreme Judge. He served a full term in the U. S. Senate, beginning March 4, 1843, after which he was elected to the Legislature, again Circuit Judge, and, in 1857, to the Supreme Court, which position he held until his death in 1878.

James Semple—Was the successor of Samuel McRoberts, and was appointed by Gov. Ford in 1843. He was afterwards elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

Stephen A. Douglas—Was elected Dec. 14, 1846. He had previously served three terms as Congressman. He became his own successor in 1853 and again in 1859. From his first entrance in the Senate he was acknowledged the peer of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, with whom he served his first term. His famous contest with Abraham Lincoln for the Senate in 1858 is the most memorable in the annals of our country. It was called the battle of the giants, and resulted in Douglas' election to the Senate, and Lincoln to the Presidency. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, and came to Illinois in 1833, and died in 1861. He was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Carlin in 1840, and shortly afterward to the Supreme Bench.

James Shields—Was elected and assumed his seat in the U. S. Senate in 1849, March 4. He was born in Ireland in 1810, came to the United States in 1827. He served in the Mexican army, was elected Senator from Wisconsin, and in 1879 from Missouri for a short term.

Lyman Trumbull—Took his seat in the U. S. Senate March 4, 1855, and became his own successor in 1861. He had previously served one term in the Lower House of Congress, and served on the Supreme Bench. He was born in Connecticut; studied law

and came to Illinois early in life, where for years he was actively engaged in politics. He resides in Chicago.

Orvill H. Browning—Was appointed U. S. Senator in 1861, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Stephen A. Douglas, until a Senator could be regularly elected. Mr. Browning was born in Harrison county, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was instrumental, with his friend, Abraham Lincoln, in forming the Republican party of Illinois at the Bloomington Convention. He entered Johnson's cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and in March, 1868, was designated by the President to perform the duties of Attorney General, in addition to his own, as Secretary of the Interior Department.

William A. Richardson—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1863, to fill the unexpired term of his friend, Stephen A. Douglas. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., about 1810, studied law, and settled in Illinois; served as captain in the Mexican War, and, on the battle-field of Buena Vista, was promoted for bravery, by a unanimous vote of his regiment. He served in the Lower House of Congress from 1847 to 1856, continually.

Richard Yates—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1865, serving a full term of six years. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1873.

John A. Logan—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1871. He was born in Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, received a common school education, and enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, where he rose to the rank of Regimental Quartermaster. On returning home he studied law, and came to the bar in 1852; was elected in 1858 a Representative to the 36th Congress and re-elected to the 37th Congress, resigning in 1861 to take part in the suppression of the Rebellion; served as Colonel and subsequently as a Major General, and commanded, with distinction, the armies of the Tennessee. He was again elected to the U. S. Senate in 1879 for six years.

David Davis—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1877 for a term of six years. He was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815, graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, studied law, and removed to Illinois in 1835; was admitted to the bar and settled in Bloomington, where he has since resided and amassed a large fortune. He

was for many years the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, rode the circuit with him each year, and after Lincoln's election to the Presidency, was appointed by him to fill the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

John McLean.....1818

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1819-20

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1821-22

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1823-24

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1833-34

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1835-36

John Reynolds.....1835-36

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1837-38

John Reynolds.....1837-38

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1839-40

John Reynolds.....1839-40

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1841-42

John Reynolds.....1841-42

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith.....1843-44

Orlando B. Finklin.....1843-44

Stephen A. Douglas.....1843-44

John A. McClernand.....1843-44

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith.....1845-46

Stephen A. Douglas.....1845-46

Orlando B. Finklin.....1845-46

John J. Hardin.....1845

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

John Wentworth.....1847-48

Thomas J. Turner.....1847

Abraham Lincoln.....1847-48

John A. McClernand.....1847-48

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1825-26

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1827-28

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1829-30

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1831-32

Zadock Casey.....1833-34

William L. May.....1835-36

William L. May.....1837-38

John T. Stuart.....1839-40

John T. Stuart.....1841-42

Joseph P. Hoge.....1843-44

John J. Hardin.....1843-44

John Wentworth.....1843-44

Joseph P. Hoge.....1845-46

John A. McClernand.....1845-46

John Wentworth.....1845-46

Orlando B. Finklin.....1847-48

Robert Smith.....1847-48

William A. Richardson.....1847-48

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.
THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

John A. McClernand.....	1849-50	Edward D. Baker.....	1849-50
John Wentworth.....	1849-50	William H. Bissell.....	1849-50
Timothy R. Young.....	1849-50	Thomas L. Harris.....	1849
William A. Richardson.....	1849-50		

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

William A. Richardson.....	1851-52	Richard Yates.....	1851-52
Thompson Campbell.....	1851-52	Richard S. Maloney.....	1851-52
Orlando B. Finklin.....	1851-52	———— Willis.....	1851-52
John Wentworth.....	1851-52	William H. Bissell.....	1851-52

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

William H. Bissell.....	1853-54	Thompson Campbell.....	1853-54
John C. Allen.....	1853-54	James Knox.....	1853-54
———— Willis.....	1853-54	Jesse O. Norton.....	1853-54
Elihu B. Washburne.....	1853-54	William A. Richardson.....	1863-54
Richard Yates.....	1853-54		

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1855-56	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1855-56
Lyman Trumbull.....	1855-56	J. L. D. Morrison.....	1855-56
James H. Woodworth.....	1855-56	John C. Allen.....	1855-56
James Knox.....	1855-56	Jesse O. Norton.....	1855-56
Thompson Campbell.....	1855-56	William A. Richardson.....	1855-56

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1857-58	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1857-58
Charles D. Hodges.....	1857-58	Isaac N. Morris.....	1857-58
William Kellogg.....	1857-58	Aaron Shaw.....	1857-58
Thompson Campbell.....	1857-58	Robert Smith.....	1857-58
John F. Farnsworth.....	1857-58	Thomas L. Harris.....	1857-58
Owen Lovejoy.....	1857-58		

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1859-60	John F. Farnsworth.....	1859-60
John A. Logan.....	1859-60	Philip B. Fouke.....	1859-60
Owen Lovejoy.....	1859-60	Thomas L. Harris.....	1859-60
John A. McClernand.....	1859-60	William Kellogg.....	1859-60
Isaac N. Morris.....	1859-60	James C. Robinson.....	1859-60

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

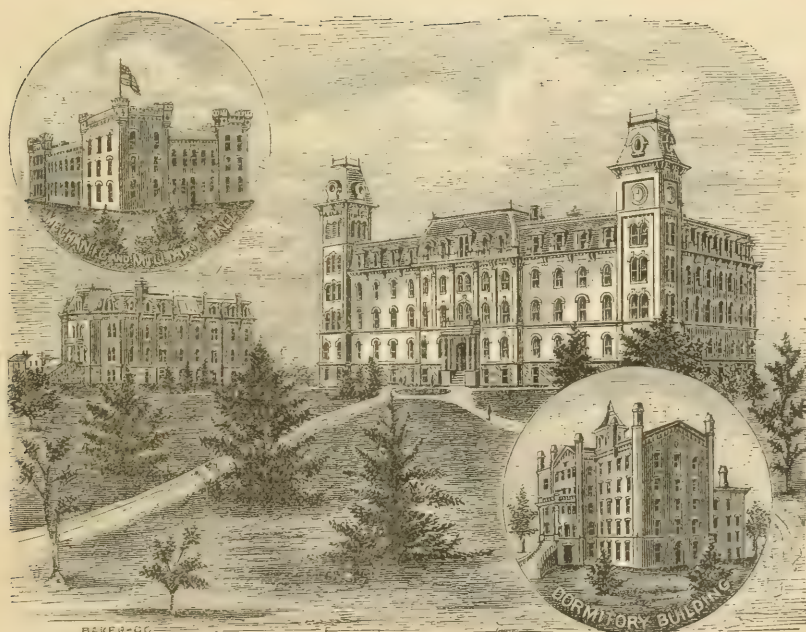
Elihu B. Washburne.....	1861-62	Isaac N. Arnold.....	1861-62
James C. Robinson.....	1861-62	Philip B. Fouke.....	1861-62
John A. Logan.....	1861-62	William Kellogg.....	1861-62
Owen Lovejoy.....	1861-62	Anthony L. Knapp.....	1861-62
John A. McClernand.....	1861-62	William A. Richardson.....	1861-62

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1863-64	William J. Allen.....	1863-64
Jesse O. Norton.....	1863-64	Isaac N. Arnold.....	1863-64
James C. Robinson.....	1863-64	John R. Eden.....	1863-64



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Lewis W. Ross.....	1863-64	John F. Farnsworth.....	1863-64
John T. Stuart.....	1863-64	Charles W. Morris.....	1863-64
Owen Lovejoy.....	1863-64	Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1863-64
William R. Morrison.....	1863-64	Anthony L. Knapp.....	1863-64
John C. Allen.....	1863-64		

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1865-66	John F. Farnsworth.....	1865-66
Anthony B. Thornton.....	1865-66	Jehu Baker.....	1865-66
John Wentworth.....	1865-66	Henry P. H. Bromwell.....	1865-66
Abner C. Hardin.....	1865-66	Andrew Z. Kuykandall.....	1865-66
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1865-66	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1865-66
Barton C. Cook.....	1865-66	Samuel W. Moulton.....	1865-66
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1865-66	Lewis W. Ross.....	1865-66

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1867-68	John F. Farnsworth.....	1867-68
Abner C. Hardin.....	1867-68	Jehu Baker.....	1867-68
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1867-68	Henry P. H. Bromwell.....	1867-68
Norman B. Judd.....	1867-68	John A. Logan.....	1867-68
Albert G. Burr.....	1867-68	Samuel S. Marshall....	1867-68
Burton C. Cook.....	1867-68	Green B. Raum.....	1867-68
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1867-68	Lewis W. Ross.....	1867-68

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Norman B. Judd.....	1869-70	Shelby M. Cullom.....	1869-70
John F. Farnsworth.....	1869-70	Thomas W. McNeely.....	1869-70
H. C. Burchard.....	1869-70	Albert G. Burr.....	1869-70
John B. Hawley.....	1869-70	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1869-70
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1869-70	John B. Hay.....	1869-70
Burton C. Cook.....	1869-70	John M. Crebs.....	1869-70
Jesse H. Moore.....	1869-70	John A. Logan.....	1869-70

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Charles B. Farwell.....	1871-72	James C. Robinson.....	1871-72
John F. Farnsworth.....	1871-72	Thomas W. McNeely.....	1871-72
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1871-72	Edward Y. Rice.....	1871-72
John B. Hawley.....	1871-72	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1871-72
Bradford N. Stevens.....	1871-72	John B. Hay.....	1871-72
Henry Snapp.....	1871-72	John M. Crebs.....	1871-72
Jesse H. Moore.....	1871-72	John S. Beveredge.....	1871-72

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

John B. Rice.....	1873-74	Robert M. Knapp.....	1873-74
Jasper D. Ward.....	1873-74	James C. Robinson.....	1873-74
Charles B. Farwell.....	1873-74	John B. McNulta.....	1873-74
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1873-74	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1873-74
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1873-74	John R. Eden.....	1873-74
John B. Hawley.....	1873-74	James S. Martin.....	1873-74
Franklin Corwin.....	1873-74	William R. Morrison.....	1873-74

Greenbury L. Fort.....	1873-74	Isaac Clements.....	1873-74
Granville Barrere.....	1873-74	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1873-74
William H. Ray.....	1873-74		

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Bernard G. Caulfield.....	1875-76	Scott Wike.....	1875-76
Carter H. Harrison.....	1875-76	William M. Springer.....	1875-76
Charles B. Farwell.....	1875-76	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	1875-76
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1875-76	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1875-76
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1875-76	John R. Eden.....	1875-76
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1875-76	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1875-76
Alexander Campbell.....	1875-76	William R. Morrison.....	1875-76
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1875-76	William Hartzell.....	1875-76
Richard H. Whiting.....	1875-76	William B. Anderson.....	1875-76
John C. Bagby.....	1875-76		

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1877-78	Robert M. Knapp.....	1877-78
Carter H. Harrison.....	1877-78	William M. Springer.....	1877-78
Lorenzo Brentano.....	1877-78	Thomas F. Tipton.....	1877-78
William Lathrop.....	1877-78	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1877-78
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1877-78	John R. Eden.....	1877-78
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1877-78	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1877-78
Philip C. Hayes.....	1877-78	William R. Morrison.....	1877-78
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1877-78	William Hartzell.....	1877-78
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1877-78	Richard W. Townshend.....	1877-78
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1877-78		

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1879-80	James W. Singleton.....	1879-80
George R. Davis.....	1879-80	William M. Springer.....	1879-80
Hiram Barber.....	1879-80	A. E. Stevenson.....	1879-80
John C. Sherwin.....	1879-80	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1879-80
R. M. A. Hawk.....	1879-80	Albert P. Forsythe.....	1879-80
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1879-80	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1879-80
Philip C. Hayes.....	1879-80	William R. Morrison.....	1879-80
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1879-80	John R. Thomas.....	1879-80
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1879-80	R. W. Townshend.....	1879-80
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1879-80		

CHICAGO.

While we cannot, in the brief space we have, give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, yet we feel the history of the State would be incomplete without speaking of its metropolis, the most wonderful city on the globe.

In comparing Chicago as it was a few years since with Chicago of to-day, we behold a change whose veritable existence we should

be inclined to doubt were it not a stern, indisputable fact. Rapid as is the customary development of places and things in the United States, the growth of Chicago and her trade stands without a parallel. The city is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Chicago river. It lies 14 feet above the lake, having been raised to that grade entirely by the energy of its citizens, its site having originally been on a dead level with the water of the lake.

The city extends north and south along the lake about ten miles, and westward on the prairie from the lake five or six miles, embracing an area of over 40 square miles. It is divided by the river into three distinct parts, known as the North, West and South Divisions, or "Sides," by which they are popularly and commonly known. These are connected by 33 bridges and two tunnels.

The first settlement of Chicago was made in 1804, during which year Fort Dearborn was built. At the close of 1830 Chicago contained 12 houses, with a population of about 100. The town was organized in 1833, and incorporated as a city in 1837. The first frame building was erected in 1832, and the first brick house in 1833. The first vessel entered the harbor June 11, 1834; and at the first official census, taken July 1, 1837, the entire population was found to be 4,170. In 1850 the population had increased to 29,963; in 1860, to 112,172; in 1870, 298,977; and, according to the customary mode of reckoning from the number of names in the City Directory, the population of 1879 is over 500,000.

Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman, was the first white man to visit the site of Chicago. This he did in 1671, at the instigation of M. Toulon, Governor of Canada. He was sent to invite the Western Indians to a convention at Green Bay. It has been often remarked that the first white man who became a resident of Chicago was a negro. His name was Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies. He settled there in 1796 and built a rude cabin on the north bank of the main river, and laid claim to a tract of land surrounding it. He disappeared from the scene, and his claim was "jumped" by a Frenchman named Le Mai, who commenced trading with the Indians. A few years later he sold out to John Kinzie, who was then an Indian trader in the country about St. Joseph, Mich., and agent for the American Fur Company, which had traded at Chicago with the Indians for some time; and this

fact had, probably more than any other, to do with the determination of the Government to establish a fort there. The Indians were growing numerous in that region, being attracted by the facilities for selling their wares, as well as being pressed northward by the tide of emigration setting in from the south. It was judged necessary to have some force near that point to keep them in check, as well as to protect the trading interests. Mr. Kinzie moved his family there the same year Fort Dearborn was built, and converted the Jean Baptiste cabin into a tasteful dwelling.

For about eight years things moved along smoothly. The garrison was quiet, and the traders prosperous. Then the United States became involved in trouble with Great Britain. The Indians took the war-path long before the declaration of hostilities between the civilized nations, committing great depredations, the most atrocious of which was the massacre of Fort Dearborn, an account of which may be found in this volume under the heading of "The War of 1812."

THE GREAT FIRE.

From the year 1840 the onward march of the city of Chicago to the date of the great fire is well known. To recount its marvelous growth in population, wealth, internal resources and improvements and everything else that goes to make up a mighty city, would consume more space than we could devote, however interesting it might be. Its progress astonished the world, and its citizens stood almost appalled at the work of their own hands. She was happy, prosperous and great when time brought that terrible October night (Oct. 9, 1871) and with it the great fire, memorable as the greatest fire ever occurring on earth. The sensation conveyed to the spectator of this unparalleled event, either through the eye, the ear, or other senses or sympathies, cannot be adequately described, and any attempt to do it but shows the poverty of language. As a spectacle it was beyond doubt the grandest as well as the most appalling ever offered to mortal eyes. From any elevated standpoint the appearance was that of a vast ocean of flame, sweeping in mile-long billows and breakers over the doomed city.

Added to the spectacular elements of the conflagration—the intense and lurid light, the sea of red and black, and the spires and pyramids of flame shooting into the heavens—was its constant and

terrible roar, drowning even the voices of the shrieking multitude; and ever and anon—for a while as often as every half-minute—resounded far and wide the rapid detonations of explosions, or falling walls. In short, all sights and sounds which terrify the weak and unnerve the strong abounded. But they were only the accompaniment which the orchestra of nature were furnishing to the terrible tragedy there being enacted.

The total area burned over, including streets, was three and a third square miles. The number of buildings destroyed was 17,450; persons rendered homeless, 98,500; persons killed, about 200. Not including depreciation of real estate, or loss of business, it is estimated that the total loss occasioned by the fire was \$190,000,000, of which but \$44,000,000 was recovered on insurance. The business of the city was interrupted but a short time; and in a year after the fire a large part of the burned district was rebuilt, and at present there is scarcely a trace of the terrible disaster, save in the improved character of the new buildings over those destroyed, and the general better appearance of the city—now the finest, in an architectural sense, in the world.

One of the features of this great city worthy of mention is the Exposition, held annually. The smouldering ruins were yet smoking when the Exposition Building was erected, only ninety days being consumed in its construction. The accompanying engraving of the building, the main part of which is 1,000 feet long, will give an idea of its magnitude.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The trade of Chicago is co-extensive with the world. Everywhere, in every country and in every port, the trade-marks of her merchants are seen. Everywhere, Chicago stands prominently identified with the commerce of the continent. A few years ago, grain was carted to the place in wagons; now more than 10,000 miles of railroad, with thousands of trains heavily laden with the products of the land center there. The cash value of the produce handled during the year 1878 was \$220,000,000, and its aggregate weight was 7,000,000 tons, or would make 700,000 car loads. Divided into trains, it would make 28,000 long, heavily laden freight trains, wending their way from all parts of the United States toward our great metropolis. These trains, arranged in one con-

tinuous line, would stretch from London across the broad Atlantic to New York and on across our continent to San Francisco.

In regard to the grain, lumber and stock trade, Chicago has surpassed all rivals, and, indeed, not only is without a peer but excels any three or four cities in the world in these branches. Of grain, the vast quantity of 134,851,193 bushels was received during the year 1878. This was about two-fifths more than ever received before in one year. It took 13,000 long freight trains to carry it from the fields of the Northwest to Chicago. This would make a continuous train that would reach across the continent from New York to San Francisco. Speaking more in detail, we have of the various cereals received during the year, 62,783,577 bushels of corn, 29,901,220 bushels of wheat, 18,251,529 bushels of oats, 133,981,104 pounds of seed. The last item alone would fill about 7,000 freight cars.

The lumber received during the year 1878 was, 1,171,364,000 feet, exceeded only in 1872, the year after the great fire. This vast amount of lumber would require 195,000 freight cars to transport it. It would build a fence, four boards high, four and one-half times around the globe.

In the stock trade for the year 1878, the figures assume proportions almost incredible. They are, however, from reliable and trustworthy sources, and must be accepted as authentic. There were received during the year, 6,339,656 hogs, being 2,000,000 more than ever received before in one year. It required 129,916 stock cars to transport this vast number of hogs from the farms of the West and Northwest to the stock yards of Chicago. These hogs arranged in single file, would form a connecting link between Chicago and Pekin, China.

Of the large number of hogs received, five millions of them were slaughtered in Chicago. The aggregate amount of product manufactured from these hogs was 918,000,000 pounds. The capacity of the houses engaged in slaughtering operations in Chicago is 60,000 hogs daily. The number of hands employed in these houses is from 6,000 to 8,000. The number of packages required in which to market the year's product is enormously large, aggregating 500,000 barrels, 800,000 tierces and 650,000 boxes.

There has been within the stock yards of the city, during the year 1878, 1,036,066 cattle. These were gathered from the plains

of Oregon, Wyoming and Utah, and the grazing regions of Texas, as well as from all the Southern, Western and Northwestern States and Territories and from the East as far as Ohio. If these cattle were driven from Chicago southward, in single file, through the United States, Mexico, and the Central American States into South America, the foremost could graze on the plains of Brazil, ere the last one had passed the limits of the great city.

Not only does Chicago attract to its great market the products of a continent, but from it is distributed throughout the world manufactured goods. Every vessel and every train headed toward that city are heavily laden with the crude products of the farm, of the forests, or of the bowels of the earth, and every ship that leaves her docks and every train that flies from her limits are filled with manufactured articles. These goods not only find their way all over our own country but into Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, South America, Mexico, and the Islands of the sea; indeed, every nook and corner of the globe, where there is a demand for her goods, her merchants are ready to supply.

The wholesale trade for the year 1878 reached enormous figures, aggregating \$280,000,000. Divided among the leading lines, we find there were sold of dry goods, \$95,000,000 worth. The trade in groceries amounted to \$66,000,000; hardware, \$20,000,000; boots and shoes, \$24,000,000; clothing, \$17,000,000; carpets, \$8,000,000; millinery, \$7,000,000; hats and caps, \$6,000,000; leather, \$8,000,000; drugs, \$6,000,000; jewelry, \$4,500,000; musical instruments, \$2,300,000. Chicago sold over \$5,000,000 worth of fruit during the year, and for the same time her fish trade amounted to \$1,400,000, and her oyster trade \$4,500,000. The candy and other confectionery trade amounted to \$1,534,900. This would fill all the Christmas stockings in the United States.

In 1852, the commerce of the city reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000; since then, the annual sales of one firm amount to that much. In 1870, it reached \$400,000,000, and in 1878 it had grown so rapidly that the trade of the city amounted during that year to \$650,000,000. Her manufacturing interests have likewise grown. In 1878, her manufactories employed in the neighborhood of 75,000 operators. The products manufactured during the year were valued at \$230,000,000. In reviewing the shipping interests of Chicago, we find it equally enormous. So considerable, indeed, is the

commercial navy of Chicago, that in the seasons of navigation, one vessel sails every nine minutes during the business hours; add to this the canal-boats that leave, one every five minutes during the same time, and you will see something of the magnitude of her shipping. More vessels arrive and depart from this port during the season than enter or leave any other port in the world.

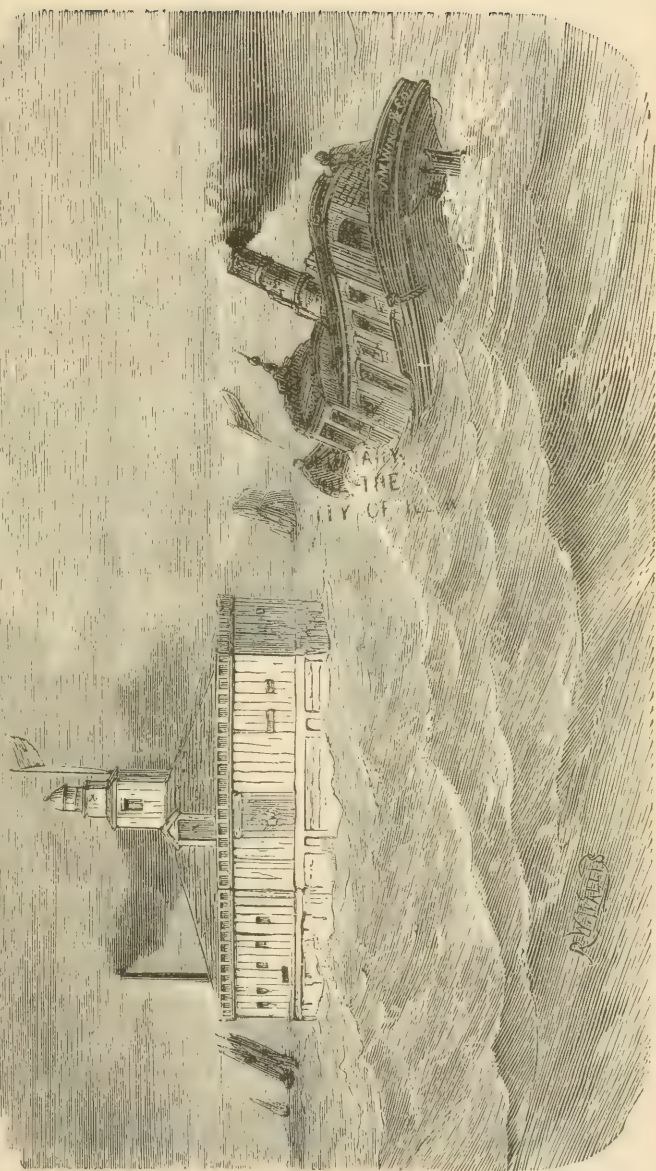
In 1831, the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846, there was often but one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the postmaster nailed up old boot legs upon one side of his shop to serve as boxes. It has since grown to be the largest receiving office in the United States.

In 1844, the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads. The wooden-block pavement appeared in 1857. In 1840, water was delivered by peddlers, in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858. Street cars commenced running in 1854. The Museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The telephone introduced in 1878.

One of the most thoroughly interesting engineering exploits of the city is the tunnels and water-works system, the grandest and most unique of any in the world; and the closest analysis fails to detect any impurities in the water furnished. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water mains.

Chicago river is tunneled for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles from the South to the West and North divisions.

There is no grand scenery about Chicago except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to



CHICAGO WATER WORKS - THE CRIB - TWO MILES FROM SHORE.

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be forsaken. Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-fourth of the territory of this great republic. The Atlantic sea-coast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, but Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be the city of the future.

STATES OF THE UNION.

THEIR SETTLEMENT, ORIGIN OF NAME AND MEANING, COGNOMEN, MOTTOES, ADMISSION INTO THE UNION, POPULATION, AREA, NUMBER OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED DURING THE REBELLION, NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, PRESENT GOVERNORS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Alabama.—This State was first explored by LaSalle in 1684, and settled by the French at Mobile in 1711, and admitted as a State in 1817. Its name is Indian, and means "Here we rest." Has no motto. Population in 1860, 964,201; in 1870, 996,992. Furnished 2,576 soldiers for the Union army. Area 50,722 square miles. Montgomery is the capital. Has 8 Representatives and 10 Presidential electors. Rufus W. Cobb is Governor; salary, \$3,000; politics, Democratic. Length of term, 2 years.

Arkansas.—Became a State in 1836. Population in 1860, 435,450; in 1870, 484,471. Area 52,198 square miles. Little Rock, capital. Its motto is *Regnant Populi*—"The people rule." It has the Indian name of its principal river. Is called the "Bear State." Furnished 8,289 soldiers. She is entitled to 4 members in Congress, and 6 electoral votes. Governor, W. R. Miller, Democrat; salary, \$3,500; term, 2 years.

California.—Has a Greek motto, *Eureka*, which means "I have found it." It derived its name from the bay forming the peninsula of Lower California, and was first applied by Cortez. It was first visited by the Spaniards in 1542, and by the celebrated English

navigator, Sir Francis Drake, in 1578. In 1846 Fremont took possession of it, defeating the Mexicans, in the name of the United States, and it was admitted as a State in 1850. Its gold mines from 1868 to 1878 produced over \$800,000,000. Area 188,982 square miles. Population in 1860, 379,994. In 1870, 560,247. She gave to defend the Union 15,225 soldiers. Sacramento is the capital. Has 4 Representatives in Congress. Is entitled to 6 Presidential electors. Present Governor is William Irwin, a Democrat; term, 4 years; salary, \$6,000.

Colorado—Contains 106,475 square miles, and had a population in 1860 of 34,277, and in 1870, 39,864. She furnished 4,903 soldiers. Was admitted as a State in 1876. It has a Latin motto, *Nil sine Numine*, which means, "Nothing can be done without divine aid." It was named from its river. Denver is the capital. Has 1 member in Congress, and 3 electors. T. W. Pitkin is Governor; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years; politics, Republican.

Connecticut—*Qui transtulit sustinet*, "He who brought us over sustains us," is her motto. It was named from the Indian Quónch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River." It is called the "Nutmeg State." Area 4,674 square miles. Population 1860, 460,147; in 1870, 537,454. Gave to the Union army 55,755 soldiers. Hartford is the capital. Has 4 Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 6 Presidential electors. Salary of Governor \$2,000; term, 2 years.

Delaware.—"Liberty and Independence," is the motto of this State. It was named after Lord De La Ware, an English statesman, and is called, "The Blue Hen," and the "Diamond State." It was first settled by the Swedes in 1638. It was one of the original thirteen States. Has an area of 2,120 square miles. Population in 1860, 112,216; in 1870, 125,015. She sent to the front to defend the Union, 12,265 soldiers. Dover is the capital. Has but 1 member in Congress; entitled to 3 Presidential electors. John W. Hall, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$2,000; term, 2 years.

Florida—Was discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1512, on Easter Sunday, called by the Spaniards, Pascua Florida, which, with the variety and beauty of the flowers at this early season caused him to name it Florida—which means in Spanish, flowery. Its motto is, "In God we trust." It was admitted into the Union in 1845. It has an area of 59,268 square miles. Population in 1860, 140,424; in

1870, 187,756. Its capital is Tallahassee. Has 2 members in Congress. Has 4 Presidential electors. George F. Drew, Democrat, Governor; term, 4 years; salary, \$3,500.

Georgia—Owes its name to George II., of England, who first established a colony there in 1732. Its motto is, "Wisdom, justice and moderation." It was one of the original States. Population in 1860, 1,057,286; 1870, 1,184,109. Capital, Atlanta. Area 58,000 square miles. Has 9 Representatives in Congress, and 11 Presidential electors. Her Governor is A. H. Colquitt, Democrat; term, 4 years; salary, \$4,000.

Illinois—Motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union." Name derived from the Indian word, *Illini*, meaning, superior men. It is called the "Prairie State," and its inhabitants, "Suckers." Was first explored by the French in 1673, and admitted into the Union in 1818. Area 55,410 square miles. Population, in 1860, 1,711,951; in 1870, 2,539,871. She sent to the front to defend the Union, 258,162 soldiers. Capital, Springfield. Has 19 members in Congress, and 21 Presidential electors. Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, is Governor; elected for 4 years; salary, \$6,000.

Indiana—Is called "Hoosier State." Was explored in 1682, and admitted as a State in 1816. Its name was suggested by its numerous Indian population. Area 33,809 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,350,428; in 1870, 1,680,637. She put into the Federal army, 194,363 men. Capital, Indianapolis. Has 13 members in Congress, and 15 Presidential electors. J. D. Williams, Governor, Democrat; salary, \$3,000; term, 4 year.

Iowa—Is an Indian name and means "This is the land." Its motto is, "Our liberties we prize, our rights we will maintain." It is called the "Hawk Eye State." It was first visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673; settled by New Englanders in 1833, and admitted into the Union in 1846. Des Moines is the capital. It has an area of 55,045, and a population in 1860 of 674,913, and in 1870 of 1,191,802. She sent to defend the Government, 75,793 soldiers. Has 9 members in Congress; 11 Presidential electors. John H. Gear, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$2,500; term, 2 years.

Kansas—Was admitted into the Union in 1861, making the thirty-fourth State. Its motto is *Ad astra per aspera*, "To the stars through difficulties." Its name means, "Smoky water," and

is derived from one of her rivers. Area 78,841 square miles. Population in 1860, 107,209; in 1870 was 362,812. She furnished 20,095 soldiers. Capital is Topeka. Has 3 Representatives in Congress, and 5 Presidential electors. John P. St. John, Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years.

Kentucky—Is the Indian name for "At the head of the rivers." Its motto is, "United we stand, divided we fall." The sobriquet of "dark and bloody ground" is applied to this State. It was first settled in 1769, and admitted in 1792 as the fifteenth State. Area 37,680. Population in 1860, 1,155,684; in 1870, 1,321,000. She put into the Federal army 75,285 soldiers. Capital, Frankfort. Has 10 members in Congress; 12 Electors. J. B. McCreary, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Louisiana—Was called after Louis XIV., who at one time owned that section of the country. Its motto is "Union and Confidence." It is called "The Creole State." It was visited by La Salle in 1684, and admitted into the Union in 1812, making the eighteenth State. Population in 1860, 708,002; in 1870, 732,731. Area 46,431 square miles. She put into the Federal army 5,224 soldiers. Capital, New Orleans. Has 6 Representatives and 8 Electors. F. T. Nichols, Governor, Democrat; salary, \$8,000; term, 4 years.

Maine.—This State was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province. Its motto is *Dirigo*, meaning "I direct." It is called "The Pine Tree State." It was settled by the English in 1625. It was admitted as a State in 1820. Area 31,766 square miles. Population in 1860, 628,279; in 1870, 626,463; 69,738 soldiers went from this State. Has 5 members in Congress, and 7 Electors. Selden Conner, Republican, Governor; term, 1 year; salary, \$2,500.

Maryland—Was named after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Crecite et multiplicamini*, meaning "Increase and Multiply." It was settled in 1634, and was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 11,124 square miles. Population in 1860 was 687,049; in 1870, 780,806. This State furnished 46,053 soldiers. Capital, Annapolis. Has 6 Representatives, and 8 Presidential electors. J. H. Carroll, Democrat, Governor; salary, \$4,500; term, 4 years.

Massachusetts—Is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.” It is called the “Bay State,” from its numerous bays. Its motto is *Ense petit placidum sub libertate quietem*, “By the sword she seeks placid rest in liberty.” It was settled in 1620 at Plymouth by English Puritans. It was one of the original thirteen States, and was the first to take up arms against the English during the Revolution. Area 7,800 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,231,066; in 1870, 1,457,351. She gave to the Union army 146,467 soldiers. Boston is the capital. Has 11 Representatives in Congress, and 13 Presidential electors. Thomas Talbot, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 1 year.

Michigan—Latin motto, *Luebor*, and *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice*, “I will defend”—“If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you.” The name is a contraction of two Indian words meaning “Great Lake.” It was early explored by Jesuit missionaries, and in 1837 was admitted into the Union. It is known as the “Wolverine State.” It contains 56,243 square miles. In 1860 it had a population of 749,173; in 1870, 1,184,059. She furnished 88,111 soldiers. Capital, Lansing. Has 9 Representatives and 11 Presidential electors. C. M. Croswell is Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$1,000; term, 2 years.

Minnesota—Is an Indian name, meaning “Cloudy Water.” It has a French motto, *L’Etoile du Nord*—“The Star of the North.” It was visited in 1680 by La Salle, settled in 1846, and admitted into the Union in 1858. It contains 83,531 square miles. In 1860 had a population of 172,023; in 1870, 439,511. She gave to the Union army 24,002 soldiers. St. Paul is the capital. Has 3 members in Congress, 5 Presidential electors. Governor, J. S. Pillsbury, Republican; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years.

Mississippi—Is an Indian name, meaning “Long River,” and the State is named from the “Father of Waters.” The State was first explored by De Sota in 1541; settled by the French at Natchez in 1716, and was admitted into the Union in 1817. It has an area of 47,156 square miles. Population in 1860, 791,305; in 1870, 827,922. She gave to suppress the Rebellion 545 soldiers. Jackson is the capital. Has 6 representatives in Congress, and 8 Presidential electors. J. M. Stone is Governor, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 4 years.

Missouri—Is derived from the Indian word “muddy,” which

more properly applies to the river that flows through it. Its motto is *Salus populi suprema lex esto*, "Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law." The State was first settled by the French near Jefferson City in 1719, and in 1821 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 67,380 square miles, equal to 43,123,200 acres. It had a population in 1860 of 1,182,012; in 1870, 1,721,000. She gave to defend the Union 108,162 soldiers. Capital, Jefferson City. Its inhabitants are known by the offensive cognomen of "Pukes." Has 13 representatives in Congress, and 15 Presidential electors. J. S. Phelps is Governor; politics, Democratic; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Nebraska—Has for its motto, "Equality before the law." Its name is derived from one of its rivers, meaning "broad and shallow, or low." It was admitted into the Union in 1867. Its capital is Lincoln. It had a population in 1860 of 28,841, and in 1870, 123,993, and in 1875, 246,280. It has an area of 75,995 square miles. She furnished to defend the Union 3,157 soldiers. Has but 1 Representative and 3 Presidential electors. A. Nance, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$2,500; term, 2 years.

Nevada—"The Snowy Land" derived its name from the Spanish. Its motto is Latin, *Volens et potens*, and means "willing and able." It was settled in 1850, and admitted into the Union in 1864. Capital, Carson City. Its population in 1860 was 6,857; in 1870 it was 42,491. It has an area of 112,090 square miles. She furnished 1,080 soldiers to suppress the Rebellion. Has 1 Representative and 3 Electors. Governor, J. H. Kinkhead, Republican; salary, \$6,000; term, 4 years.

New Hampshire—Was first settled at Dover by the English in 1623. Was one of the original States. Has no motto. It is named from Hampshire county in England. It also bears the name of "The Old Granite State." It has an area of 9,280 miles, which equals 9,239,200 acres. It had a population in 1860 of 326,073, and in 1870 of 318,300. She increased the Union army with 33,913 soldiers. Concord is the capital. Has 3 Representatives and 5 Presidential electors. N. Head, Republican, Governor; salary, \$1,000; term, 1 year.

New Jersey—Was named in honor of the Island of Jersey in the British channel. Its motto is "Liberty and Independence." It was first settled at Bergen by the Swedes in 1624. It is one of the orig-

inal thirteen States. It has an area of 8,320 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres. Population in 1860 was 672,035; in 1870 it was 906,096. She put into the Federal army 75,315 soldiers. Capital, Trenton. Has 7 Representatives and 9 Presidential electors. Governor, George B. McClelland, Democrat; salary, \$5,000; term, 3 years.

New York.—The "Empire State" was named by the Duke of York, afterward King James II. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Excelsior*, which means "Still Higher." It was first settled by the Dutch in 1614 at Manhattan. It has an area of 47,000 square miles, or 30,080,000 acres. The population in 1860 was 3,880,735; in 1870 it was 4,332,759. It is one of the original thirteen States. Capital is Albany. It gave to defend our Government 445,959 men. Has 33 members in Congress, and 35 Presidential electors. Governor, L. Robinson, Democrat; salary, \$10,000; term, 3 years.

North Carolina.—Was named after Charles IX., King of France. It is called "The Old North," or "The Turpentine State." It was first visited in 1524 by a Florentine navigator, sent out by Francis I., King of France. It was settled at Albemarle in 1663. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 50,704 square miles, equal to 32,450,560 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 992,622, and in 1870, 1,071,361. Raleigh is the capital. She furnished 3,156 soldiers to put down the Rebellion. Has 8 members in Congress, and is entitled to 10 Presidential electors. Z. B. Vance, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Ohio.—Took its name from the river on its Southern boundary, and means "Beautiful." Its motto is *Imperium in Imperio*—"An Empire in an Empire." It was first permanently settled in 1788 at Marietta by New Englanders. It was admitted as a State in 1803. Its capital is Columbus. It contains 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. Population in 1860, 2,339,511; in 1870 it had 2,665,260. She sent to the front during the Rebellion 310,654 soldiers. Has 20 Representatives, and 22 Presidential electors. Governor, R. M. Bishop, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 2 years.

Oregon.—Owes its Indian name to its principal river. Its motto is *Alis volat propriis*—"She flies with her own wings." It was first visited by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. It was settled by the English in 1813, and admitted into the Union in 1859. Its capital is Salem. It has an area of 95,274 square miles, equal to 60,975,360 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 52,465; in

1870, 90,922. She furnished 1,810 soldiers. She is entitled to 1 member in Congress, and 3 Presidential electors. W. W. Thayer, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$1,500; term, 4 years.

Pennsylvania.—This is the “Keystone State,” and means “Penn’s Woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner. Its motto is, “Virtue, liberty and independence.” A colony was established by Penn in 1682. The State was one of the original thirteen. It has an area of 46,000 square miles, equaling 29,440,000 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 2,906,215; and in 1870, 3,515,993. She gave to suppress the Rebellion, 338,155. Harrisburg is the capital. Has 27 Representatives and 29 electors. H. M. Hoyt, is Governor; salary, \$10,000; politics, Republican; term of office, 3 years.

Rhode Island.—This, the smallest of the States, owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble. Its motto is “Hope,” and it is familiarly called, “Little Rhody.” It was settled by Roger Williams in 1636. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 1,306 square miles, or 835,840 acres. Its population in 1860 numbered 174,620; in 1870, 217,356. She gave to defend the Union, 23,248. Its capitals are Providence and Newport. Has 2 Representatives, and 4 Presidential electors. C. Vanzandt is Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$1,000; term, 1 year.

South Carolina.—The Palmetto State wears the Latin name of Charles IX., of France (Carolus). Its motto is Latin, *Animis opibusque parati*, “Ready in will and deed.” The first permanent settlement was made at Port Royal in 1670, where the French Huguenots had failed three-quarters of a century before to found a settlement. It is one of the original thirteen States. Its capital is Columbia. It has an area of 29,385 square miles, or 18,806,400 acres, with a population in 1860 of 703,708; in 1870, 728,000. Has 5 Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 7 Presidential electors. Salary of Governor, \$3,500; term, 2 years.

Tennessee.—Is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.* the Mississippi, which forms its western boundary. She is called “The Big Bend State.” Her motto is, “Agriculture, Commerce.” It was settled in 1757, and admitted into the Union in 1796, making the sixteenth State, or the third admitted after the Revolutionary War—Vermont being the first, and Kentucky the second. It

has an area of 45,600 square miles, or 29,184,000 acres. In 1860 its population numbered 1,109,801, and in 1870, 1,257,983. She furnished 31,092 soldiers to suppress the Rebellion. Nashville is the capital. Has 10 Representatives, and 12 Presidential electors. Governor, A. S. Marks, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 2 years.

Texas—Is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was known before it was ceded to the United States. It is known as "The Lone Star State." The first settlement was made by LaSalle in 1685. After the independence of Mexico in 1822, it remained a Mexican Province until 1836, when it gained its independence, and in 1845 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 237,504 square miles, equal to 152,002,560 acres. Its population in 1860 was 604,215; in 1870, 818,579. She gave to put down the Rebellion 1,965 soldiers. Capital, Austin. Has 6 Representatives, and 8 Presidential electors. Governor, O. M. Roberts, Democrat; salary, \$5,000; term, 2 years.

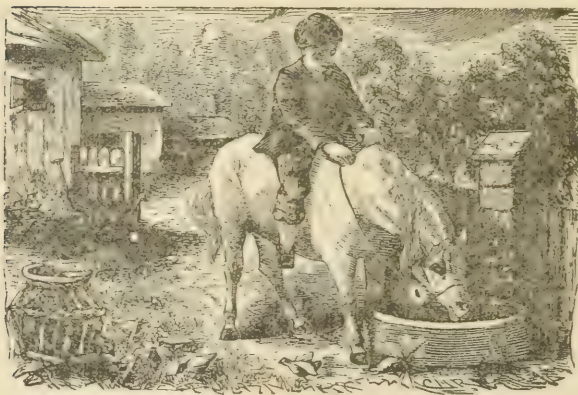
Vermont—Bears the French name of her mountains *Verde Mont*, "Green Mountains." Its motto is "Freedom and Unity." It was settled in 1731, and admitted into the Union in 1791. Area 10,212 square miles. Population in 1860, 315,098; in 1870, 330,551. She gave to defend the Government, 33,272 soldiers. Capital, Montpelier. Has 3 Representatives, and 5 electors. Governor, H. Fairbanks, Republican; term, 2 years; salary, \$1,000.

Virginia.—The Old Dominion, as this State is called, is the oldest of the States. It was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region. Its motto is *Sic semper tyrannis*, "So always with tyrants." It was first settled at Jamestown, in 1607, by the English, being the first settlement in the United States. It is one of original thirteen States, and had before its division in 1862, 61,352 square miles, but at present contains but 38,352 square miles, equal to 24,545,280 acres. The population in 1860 amounted to 1,596,318, and in 1870 it was 1,224,830. Richmond is the capital. Has 9 Representatives, and 11 electors. Governor, F. W. M. Halliday, Democrat; salary, \$5,500; term, 4 years.

West Virginia.—Motto, *Montani semper liberi*, "Mountaineers are always free." This is the only State ever formed, under the Constitution, by the division of an organized State. This was done in 1862, and in 1863 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of

23,000 square miles, or 14,720,000 acres. The population in 1860 was 376,000; in 1870 it numbered 445,616. She furnished 32,003. Capital, Wheeling. Has 3 Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 5 Presidential electors. The Governor is H. M. Mathews, Democrat; term, 4 years; salary, \$2,700.

Wisconsin—Is an Indian name, and means "Wild-rushing channel." Its motto, *Civitas successit barbarum*, "The civilized man succeeds the barbarous." It is called "The Badger State." The State was visited by the French explorers in 1665, and a settlement was made in 1669 at Green Bay. It was admitted into the Union in 1848. It has an area of 52,924 square miles, equal to 34,511,360 acres. In 1860 its population numbered 775,881; in 1870, 1,055,167. Madison is the capital. She furnished for the Union army 91,021 soldiers. Has 8 members in Congress, and is entitled to 10 Presidential electors. The Governor is W. E. Smith; politics, Republican; salary, \$5,000; term, 2 years.



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

The first class of unfortunates to attract the notice of the legislature were the deaf mutes. The act establishing the institution for the education of these unfortunates was approved by Gov. Carlin, Feb. 23, 1839, the asylum to be located at Jacksonville. The original building, afterward called the south wing, was begun in 1842, and completed in 1849, at a cost of about \$25,000. A small portion of the building was ready for occupancy in 1846, and on the 26th day of January, of that year, the Institution was formally opened, with Mr. Thomas Officer as principal. The first term opened with but four pupils, which has increased from year to year, until the average attendance at the present time is about 250.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE FOR THE INSANE.

In response to an appeal from the eminent philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, an act establishing the Illinois Hospital for the Insane, was approved by Gov. French, March 1, 1847. Nine trustees were appointed, with power to select a site, purchase land, and erect buildings to accommodate 250 patients. On the 1st of May the board agreed upon a site, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the court-house in Jacksonville. In 1851 two wards in the east wing were ready for occupancy, and the first patient was admitted Nov. 3, 1851. In 1869 the General Assembly passed two acts creating the northern asylum for the insane, and the southern asylum for the insane, which was approved by Gov. Palmer, April 16, 1869. Elgin was selected as a location for the former, and Anna for the latter. The estimated capacity of the three asylums is 1,200 patients. In addition to the State institutions for the insane, there are three other asylums for their benefit, one in Cook county, which will accommodate about 400 patients, and two private institutions, one at Batavia, and one at Jacksonville.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

The experimental school for feeble-minded children, the first institution of its kind in the North-west, was created by an act approved, Feb. 15, 1865. It was an outgrowth of the institution for deaf and dumb, to which idiots are frequently sent, under a mistaken impression on the part of parents, that their silence results from inability to hear. The selection of a site for the

building was intrusted to seven commissioners, who, in July, 1875, agreed upon the town of Lincoln. The building was begun in 1875, and completed three years later, at a cost of \$154,209. The average attendance in 1878 was 224.

THE CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The association for founding this institution was organized in May, 1858, and Pearson street, Chicago, selected for the erection of the building. In 1865 the legislature granted the institution a special charter, and two years later made an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for its maintenance, and in 1871 received it into the circle of State institutions; thereupon the name was changed by the substitution of the word Illinois for Chicago. The building was swept away by the great fire of 1871, and three years later the present building was completed, at a cost of \$42,843.

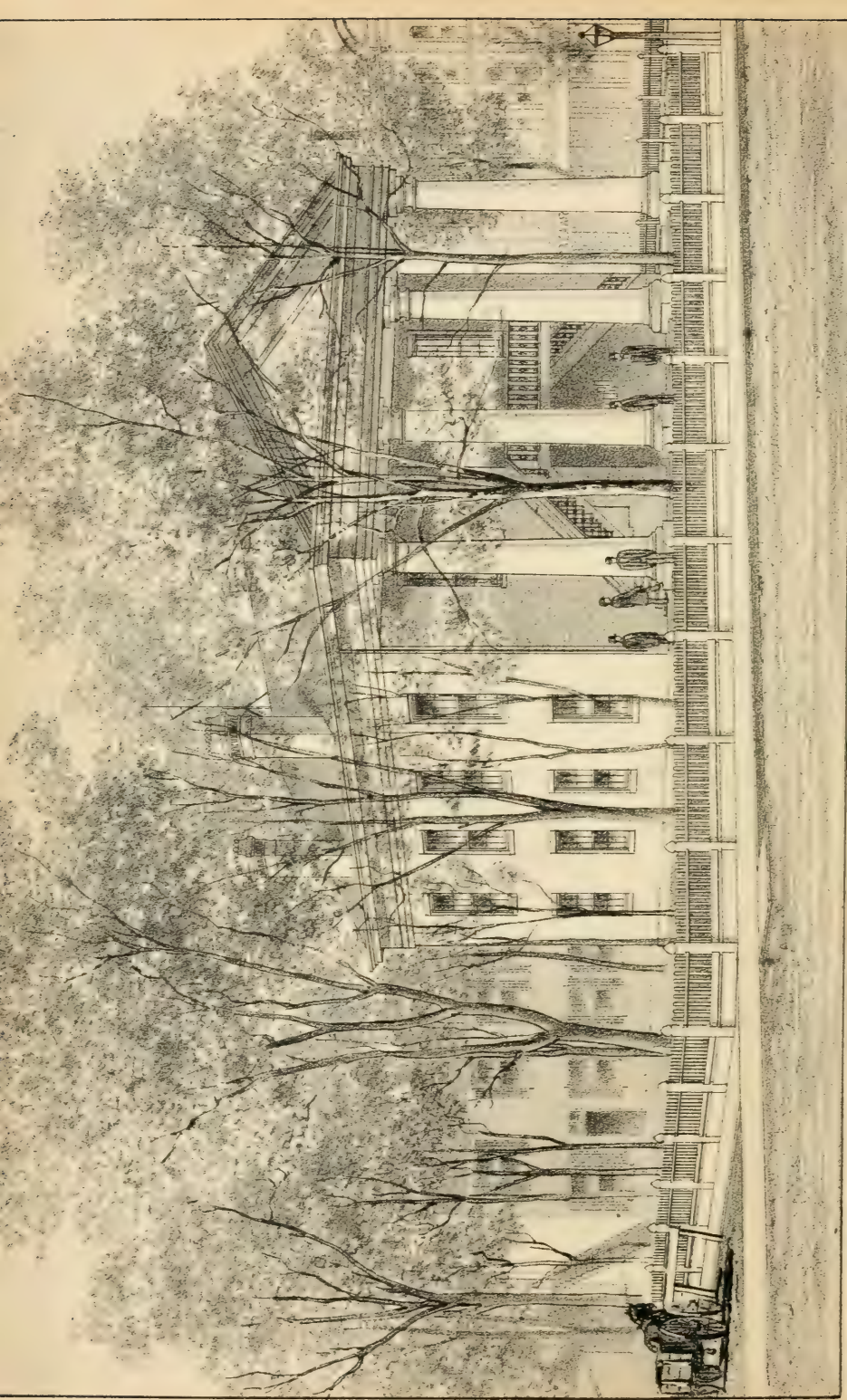
THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY

Is located at Carbondale. This University was opened in 1874, and occupies one of the finest school edifices in the United States. It includes, besides a normal department proper, a preparatory department and a model school. The model school is of an elementary grade; the preparatory department is of the grade of a high school, with a course of three years. The normal course of four years embraces two courses, a classical and a scientific course; both make the study of the English language and literature quite prominent.

THE ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,

Located at Urbana, was chartered in 1867. It has a corps of twenty-five instructors, including professors, lecturers and assistants, and has an attendance of over 400 pupils. It comprises four colleges (1) Agriculture, (2) Engineering, (3) Natural Science, (4) Literature and Science. These colleges embrace twelve subordinate schools and courses of instruction, in which are taught domestic science and art, commerce, military science, wood engraving, printing, telegraphy, photographing and designing. This institution is endowed with the national land grant, and the amount of its productive fund is about \$320,000. The value of its grounds, buildings, etc., is about \$640,000. It is well supplied with apparatus, and has a library of over 10,000 volumes.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



HISTORY OF FULTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The Military Tract.—At the close of the war between the United States and England in 1812 our Government laid off a tract of land in Illinois for the soldiers who participated in that war. The land thus appropriated was embraced in the region between the Mississippi and the Illinois rivers, and extended as far northward as the north line of Bureau and Henry counties. To it the name “Military Tract” was given, and by that name this section is still known. Within this boundary is embraced one of the most fertile regions of the globe. Scarcely had Congress made the proper provisions to enable the soldiers to secure their land ere a few of the most daring and resolute started to possess it. There were only a few, however, who at first regarded their “quarter-section” of sufficient value to induce them to endure the hardships of the pioneer in its settlement and improvement. Many of them sold their patent to a fine “prairie quarter” in this county for one hundred dollars, others for less, while some traded theirs for a horse, a cow, or a watch, regarding themselves as just so much ahead. This was a source of no little trouble to the actual settlers, as shown further on in this volume, for they could not always tell which quarter of land belonged to a soldier, or which was “Congress land” and could be pre-empted. Even when a settler found a suitable location known to be “patent land,” with a desire to purchase, he experienced great difficulty in finding the owner, and often did not find him until he had put hundreds of dollars’ worth of improvements on it, when the patentee was sure to turn up.

Fulton County.—The largest of the counties contained in the Military Tract is Fulton county, the history of which we now begin to write, and which we shall seek to make as detailed and accurate as accessible data will permit. That some errors will occur in names and dates, and some statements, cannot be denied, but studious care

will be taken to avoid as many such inaccuracies as possible. The face of the country of this county, save that portion bordering on Illinois river, is mostly rich, rolling prairie, watered by Spoon river, Copperas, Otter, Cedar, Buckheart, Big, Putman and Coal creeks, with their numerous and small tributaries, along which are extensive bodies of timber. The farmers have planted artificial groves extensively over the prairie, which has had the effect of ameliorating the climate, by keeping the winds of an open country from the surface of the earth. By the energy and enterprise of the citizens of this county it has been transformed from the native wilderness into one of the most attractive portions of the State, if not of the West. It is claimed that there is no spot on the face of the earth capable of sustaining a denser population than the Military Tract; and those familiar with this beautiful portion of our State know that Fulton county is not excelled by any other within its boundary. That this county contains as intelligent, enterprising and thrifty agriculturists as probably can be found elsewhere in the same breadth of territory in the United States, few will deny. Fine barns, with all the modern improvements, comfortable dwellings, lawns, gardens, out-houses, etc., are to be found on every hand; towns and cities have sprung up as if by magic, and every knoll is graced by a church edifice or school building.

The natural resources of Fulton county, as above alluded to, for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, and marketing, give to the farmers and manufacturers of the county superior advantages. The agricultural interests of the county are well advanced. Indeed, it may be said that Fulton is the great agricultural county of Illinois. There is a larger number of people living upon the farms of this county than reside in the rural districts of any other county of this great State. While there are a number of counties having a larger population than we have in Fulton county, yet all of those have within their boundaries large cities. Outside of the cities there is a greater population in Fulton than in any other county in the Prairie State. The soil is mostly rich prairie loam, and has great productive qualities. It is mostly divided into farms of medium size, from 80 to 320 acres; but few large farms are to be found. The benefit of this is apparent by the increased population and a better cultivation. The staple crops of cereals are corn, wheat and oats, which generally yield abundantly. This is the condition of Fulton county at present. How different when John Eyeland with his family located within its borders! Then these prairies were a vast wilderness covered with a rank growth of prairie grass, and much of the land now under a high state of cultivation was covered with heavy forests. At that time the native red men roamed unmolested over the flowery prairies and through dark forests.

Before proceeding further in detailing the immediate history of the county we desire to mention a few important facts relative to the ante-pioneer history of this section of the State. In 1673 the great

French explorers, Marquette and Joliet, passed up the Illinois in canoes on their return from their famous voyage down the Mississippi. In 1680, January 3, LaSalle, with his little band of Frenchmen, came down the Illinois river and landed upon the opposite shore and erected a fort,—Fort Crevecoeur. This fort was soon evacuated and destroyed, yet the enterprising Frenchmen continued among the Indians as traders. In 1778 the French made another settlement, at the upper end of Peoria lake. The country in the vicinity of this lake was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, a place where there are many fat beasts. Here the town of Laville de Meillet, named after its founder, was started. Within the next twenty years, however, the town was moved down to the lower end of the lake to the present site of Peoria. In 1812 the town was destroyed and the inhabitants carried away by Captain Craig. In 1813 Fort Clark was erected there by Illinois troops engaged in the war of 1812. Five years later it was destroyed by fire.

Year after year rolled by until almost a century and a half had passed since LaSalle stepped ashore from his skiff, before the aborigines who occupied the territory embraced within the present boundary of Fulton county were molested by the encroachments of the white man. Generation after generation of natives appeared upon the wild scenes of savage life, roamed the forest and prairie, and glided over the beautiful, placid Illinois and Spoon rivers in their log and bark canoes, and passed away. Still the advance of civilization, the steady westward tread of the Anglo-Saxon, disturbed them not. The buffalo, deer, bear, and wolf roamed the prairie and woodland, the Indian their only enemy. But nature had destined better things for this fertile region. She had been too lavish in the distribution of natural advantages to leave it longer in the peaceable possession of those who had for centuries refused to develop, even in the slightest degree, any of her great resources. She accordingly directed hitherward the footsteps of the industrious, enterprising pioneer; and so fertile was the soil, and so beautiful the flowers, so sparkling were the streams and shady the groves that, in advance of all the surrounding country, the pioneers sought and settled the timber land and prairie of Fulton county.

The thrilling scenes through which the pioneer settlers passed in the settlement of this portion of Illinois must ever awaken emotions of warmest regard for them. To pave the way for those who followed after them, to make their settlement in the West a pleasure, they bore the flood-tide wave of civilization; they endured all, suffered all. But few of these spirits now survive; they have passed away full of years and honors, leaving their children, and children's children and strangers to succeed them and enjoy the fruits of the toil, privations and savings of their long and eventful lives.

Life with them is o'er, their labors all are done,
And others reap the harvest that they won.

Too great honor cannot be accorded them, and we regret that we have not the data to speak more fully and definitely of them, their personal experiences, their lives and their characters.

Dr. Davison, the Hermit.—Undoubtedly the first white man to make his home within the present boundaries of Fulton county was Dr. W. T. Davison. The time of his settlement here is not known, but was at a very early date. We do not know positively that his name was W. T., but from all we can learn, those must have been his initials. There was a "W. T." Davison who served on the first grand jury ever chosen in the county, and as we can find no record of another Davison living in the county at that time (1823), we must conclude that this grand juror was the eccentric Dr. Davison. He was leading the life of a hermit on the south bank of Spoon river near the present town of Waterford when first visited by John Eveland, whom we may justly call the first legitimate settler of Fulton county. He thus continued to live for a few years here, absolutely refusing to have anything to do with his neighbors. A sketch of this most singular individual from the lips of the late Mrs. O. M. Ross has been placed on record, which we give below, knowing that from no other source could a more correct or complete account of him be obtained.

Mrs. Ross has said, at the time of the birth of Abner E. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes being very sick, they sent for Dr. Davison, he being the only physician within hundreds of miles. He sent back word that he would not go for the whole "Military Tract." Then Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Eveland were sent for him, and by hard persuading they induced him to make the visit, which they thought saved the life of Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. Ross says he lived in a very small cabin, but all within was neat; and from the appearance of things, such as fine bed-clothing, his own clothing having been the best and fashionably made and himself an educated man, he had once seen the bright side of life; but from what they could gather from the few remarks he had dropped, he had been disappointed by the lady he had expected to make his partner for life, which so depressed him and made him lose all confidence in the human family that he resolved to push westward so far that he would have no more associations with civilized man. Mrs. Ross also says that, from the clearing of his garden, the advancement of his bushes and shrubbery he had set out, his flowers, etc., all convinced her that he had been living there for years, which undoubtedly makes Dr. Davison the first settler of Fulton county. In 1823, when Ossian M. Ross ran against William Eads for Sheriff, the excitement was high, as it was a selection either from Lewistown or Peoria; and as there were less than thirty voters, every vote told perceptibly in the result. In this excitement Dr. Davison was persuaded to go to Lewistown and deposit his first and only vote. He at that day took dinner with Mr. Ross, and remarked at the table how strange it was to eat a meal of victuals with his fellow men, which was something he had

not done for many years. He purchased the walnut boards which were sawed in the short-lived saw-mill on Otter Creek in 1818, for his own coffin. He was very much annoyed by the encroachment of civilization, and about the year 1824 he quietly gathered his few effects, with the material for his coffin, and paddled his canoe up the Illinois river, since which time his old neighbors have not heard from him.

The late Dr. Reuben R. McDowell thought Dr. Davison to be an uncle of his wife's (of which there is no doubt), and made extended inquiries into the history of his life; but as the doctor has left no record of his research we can only obtain such information on this point as a few of the old settlers obtained from him. He came from Pennsylvania to this far western country, hoping, like the red men around him, never to be disturbed by the encroachment of the whites, or civilization. It is told by some that through the disappointment he met with by the young lady whom he loved he lost confidence in the human family, and desired to have no more intercourse with any one. Another tradition is left to us as a reason for his adopting the life of a hermit, which is this: He joined the regular army and was sent into the Southern States. Being insulted while an officer of rank he challenged the officer who offended him to fight a duel. The affair of honor was fought, and the doctor killed his opponent. Through remorse, as much as the fear of the law, he sought the wilderness of the banks of Spoon river. We are also told that instead of having purchased lumber for his coffin he made one by digging it out of a log. Hon. L. W. Ross, of Lewistown, and Henry Andrews, of Canton, remember seeing Davison, and say he was a fine-looking man. He left in 1824 and went to Starved Rock, on the Illinois river near Peru, where he died. He kept a journal, which was sent back to two sisters he had in Pennsylvania. This is all, after a careful research, that we are able to learn of Dr. W. T. Davison.

John Eveland, the first actual settler, came with his family to what is now Fulton county in the spring of 1820. He landed half a mile north of the present town of Waterford, on the southeast quarter of section 10, Waterford township. He was from Kentucky, and came into Calhoun county, Ill., where he had a brother living, a few years prior to his coming here. He was of the same type of Kentuckian as the famous explorer, Daniel Boone. He brought with him a large family, perhaps ten or twelve children. Among his children were John, Henry, Mace, William and Amos, the latter of whom but recently died in the old neighborhood. He lived on Spoon river but a few years when he moved to Buckheart township, where he soon died, and where his widow also died. There is now no building where he first settled. Mr. Eveland was a finely formed, square-built man, of but little education, quiet and hospitable. He became a prominent man in the early history of Fulton county. He was appointed its first Treasurer, but declined the office. When he

arrived in the county he found besides Mr. Davison a man by the name of Statler. This individual was living in a rude boat floating on the bosom of Spoon river about where Waterford is now situated. He shortly afterwards left the country, and nothing more is known of him. At this time, it must be remembered, this county was a part of Pike county, but it did not long so remain.

A saw-mill was erected by a St. Louis firm, Craig & Savage, on Otter creek, in Kerton township, in 1818. This firm had sawed a part of their first log when a sudden rise in the stream carried their mill away, and the site was abandoned. This perhaps was the first enterprise undertaken in the Military Tract.

Ossian M. Ross.—John Eveland had scarcely got snugly settled in his new home on the banks of Spoon river ere Ossian M. Ross and family came in to be his neighbors, and to wield a greater influence in molding and forming the history of the county perhaps than any other family that ever resided in it. Ossian M. Ross was born in New York State Aug. 16, 1790, and was united in marriage with Miss Mary Winans in Waterloo, N. Y., July 7, 1811. Mrs. Ross was born April 1, 1793, in Morris county, N. J. Mr. Ross was a soldier in the war of 1812, and came to this section to secure the land given him by Government for services rendered as a soldier. In 1820 Mr. Ross with his family came to Alton, Ill., and in the spring of the following year (1821), with his family and a few men employed by him to make improvements, sailed up the Illinois river to Otter creek in a keel-boat. It was his intention to locate upon the southeast quarter of section 29, Isabel township. He with three companions came up from Alton the year previous (1820), explored this country, and selected this place because there was a good mill-seat there. It was his intention to erect a water-mill on this stream at that point; but after traveling up Otter creek for some distance in their cumbersome keel-boat they came to a large tree fallen across the stream, which made a barrier that could not be passed over or around. These sturdy pioneers, however, were not easily turned from their course. They made preparations to saw the log into pieces and remove it. This scheme was frustrated, however, and the whole course of Mr. Ross' plans changed. A heavy rain fell during the night, and in the morning the log they intended sawing was six to eight inches under water and therefore out of reach of workmen. He ran his boat stern foremost back down Otter creek to the Illinois, and up that stream to Spoon river. He entered this stream and started up its swift swollen waters for Mr. Eveland's, intending to go on to where he owned three quarter-sections of land. They experienced the greatest difficulty in ascending this turbulent stream, made so by recent heavy rains. It consumed several days of constant hard labor to reach Eveland's. At places men were put upon the bank and with ropes dragged the boat along. This was slow motive power and known as cordelling. Then they would get hold of the overhanging limbs of trees and

pull the boat along in that way. They finally reached Eveland's, in whose cabin the party was welcomed. There they remained until his teams and stock arrived. These were brought across the country. Mr. Ross with his teams then started for his own land, where Lewistown now is. Men were sent ahead to cut down trees and clear a road. On arriving at the end of the journey Mr. Ross jubilantly exclaimed to his family, "We are now on our own land." His daughter, Mrs. Steel, of Canton, who was then a little girl, quickly spoke up, "Why, pa, have we come all this distance just for this?" Nothing but a vast wilderness was spread out before them and the little girl expected to find something wonderfully fine, else they would not have endured all the hardships that had befallen them on their long journey. There have been many hearts made sad by the disappointment received on their arrival into this county during its first settlement when, after traveling for weeks through an almost unbroken country, the husband and father would stop his jaded team under the boughs of a large tree many miles from the nearest white inhabitant and say, "Our journey's end is reached. This is our home. Alight." Surely, as it did to little Miss Ross, it must have seemed to the wife and little ones that they had come a long way to make their home in the wilderness among the wild beasts.

In twenty-four hours after arrival Mr. Ross had a shelter made for his family. It consisted of poles set in the ground tent fashion and other poles laid across these and covered with bark. Harvey L. Ross, his son, says he distinctly remembers helping carry bark to cover this shanty. Mr. Ross immediately set about building a log cabin, which was located where Major Newton Walker's residence now stands. He was so well pleased with the location of his land that he determined to lay off a town, which he did, and secured for it the county-seat for the county of Fulton when it was organized.

Among those who came with Mr. Ross were Mr. Nimon and wife. He was a blacksmith and lived here a long time. Mr. Ross also brought with him a shoemaker by the name of Swetling. He and Nimon died many years ago, and were buried in the eastern part of Lewistown near where the old Presbyterian church stood, which was the first burying ground in the county.

Fenner Brothers.—Hon. L. W. Ross tells us that when they came to the county there were two brothers, Roswell and Reuben, by the name of Fenner, living at Eveland's. We find frequent mention made of these pioneers in the earliest records of the county. They were both unmarried men when they came to the county, but did not long remain so. A few years afterwards one of them was arrested for whipping his wife. Judge Stephen Phelps, of Lewistown, defended him, and declared that according to law and the scriptures a man had a right to chastise his wife.

The Sergeants and Barnes.—Theodore Sergeant, his brother, Charles Sergeant, David W. Barnes and William Blanchard, veterans of the war of 1812, at their discharge determined to come

west. From Detroit, Mich., they went to Fort Wayne, whence they journeyed in a canoe to Vincennes, thence to St. Louis. From there they came up the Illinois in a keel-boat, manned by a fishing crew, and commanded by a man named Warner. They landed at Ft. Clark, now Peoria, in the spring of 1819. Crossing the river to what is known as the bottom lands they found a cleared spot, and with such tools as they could arrange from wood put in a patch of corn and potatoes. This land is now embodied in Fond du Lac township, Tazewell county. Looking farther down they found an old French field of about ten acres, upon which they erected a rude habitation. This was the first settlement between Ft. Clark and vicinity and Chicago, and theirs was the first dwelling erected.

These daring explorers were looking up the "bounty land" Congress had given them, which was in the Military Tract. Learning the location of his land Sergeant soon made a trip to Fulton county to look at it. He found it to be located in the breaks on Big creek, several miles south of Canton. This was not a desirable location. He reported to his companions, however, that there were fine lands, good timber and plenty of water a few miles north of his land, and advised them to come and settle there. Accordingly, in 1821, Charles and Theodore and D. W. Barnes came to Fulton county and made a temporary settlement near the mouth of Spoon river. In 1830 Blanchard moved to Woodford county, where he yet resides.

Theodore and Charles Sergeant, John Pixley and Henry Andrews lived with D. W. Barnes at Ft. Clark (now Peoria). The latter, a brother-in-law of Barnes, had lost both his parents while living at Ft. Clark. Pixley had served in the war of 1812, and was a brave, daring man. One day a stalwart Indian in boasting of his bravery, of having killed men, women and children, said he had once taken a little child by the heels and beat its brains out on the corner of a cabin. He boasted thus to Pixley and others and told how the little creature raised its hands, quivering. This the brutal savage thought showed bravery. There were two hundred Indians around and but eight white men; but this did not deter the plucky Pixley from giving the Indian a good whipping. He had bought a rawhide, at St. Louis, and when the Indian finished his story he took the rawhide down from between the clapboards of the roof of their cabin, and lit upon the Indian and threshed him till the blood spouted from his mouth. He flogged him most severely, and so fearless and resolute was he that not an Indian raised an objection.

While Mr. Barnes and his companions lived at Ft. Clark the Indians threatened to kill the whites during a certain moon. The Indians then reckoned time by moons. If they owed a debt it was due at a certain moon. The Indians being offended determined to kill the whites. There were but eight or ten men, mostly young soldiers of the war of 1812, to protect the women and children. The moon arrived and a slaughter was expected. The women and

children were put in Barnes' cabin and the latch string pulled in, while the men with their trusty rifles stood outside. They sent word for the Indians to come on, but their courage subsided before the superior courage of the whites.

Barnes with his family came on to Lewistown and became the neighbor of O. M. Ross. While living at this place Mr. Barnes hauled a load of salt from the mouth of Spoon river, where the river craft had frozen up, to Ft. Clark. This was a perfectly wild country and of course no roads. He made this trip, which consumed several days, and in remuneration received one bushel of salt. This was a most precious article at that time, and indeed for many years afterwards.

While residing at Lewistown the Indians would steal his potatoes and everything else they could get their hands upon. One night while an Indian was stealing his potatoes he was attacked by their watch dog, which tore from his blanket a small piece. This was a clue for Mr. Barnes to use in finding the thief. He took the piece and went among the Indians, and finally found a red man with a blanket that had in it a hole the size and shape of the piece he had. This brave he concluded was the thief, which he proved to be.

Mr. Barnes soon left Lewistown and located two and a half miles north of the present city of Canton. He traded 80 acres of land he owned in the upper part of Lewistown for the 160 acres he located upon in Canton township. He made this trade because he was getting crowded at Lewistown and all was a vast wilderness at Canton. Mr. Henry Andrews remembers very distinctly this move. He was a small boy and ran along in the Indian trail behind the wagon, and got so far behind at one time that he became very much frightened lest he be left. He also remembers very distinctly the time two Indians came to their cabin shortly after they had settled in their new home, to stay all night. They were traveling toward Chicago, and it being in the fall of the year the weather was cool and they did not like to sleep out in the cold if they could get a cabin to rest in. Barnes' cabin contained only one room, yet they permitted the two red men to stay with them. They alighted from their ponies, gave Mrs. Barnes, the *chomokoman's* wife as they called her, a quarter of a deer and passed into the house. They set their guns up in the corner, hung up their bullet pouch, tomahawk, and scalping knives, and lay down before the large fire-place. They cut off a large piece of venison, put it on a stick and fixed it before the fire. During the night they would occasionally turn it, thus cooking it thoroughly. This they intended should last them several days. We fear there are few of the present day who would permit two tramps to sleep in the same room they do even without all the implements of death at hand, as these Indians had. They might have arisen and murdered the entire household, and many days, perhaps months have elapsed before any other white man would have known of it.

Those pioneers were fearless and had much more confidence in their red neighbors than we are wont to believe.

Mr. Barnes lived on the very frontier. His was the last cabin travelers passed on the road to Ft. Clark and the first they met going south. It was therefore a stopping place for travelers going both ways. Judge Stephen Phelps, who was living at Lewistown, was traveling toward Chicago. With him were his wife and daughter. They stopped for the night at Barnes' cabin. The cabin was small and the night warm, and Miss Emily Phelps, the daughter, took her blanket out doors and spread it under the boughs of a tree and passed the night alone in the forest. There are but few of the young ladies of to-day who would not shrink from making their bed in such a spot.

When Mr. Barnes left Lewistown he also left the only blacksmith shop in this whole region of country. Mr. Henry Andrews tells us he remembers Mr. Barnes shouldering up the plowshare of his large prairie breaking plow and going with it, on foot, to Lewistown to the blacksmith shop.

It may seem strange, but the very earliest settlers suffered from want of meat. The Indians had driven game almost entirely away and the wild hog had not yet appeared. Mr. Andrews tells us that a lady at Lewistown (they were known as neighbors then, although fifteen miles away) sent to one of their neighbors at Canton one-half of a brant. Meat was then a great luxury, and this piece of fowl Mr. Andrews says seemed to be worth an ox. It, though so small, was divided among the settlers at Canton. He also tells us he went to a neighbor's on a visit at one time and the only food set before him, or the family, was boiled potatoes and salt, and this latter article was very scarce. He also says that during the first settlement of this county men wore moccasins and buckskin pants and shirts and coonskin caps almost altogether. If they had a cotton or woolen shirt it was worn only on important occasions. When Eliza Andrews, a sister of Henry Andrews, died, they had no lumber out of which to make a coffin, but dug a receptacle for the body out of a log.

During the great Galena-lead-mines excitement in 1827 Mr. Barnes went to Galena. He did not remain long but returned to his home near Canton.

Sergeant's Wedding.—Barnes was the only married man in the party (from Fort Clark) and Sergeant lived with Barnes until his marriage, Nov. 5, 1824, when he was united with Miss Mary Brown. This was one of the earliest weddings of the county, and the following interesting description of it was furnished Mr. Swan by Henry Andrews, a member of the wedding party:

"This wedding was a great event in the Barnes neighborhood. It occurred at the cabin of Daniel Brown, the father of the bride. All the neighbors were invited, and probably all were

assembled in the cabin; still, though small, it was not nearly full. The bride was gorgeously appareled in a checked linsey homespun dress, a three-cornered handkerchief about her neck, and her feet encased in moccasins. The groom also wore moccasins, and a full suit of new linsey, colored with butternut bark. The guests were dressed much the same and were seated upon puncheon benches around the sides of the cabin. Captain Barnes, at that time County Commissioner, performed the marriage ceremony with due and becoming dignity. At the conclusion of the ceremony all the gentlemen present saluted the bride. When this ceremony was completed, old Mr. Brown produced a 'noggin' of whisky and a bran-new tin cup—then considered a very aristocratic drinking-vessel—and passed the customary beverage to all present. All drank from the cup, filling it from the 'noggin' when empty, and passing it from hand to hand until again empty. The liquor soon began to make the guests merry, and jokes and songs were considered to be in order. George Matthews, a gay old bachelor, was considered a fine ballad-singer, and sang a song that would scarcely be considered appropriate on a festive occasion at this day. Mr. Andrews gives from memory two verses of the ballad:

“There's the silly old man
Of a hundred and twenty,
Who pines on his riches,
Though stores he has plenty.

“He'll exchange all his riches,
His lands and his rents,
For a worm-eaten coffin,
A hundred years hence.

“This song was vigorously applauded, and was followed by several others of the same sort. The party dispersed about eleven o'clock.”

Sergeant would have been united in marriage sooner than he was, and then would have been the first man married in the county “had the old lady been willin'.” He made a proposal for the hand of the lady for whom it is claimed the honor of being the first woman married in the county. We take his story of his proposal from Swan's Canton History:

“I had made up my mind that I ought to have a housekeeper, and accordingly had my eye out for one. Somehow I heard that there was an old lady living down toward the mouth of Spoon river by the name of Wentworth, who had some gals that wanted to marry; so I concluded I would go down and see about it. I did so, and on arriving there at once made my business known to old Mrs. Wentworth. The old lady looked me over, with the air of a judge of the article she wanted, and began her catechism by asking me what I followed, my age, and where I was from. I told her that I was twenty-nine years old, had been five years a soldier, and thought I could manage a wife; that I was from Barnes' settlement, was

opening a farm, and wanted a gal to help me pull through the start. The old lady shook her head and informed me that I would not suit her gals, as she had made up her mind that they should all marry store-keepers. I told her, if that was the case I reckoned her gals would not suit me, as I wanted one that would pull with me on the start. Sergeant returned to Canton from this unsuccessful wooing, and reported the result to the few young men in that part of the county. They at once determined to get even with the family whose notions were so aristocratic. There was an occasional peddler, named Clark, who came through the county on horseback, carrying needles, thread and other small wares in a sack, dividing his stock into equal proportions and balancing it over his saddle. This Clark was the first peddler who visited the county. Clark was not a man of much force of character, and it was determined to send him after the Wentworth girls. He readily acceded to the proposition, and soon visited Mrs. W. In reply to her interrogations, Clark informed the old lady that he resided in Peoria, and sold goods for a livelihood. This filled the old lady's bill, and she at once gave her daughter to Clark in marriage; and Sergeant thinks theirs was the first wedding celebrated in the county. It took place a few weeks prior to Sergeant's wedding.

"George S. McConnell, however, relates an incident connected with the first court held in the county, and the spring or early summer of the same year, which establishes the fact that Clark's could not have been the first wedding, as at that court a couple were divorced, the woman being a sister of the Tottens, and the same night the divorced woman was married to one of the jurors, by the name of Williams, who had tried the cause."

"*When my commission comes.*"—The following certificate whether true or not is certainly rich. It was published in a history of Illinois as early as 1837, and the author of that claims to have copied it from a history of Peoria county. It therefore is nothing new, and might be accredited owing to its age if for nothing else. The Justice of the Peace, O. M. R., we suppose was none other than Ossian M. Ross, the well-known founder of Lewistown. We give it with the writer's comments as copied in the old history of 1837, from the History of Peoria county:

"Examining a land title the other day which involved a question of legitimacy, I stumbled upon the following marriage certificate, which is decidedly too good to be lost, and is literally *bona fide*. The marriage, of which this is the only legal evidence, took place in Cop-peras precinct (now in Fulton county), in the infancy of the county, or rather in primitive times, and the magistrate ought to be immortalized, whether he gets his commission or not?"

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
Peoria County) ss.

To all the World Greeting:—Know ye, that John Smith and Poly Myers is hereby entitled to go together and do as old folks does anywhere inside of

Copperas precinct, and when my commission comes I am to marry 'em good, and date 'em back to *kiver accidents*.

[L. S.]

O. M. R——, Justice Peace.

Other Settlers.—In 1822 James and Charles Gardner, with a companion, left Sangamon county for Fulton. The party crossed the Illinois river at Peoria, where they found three settlers, John L. Bogardus, Capt. Eads and Aquila Moffatt. They journeyed on and met no other white person until they arrived at Lewistown. They explored the county and found a suitable location on section 34, Isabel township, where they sowed some garden and apple seed. They then returned to Sangamon after their families. They were ferried over the Illinois at Havana by John Eveland. In the spring of 1823 Messrs. Gardner, assisted by a Mr. Higgins, built a flat-boat on the Sangamon river in which they moved to their new homes. During the summer of 1823 the flat-boat was taken for a ferryboat at Havana, and old Mr. Scoville was the first ferryman.

Charles Gardner returned to Sangamon county about twenty years ago and there died. James died here a few years ago. Their parents, who came with them when they first moved to this county, passed the remainder of their lives here.

Besides these pioneers there were others who came in shortly afterwards. Among these were Robert Reeves, who settled on Reeves' Prairie, Deerfield township, in 1823. William Totten located on Totten's Prairie, Cass township, the same year, and about the same time came Roswell Tyrrell and John Totten, who settled upon the same section. Thomas Cameron came the following year (1824). Joshua Moore settled in Joshua township, from whom it received its name, in 1824. He was closely followed in that township by Levi D. Ellis, who in 1823 moved to Ellisville township and was its first settler. Reading Putman settled on section 2, Putman township, in 1828, and Stephen Chase settled in the southern part of the township the same year.

The First Mail Carriers.—Harvey L. Ross, a son of Ossian M. Ross, and now a resident of Macomb, Ill., at the age of 15 years was employed to carry the mail from Springfield to Monmouth, a distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles, making a trip each week. He would often have to swim streams three or four times each day with the mail-bag strapped across his shoulders. At that time (1832) there was no direct road from Knoxville to Monmouth, a distance of twenty miles, and not a single house between the two points. His only guide along the route was points of timber. He tells us that he still has a vivid recollection of the imminent danger he found himself in one stormy night in January, when in the vicinity of the present city of Galesburg he heard a pack of hungry wolves set up a tremendous howling a few rods behind him. It may be imagined that the young hero, in that vast wilderness on a mid-winter night with wild and savage beasts howling on every hand, lost no time in reaching the end of his journey. The only

postoffices along the route were Springfield, Sangamon Town, New Salem, Havana, Lewistown, Canton, Farmington, Knoxville and Monmouth. Abraham Lincoln, our martyr President, was then postmaster of New Salem, receiving his appointment on the recommendation of Ossian M. Ross, who was one of the oldest postmasters in the country, and the only postmaster at that time within the boundaries of the present Mason county. After Harvey L. Ross had carried the mail over that long, dangerous and desolate route for a considerable time, his father let out a part of the route to Malon Winans, an uncle of Mr. Ross'. Mr. Winans, who lived at Lewistown, was given that part of the line from Lewistown to Monmouth. Winans had a son that he intended to put upon the route, but concluded to go over it himself first that he might make all necessary arrangements for stopping-places. But his first trip was his last, for in attempting to swim Spoon river with the mail-bag strapped to his back he was drowned. This was in 1834 and was the first death to occur in Truro township, Knox county. His body was afterwards found in a drift of wood one-half mile below the crossing. A coffin was made by the settlers by splitting a log lengthwise and hollowing it out, using one part as the body of the coffin and the other part the lid. By these kind but strange hands a grave was dug upon the bank of the river beneath the boughs of a young hickory tree and the body of Mr. Winans placed therein. Upon the trunk of the tree the letters "P. W." were cut and are visible to this day. They made a mistake in the initial of his given name, in making it "P" instead of "M."

A Trading Expedition.—Harvey L. Ross in his youthful days was fond of hunting and trading with the Indians. When but seven years of age he had killed wild turkeys, geese and small game of almost every kind, and at twelve thought nothing of killing a deer. He says he also remembers catching twelve wolves in less than a month in steel-traps placed near a dead horse. He relates some incidents of the first trading expedition in which he was engaged, which occurred in 1828. He started from Lewistown in company with Edward Plude, a Frenchman and Indian interpreter, and "Bill" Eveland, son of John Eveland spoken of elsewhere in this volume. Eveland was a large, powerful man, well acquainted with the country and familiar with the Indian character. They loaded a two-horse wagon, at Lewistown, with goods and traveled through what is now known as Knox and Peoria counties, where they found a large number of Indians and traded their goods to advantage. They returned home with their wagon loaded with furs and deerskins. They were gone three weeks and had traveled about one hundred and fifty miles, meeting only with two white settlers after leaving the neighborhood of Canton.

Frightened by Indians.—In speaking of Indians Mr. Ross tells us he cannot remember of ever being frightened by the Indians but once. In 1825, when but eight years of age, his father sent him to

an old shoemaker by the name of Stephen Meeker, living about four miles east of Lewistown, to have some work done. In coming home with a sack of shoes across his horse, and when he had traveled about half the distance along the little path through heavy timber and thick underbrush, he came suddenly upon five or six redskins, who were sitting upon the ground. One of the Indians jumped up and made a grab at his bridle reins, but young Ross turned his horse quickly around; and giving him a cut with his whip, hurried back to Meeker's and related his story. Meeker at once took down his rifle, loaded it, and cutting a hickory club, went back with him. When the Indians saw Meeker with his rifle and club they commenced to apologize, stating that they were not going to hurt the boy. They had been to Lewistown to trade and had been drinking, and probably only desired to see what was in the sack and scare the young traveler.

The early recollections of Mr. Ross are many indeed, and his experience in pioneer life in Fulton county was probably greater than that of any man now living. He remembers partaking of a piece of fat bear, in 1829, killed by Andrew Laswell near the present town of Cuba.

The Battle of Malony's Ferry.—The advance guard of civilization, those fearless persons who boldly strike into the wildness of a new country and open the road for the sturdy settlers, encounter hardships and dangers which can but faintly be pictured in word-painting. Those who first came into this county met the red man in his wigwam or on the chase. Indeed, Indians were numerous for many years after the county was settled, and, although friendly, were often quite troublesome.

In 1828, about the middle of May, John Walters, Norman Schofield, Edward Stocking, Simon Kelsey, and an old man by the name of Ensign, came up the Illinois on their little river craft to Malony's ferry at the mouth of Spoon river. They brought with them from St. Louis a barrel of whisky for Mr. Malony, the accommodating gentleman who carried the pilgrims over the Illinois at that point. Whisky, it must be remembered, was considered an indispensable article for the household and the most desirable and profitable commodity for tavern-keepers. Then, as now, however, it was a source of no little trouble and many bruised heads. The men landed at the ferry but found no one there. Mr. Malony and his sons were back in the timber cutting wood. They rolled the barrel of liquor upon the ferryboat, left it and started overland for Lewistown. After proceeding about a mile and a half from the ferry William Nichols came running after them for help. No sooner had the barrel of whisky been landed and the little band departed, than twenty-six or seven Indians were attracted to it, by its fumes we suppose; any way, just as Malony appeared upon the scene from the timber he found his barrel of whisky standing on end with two or three stalwart braves making a desperate effort to break in the

head. A score of anxious redskins stood around jubilant over the rich booty they had found. Malony could do nothing more than give them all to drink. A band of drunken Indians are the most desperate and uncontrollable of all beings. The worst was feared and therefore Nichols had been sent to obtain help. The squaws anticipated trouble and hurriedly secreted all of their guns. The men, five in number, — although Mr. Ensign, who wore spectacles owing to his short-sightedness, was feeble and could do but little, — all started back for the ferry with their canes in their hands ready for an emergency. Schofield could speak the Indian language, and on their arrival at the ferry told the Indians to leave. This enraged them, and they swore bitterly at the whites and told them to leave. At this Schofield, fearless of consequences, knocked the leading speaker down. This was the signal for the fray to begin, and every man went to knocking right and left with his cane. The Indians were "pretty full," but the effects of the liquor had not fully reached the brain. The whites fought their multiplied foe with great desperation. Some years previous Kelsey had been shot in the knee, and when he would exercise it hard it would give down. He was in great danger and started to run to save himself, but fell, overtaken by two drunken redskins. Walters, who was off some distance, was attracted by the cries of Kelsey. He saw one of the braves with knife in hand ready to thrust his victim through. He was fleet of foot and dashed toward the trio, and just as the drunken savage raised his knife for its deadly work he struck him over the head with his cane, knocking him down and thus saving the life of Kelsey. In doing this, however, he placed himself in danger, for in striking the Indian his cane flew from his hands. Seeing this the other Indian took after him. Walters proved the fleetest runner and widened the distance between them. While running up a hill he gathered up a stone which he hurled at his pursuer with such force and accuracy as to "fetch his head and knees together." This gave him an opportunity to run back after his cane, which he took advantage of and secured his trusty weapon. The battle was short but fierce, and the whites proved the victors. Mr. Walters tells us that his brother William, an old and respected settler of this county, who died only recently, wore that very cane for forty years. For years it bore the marks received when it struck down the brutal savage who was about to end Kelsey's life. This was the kind of a reception these gentlemen received upon their introduction into Fulton county.

Trouble in Settling the Military Tract.—The "Military Tract" comprises all the land between the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers south of the north line of Bureau and Henry counties. It is so called because much of it was "patented" by Government, in quarter sections, to soldiers of the war of 1812. There was scarcely a soldier in that early day who counted his land of much value, and ever thought to occupy it himself; but immigrants came in, entered Government lands and squatted on "patent" or military land, im-



D. H. McCall

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proved it, and thus rendered it valuable. It was seldom that a "patentee" could be found at the time of settlement, and many of the early settlers presumed that the owner never would be known; but in many instances, after a patent quarter-section was made valuable by improvement, the original patent would be brought on by some one, who would oust the occupant and take possession, sometimes paying him something for his improvements and sometimes not. Many holders of patents had no pity. This condition of affairs presented a temptation to merciless "land-sharks," who would come into this section and work up cases, ostensibly for the original patentees, but really for their own pockets. The most notorious of these was one Toliver Craig, who actually made it a business to forge patents and deeds. This he carried on extensively from 1847 to 1854, especially in Knox and Fulton counties. He had 40 bogus deeds put on record in one day at Knoxville. He was arrested in New York State in 1854, by O. M. Boggess of Monmouth, and taken to the jail at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attempted suicide by arsenic; but at the end of a year he was released on bail.

When the Military Tract was laid off into counties, most of them were named in honor of the military heroes of the nation, mostly of the war of 1812; but Fulton county, the largest one in the Military Tract, was not christened in honor of a soldier-hero. Its name is not a symbol of blood and battle. It is true that our nation was born in blood and saved by blood, and the memory of those brave heroes should be commemorated; but there are other illustrious heroes, who knew not war, equally deserving. Among these stand in the front the great inventive genius, Robert Fulton, in honor of whom Fulton county was named. We deem it fitting to give a brief personal sketch of this gentleman, whose name this county wears.

Robert Fulton was born near Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, in 1765. His father, an Irish tailor, came to this country in early life, and soon retired to a farm in Lancaster county. The father of Benjamin West, the celebrated artist, and the father of Robert Fulton were neighbors and warm friends. At the age of twenty-one Robert left home and sailed for England to seek instruction from Benjamin West. He remained with him for several years; but, although an excellent draughtsman, a good colorist, and a diligent workman, he had not the artist's imagination or temperament. His mind was mechanical; he loved to contrive, to invent, to construct; and we find him, accordingly, withdrawing from art and busying himself more and more with mechanics, until at length he adopted the profession of civil engineering. Robert Fulton was not the inventor of the steam-boat. It is, nevertheless, to his knowledge of mechanics, and to his resolution and perseverance, that the world is indebted for the final triumph of that invention. His attention was called to the subject by the operations of John Fitch, the inventor of the steam-boat, in 1785. Next, fifteen years later, Fulton visit-

ted a steam-boat in Scotland. He then fell in with Chancellor Livingston, American minister to France, and constructed a boat and propelled it by steam upon the Seine in France. This was not a success. He then returned to New York and built the famous Clermont. On Monday, Sept. 10, 1807, he left New York for Albany on his famous trial trip. He was laughed at and jeered, but at one o'clock the Clermont moved from the dock, vomiting smoke and sparks from her pine-wood fires. She reached Albany Wednesday at five o'clock. Returning immediately to New York, she made the trip in thirty hours,—exactly five miles an hour. Fulton devoted the rest of his life to the improvement of the steam-boat, and lived to see his labors universally recognized, and acquired a considerable fortune. He died Feb. 24, 1815, aged fifty years, and his remains were consigned to Trinity Church yard in the city of New York.



CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.—CONTINUED.

Early Preachers.—Jesse Williams and Peter Cartwright were among the earliest preachers of the county. John M. Ellis was, however, not much if at all behind them in paying attention to this field. There were in the vicinity of Canton a good many Regular Baptists, who organized a church in the Eveland neighborhood at quite an early day, probably before, certainly not later than, 1825. We take the following from Canton History :

“James Tatum, one of their pioneer preachers, used to edify his congregation by relating his call to preach, in the words and figures that follow, to wit :

“My dearly beloved brethering-ah and sisters-ah, my blessed master-ah has called me to dispense his everlasting gospel-ah. For one night-ah, in a vision, in a vision of the night-ah, I dreamed-ah that I had swallowed a stiff-tongued four-horse wagon-ah, and me thought-ah that the tongue of the wagon-ah was a stickin’ out of my mouth-ah, and the chains were hanging down beside my chin-ah, and the chains were a rattlin’-ah, and the tongue was a waggin’-ah ; and my beloved brethering-ah and sisters-ah, I knowed that God had called me to preach his everlasting gospel-ah ; and I’m a-goin’ to preach it-ah until the day that I die-ah.

“The same preacher exemplified the doctrine of ‘once in grace, always in grace’, in this wise :

“My dear brethering and sisters-ah, when a soul is once converted-ah, it allers stays converted-ah. Its just like me the other day-ah. I was going to Canton-ah, and as I rid past old Mr. Eggers-ah, old sister Eggers ran out-ah, and she hollered, ‘Brother Tatum-ah, won’t you take a coon-skin to town-ah, and sell it and buy me a plug of smokin’ terbacker-ah?’ And I said, ‘Sartin, sister Eggers-ah;’ and I took the coon-skin-ah, and when I got to town I tried to sell it to Joel Wright-ah, but he said coon-skins wern’t of much account now-ah, and he wouldn’t buy it-ah ; so I took it to Mr. Stillman-ah, and he wouldn’t buy it neither-ah ; then I tried to give it to Mr. Stillman-ah, and he wouldn’t have it -ah, and then I took it back to Joel Wright-ah, and tried to give it to him-ah, but he wouldn’t have it neither-ah. So I bought

sister Eggers a plug of terbacker-ah, and tied the coon-skin to my saddle-ah, a thinkin' for to lose it-ah, and I started for to go back-ah, and when I got most back to sister Eggers-ah, I heard somebody behind me a hollerin', "Mr. Tatum-ah, Mr. Tatum-ah;" and my brethering and sisters-ah, when I looked back-ah, I seed a man a comin'-ah with that very coon-skin in his hand-ah, a hollerin' "Mr. Tatum-ah, you've lost your coon-skin-ah." And so my brethering and sisters-ah, it is with religion; you can't sell it-ah, you can't give it away-ah, and you can't lose it."

Training Day.—The following graphic account of the first training Harrison P. Fellows witnessed in Illinois is but a picture of others, and will illustrate the scenes of training day much better than we could describe them. We take the story, as furnished by Mr. Fellows, from the Canton History.

"It was in the summer of 1830, we had just moved to the country, and my father, Hiram Fellows, had rented part of Captain Haacke's house. I soon found out in some way that Haacke was a captain of a militia company; and as I had some knowledge of militia captains in New York, where we came from, I was filled with an intense awe of the Captain. One day I mustered up courage to ask him if I might see them muster some time, and received a kind and cordial invitation to accompany him to the next training. I was in ecstasies, and looked forward with great anxiety to the expected day. It came at last, and the Captain notified me to be ready by the time he was. I ran into our part of the house, and, I tell you, it was but a short job for me to wash, change my shirt, comb my hair, and make my appearance in the front yard to await the coming of the Captain and his regimentals. I did not venture to go into Haacke's part of the house, but timidly peeped through a crack in the door, to get a sight at the gorgeous trappings with which, I had no doubt, he would be arraying himself. It is said that great men never appear well at their toilet, and I must have verified the observation, as I remember going back to mother telling her I guess Captain Haacke was not much of a captain after all; any how he did not dress up like one.

"In due time the Captain presented himself in readiness for the parade-ground. Let me try to describe his dress. On his head he wore a hat of home-braided wheat straw, the braid was notched and the crown round. There was a band around it of red calico, with loose ends several inches in length floating in the breeze. His coat was made of homespun blue jeans, cut long in the skirts,—so long, indeed, I fancied that he was in danger of throwing himself, by stepping on his own coat-tail. This coat was closely buttoned before with old-fashioned brass buttons, placed at intervals of perhaps two inches apart. The collar was short, stiff and standing, the upper end resting under his broad hearty jaws, thus keeping his head proudly erect. His pantaloons were of the same homespun material, cut very wide in the legs, and correspondingly short. He wore

no socks, and I noticed that his pantaloons and 'stogas' did not break joints by about six inches. The 'stogas' aforesaid were his crowning glory. They were built of cowhide, very wide in the heels, very broad in the toes, and of considerable length. They were tied with buckskin whangs, while the huge counters were sewed to the quarters with other whangs, perhaps from the same defunct deer. It had rained the day previous, and the shoes had become covered to a considerable depth with clay; they had then been dried in the sun, until their deep wrinkles were hard as bone. Mrs. Haacke had that morning undertaken the task of cleaning and greasing them. I cannot say that her efforts had been entirely successful, as particles of yellow clay were interspersed with unmelted hog's lard, over their broad surface.

"The Captain held in his hand a formidable-looking sword, encased in a leathern scabbard. I noticed hair on the hilt, and, as at that time I was not so familiar with natural history as I have since become, I could not tell whether it was human hair or hog bristles. The discovery filled me with a due appreciation of the Captain's ferocity; so much so, indeed, that I followed him with some misgivings, and at a respectful distance; when he would look back over his shoulder to see if I was keeping up, I would stop and tremble, until his face was turned in a forward direction again.

"On our arrival at Holecomb's, we found the company waiting for the Captain. He strode into the house with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious warfare, and I could see that by his bearing he was making an impression upon his subordinates that must be conducive to good discipline. I ventured to peep into the cabin, to get a glimpse of Captain Haacke's staff, and noticed that he was the best dressed, and by no means the worst-looking of the party.

"The Captain now ordered Orderly-Sergeant Seth Hilton to muster the company and call the roll. This order was obeyed with due formality, and so reported, when the Captain made his appearance before his men. I noticed at the time that he had buckled on his sword. His sword belt was a strip of raw calf-skin, perhaps two inches in width, with the hair on, hair-side out. The buckle was of iron, of the width of the strap, and had, I had no doubt, been taken off some cow-bell strap; to this belt the sword was attached by a buckskin whang. The scabbard hung loose, and, to prevent its getting tangled among his legs, he had grasped its lower third in his left hand, while the right held the hilt. The Captain stood for one moment in front of the company in dignified silence; looking up and down the living line, he raised his voice to a tone of command and shouted, 'Company, halt!' This order was obeyed. The next order was given in a lower tone to the Orderly, and was: 'Seth, I reckon the boys are a gittin' dry; you come in with me an we'll see what can be done.' The Captain now disappeared into the house, followed by Hilton. They soon re-appeared, Hilton bearing in his hands an old-fashioned wooden-handled 'piggin,' which held per-

haps a gallon and a half of Holcomb's whisky. Hilton was ordered to commence at the head of the line and pass the 'piggin,' which contained, in addition to the 'fluid courage,' three small gourds as drinking cups. 'Officers, don't you drink out of the 'piggin,' ' shouted Haacke. 'You come this way. I'll 'tend to you.' The officers seemed to manifest no disposition toward insubordination, but followed their commander to the rear of the corn-crib, when he proceeded to unbutton his coat and draw from an inside pocket a gourd that would hold perhaps a quart. This gourd was bottle-shaped, with the end of the neck cut off smooth, and a corn-cob stopper. 'Here, boys, don't you see I've got a little something nice for us officers?' 'Oh, my stomach!' said the Captain, as he handed it around to the evident satisfaction of the heroic band who surrounded him.

"After this performance had concluded, the serious work of drill commenced, and I soon saw that Captain Haacke was quite proficient in tactics. At one time during the day the Captain's shoes began to hurt his feet, and he ordered the company to 'Hold on, boys, till I get off these cussed shoes.'

"During the day Captain Saunders brought his company on the ground from his house, several miles further down the Lewistown road. He said they had run out of whisky at his house, and hearing Holcomb had a barrel, had concluded it would be best 'just to march the boys up, you see. Oh, my stomach!'"

A FEW FIRST THINGS.

First Election.—The first election held in Fulton county, which embraced all of the northern part of the State at that time (1823), was a very exciting one. It was a contest between North and South Fulton. Ossian M. Ross and William Eads were candidates for the office of Sheriff. The latter lived at Ft. Clark (now Peoria), and represented North Fulton. The only settlements within the boundary of the county at that time were one near the present town of Rushville, at Lewistown, Canton, Ft. Clark and Chicago. Lewistown was the county-seat and the largest town in the county, and the only place where elections were held. The voters at that time came from Ft. Clark down the Illinois river, a distance of fifty miles, in canoes; then up Spoon river ten miles; then on foot through the woods six miles to Lewistown, to deposit their ballots, bringing their whisky with them, without which it was thought impossible to travel or properly exercise the rights of American citizens. Many of those from the south part of the county came a distance of thirty miles.

At this election there were thirty-five votes cast. There were only thirty-three legitimate voters who visited the polls; but Eads, as he came down the Illinois with his sixteen voters from North Fulton, met two bachelors at "Town Site" (now Pekin, Tazewell county, then in Sangamon county) and "colonized" them, thus giv-

ing him a majority over Ross. Every available man was mustered by Ross, even the hermit, Dr. Davison, yet he lacked two votes in order to beat Eads. The following year, however, Ross found no difficulty in being elected to this position over Mr. Eads.

First Officials.—The first County Commissioners were David W. Barnes, Joseph Moffatt and Thomas R. Covell.

The first Sheriff was William Eads.

The first County and Circuit Clerk was Hugh R. Colter.

The first County Treasurer was Thomas L. Ross. John Eveland was appointed first, but declined the office when Mr. Ross was appointed.

The first Surveyor was John N. Ross.

The first Coroner was William Clark.

The first Postmaster in the county was Ossian M. Ross.

The first Assessor was Thomas L. Ross.

First Fourth-of-July Celebration.—The first celebration of our national independence in Fulton county was held in 1823. The celebration was held in Lewistown on the knoll north of the Methodist Church edifice; Ossian M. Ross was the orator of the occasion, Captain David W. Barnes was marshal of the day; John, Jacob and Enos Jewell furnished the music. The two former played the drums and the latter the fife. They did not have the stars and stripes to display, but they nevertheless had a liberty pole. For this they secured a tall hickory tree, trimmed it and peeled the bark, and left it standing in its original place. For a flag to display from its top a hat of Mr. Ross' was substituted. This was a showy hat, being surmounted by two large plumes, and a cockade upon it. Mr. Ross wore this hat when a Major under General Scott in the war of 1812. It was placed upon the top of the pole by William Ennis, and all joined in cheering the glorious Fourth and drinking egg-nog. Logs were felled for seats and there were about thirty men, women and children in attendance, many of whom were barefoot. The whites had their celebration during the day, and seemingly ignored the Indians, who were not to be denied a glorious time. In the evening the Pottawatomies to the number of a hundred or more assembled at the same place and had a grand war dance. Thus closed the first Fourth-of-July celebration of Fulton county.

First Grain Raised.—The first wheat raised in Fulton county was in 1823, by O. M. Ross. It had to be cut with a sickle or reaping-hook, and threshed with a flail, winnowed with a sheet, ground in a horse-mill, and bolted with a hand bolt. Mr. Ross also raised the first ten acres of corn. The truck wagon was the principal one used in the first settlement of the county. They have been known to do good service on a farm for several years, and there was not a pound of iron or a nail used in their construction.

First School.—Hugh R. Colter taught the first school ever taught in Fulton county. The school-house, which stood about where the

Circuit and County Clerks' offices now stand, was built of round logs, provided with a mud chimney, and puncheons for floor, seats and writing-desks, and oil-paper for window glass. Those who are living that attended this school are Mrs. Steel, of Canton, formerly Miss Ross, Mrs. Howard (Putman) Martin, Hon. Lewis W. Ross, Harvey L. Ross and Henry Andrews.

First Steam-boat.—The first steam-boat to run up the Illinois river was the "Liberty." Harvey L. Ross was a passenger on board. It was commanded by Captain Samuel Bailey, one of the proprietors of Pekin, and a co-commander with Gen. Stillman of this county during the Black Hawk war. This boat was advertised to run "from St. Louis to Peoria, touching all intermediate ports." It landed at Havana, then nothing but a ferry crossing, and at Pekin, which at that time was known, from its fine location, as "Town Site." A steam-boat was a novelty, and even a mystery, to many of the early settlers. Coming up the river the boat passed Kingston in the night. Hugh Barr, who lived near that point, heard it coming, and being on rather unfriendly terms with the Indians, then quite numerous in the vicinity, concluded that it was some infernal contrivance of theirs to frighten or harm him. Seizing his gun and setting his equally bewildered dog at it, he pursued the offending mystery. The pilot, not being familiar with the channel, ran into Clifton's lake, and finding no outlet, he had to back the boat out. Barr, witnessing this, drew off his dog, and, though still hugely puzzled to know what manner of craft it was, gave up pursuit. William Haines, who lived at Pekin, hearing the puff of the escaping steam, hastily left his bed, and, half dressed, crossed the street to Thomas Snell's, now the Bemis House, called neighbor Snell out of bed, and inquired as to what manner of creature was coming up the river. Snell replied: "I don't know, Bill; but if I was on the Ohio river I would think it was a steam-boat." Old Jacob Tharp, hearing the noise of the paddles and the steam whistle, thought it was Gabriel blowing his horn; that sure enough the end of the world had come in the night; and calling up his family, engaged in prayer as a fitting preparation for the advent of a higher and better life.

The First Turning-Lathe.—The first turning-lathe in Canton and perhaps in the county was owned and operated by Deacon Nathan Jones. It was a spring-pole lathe, with the cord wound around the stick to be turned, in such a manner that the stick ran half the time one way and half the time the other. Upon this lathe the deacon turned his chair-stuff. This lathe was a part of the outfit of the first chair-maker's shop in Canton. It is related of the deacon, while engaged in this shop, that on one occasion he had carried a lot of chair-stuff into the kitchen to season by the kitchen fire. The deacon had neglected to provide Aunt Matilda—his wife—with wood, and this neglect had so excited the old lady's ire that she siezed and burnt an armful of chair-rungs. The deacon stood and

contemplated the destruction of his chair-rungs in solemn silence for some moments. As the flames began to curl around them, the deacon's lips parted, and his hand was raised, not in anger, but in sadness. He tipped his hat to one side with the uplifted hand, and exclaimed, "Matilda, I wish you were in heaven!" And this, it is recorded, was the most nearly an oath the good old man had ever allowed to escape his lips.

First Mills.—Ossian M. Ross built the first horse-mill, Jacob Ellis built the first water-mill. Who erected the first steam-mill we are not able to say. There was one erected at Canton at a very early day, and one at Vermont. John H. Gardner, of Joshua township, also put up one among the first of the county.

First Distillery.—As early as 1833 Rafe Dixon, Ensley Fouts and George Smith owned and operated a small distillery on Duck creek. This was a small, old-fashioned copper still, and made pure if not palatable whisky from corn. It is related of some of the pioneers that they would, when in need of their accustomed beverage, shell a bushel of corn, put it on a horse, mount on top, and ride to Gabriel Walling's little band-mill on Copperas Creek, get their grist "cracked," then ride over with it to the Duck-creek Distillery and wait until it could be turned into "sperrits." They were some times plagued very much while at the distillery by a fellow of the name of Garron, who, it was asserted, would drink the whisky as fast as it ran from the still.

First Sale of Land.—The first conveyance of land contained within the boundary of Fulton county ever made was that of section 8, Kerton township. On this 6th day of May, 1817, John DeMott transferred this section of land to Richard Berriam. The first on record was the northeast quarter of section 30, Cass township, which was transferred May 20, 1818. Both these deeds are recorded at Edwardsville.

First Two Children Born.—The first white child born in the county was Lucinda C. Ross, relict of the late Judge William Kellogg, and a resident of Peoria, Ill. She was born at Lewistown Oct. 17, 1821. Abner C. Barnes, son of Capt. D. W. Barnes, was born in the following month, and was the first male child born. He is an attorney at law and resides at Bushnell, Ill. A son of John Eveland was one of the first children born on the Military Tract, if not the first. His birth occurred while Mr. Eveland was residing in Calhoun county.

First Cotton-Gin.—In an early day cotton was quite extensively grown in this county. During the period when the pioneer women manufactured all the clothing of the family from the raw material, cotton and flax might be found growing on every farm. Jacob Ellis erected a cotton-gin that proved a source of great help to the settlers. They would come for many miles to this mill to have their cotton ginned. Hon. L. W. Ross has a pair of quilts that were made by his mother in 1825 or '26, when they lived where

Major Walker now does. The cotton and every other article that entered into them was raised on their place in this county.

First Hotel.—The first hotel in the county, perhaps in the Military Tract, was built at Lewistown in 1827, by John Jewell, and kept for many years by Truman Phelps. It was then considered the best hotel in the West. Such men as Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, O. H. Browning, Cyrus Walker, Gen. E. D. Baker, Wm. A. Richardson and other prominent men of early times were often guests of this hotel.

Organization of Fulton County.—In the latter part of the year 1822 it was thought by some of the enterprising settlers of this section that a sufficient number of inhabitants were living here to justify the organization of a county. An effort was at once made, and on the 28th day of January, 1823, the organization was granted by the Legislature and an election appointed to be held on the 14th of April, for the election of county officials. The law required that a county should contain 350 legal voters before an organization could be effected, yet there were scarcely that number of individuals within the boundaries of Fulton county, although it embraced the entire northern part of the State. The same territory now contains a greater portion of the wealth of the State and a population of about two million souls. On the organization of Illinois Territory in 1809 it was subdivided into the counties of Randolph and St. Clair. Fulton was included in the county of St. Clair. On the admission of the State into the Union what is now Fulton county was a part of Madison. Afterwards, by an act of the Legislature approved June 30, 1821, it was placed within the boundaries of Pike, which is the oldest county in the Military Tract.

When Fulton county was organized, and for over two years thereafter, it extended east and west from the Illinois to the Mississippi rivers, and from the base line near where Rushville, Schuyler county, now stands, to the northern boundary of the State, including the country where Rock Island, Galena, Peoria and Chicago now are. It was indeed a large county, and embraced what is now the wealthiest and most populous portion of the great West. The great lead mines of Galena had not yet been discovered, and Chicago was only a trading and military post. As will be seen in the following chapter the officials of Fulton county exercised full authority, so far as the duties of their respective offices were concerned, over all this vast region. In 1825 the Legislature created Peoria county and attached to it for all county purposes all the country lying north of it within this State on both sides of the Illinois river as far east as the third principal meridian. The Commissioners' Court of that county convened for the first time March 8, 1825. Thus was Fulton county greatly diminished in size.

Soon the Military Tract began to settle up quite rapidly, and a year had scarcely passed before Knox county was cut off of Fulton. This was done by an act approved Feb. 10, 1826. At that time,

however, there was not a settler within the boundaries of that county, and although laid off it was still attached to Fulton county for all judicial purposes. In the early part of 1828 the pioneers appeared in that county and it was rapidly settled. On the 15th of May, 1830, a meeting was held in Henderson township to inaugurate steps for the organization of the county. A committee consisting of Riggs Pennington, Philip Hash, Stephen Osborn and Dr. Chas. Hansford was appointed to present a petition to the Hon. Richard M. Young, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, praying for the organization of Knox county. These gentlemen shortly afterwards came to Lewistown, where Judge Young was holding Court, and laid their petition before him. The Judge, believing the county contained 350 inhabitants, the number required by law, and that a majority desired the organization, did, on the 10th day of June, 1830, declare by virtue of the power invested in him, the said county of Knox to be organized and entitled to the same rights and privileges as other counties of the State. An election was held July 3, and three Commissioners chosen. These gentlemen convened in official capacity on the 7th and perfected the organization of Knox county, which completely severed all the vast territory outside of the present boundaries of Fulton that at one time belonged to our grand old county. This reduced the county to its present size, which in number of acres ranks fifth in the great Prairie State.

By an act of the Legislature approved Jan. 28, 1823, as above mentioned, Fulton county was given authority to organize. A commission consisting of Hugh R. Colter, John Totten and Stephen Chase was appointed to locate the county-seat. A full account of their labors is given in the following chapter. An election was held on the 14th day of April, 1823, for the selection of three Commissioners, a Sheriff and a Coroner. The only voting place was at Lewistown, and men came from so great a distance that it consumed several days in making the trip. William Eads of Ft. Clark was elected Sheriff over O. M. Ross, and Wm. Clark, Coroner. David W. Barnes, Joseph Moffatt and Thomas R. Covell were chosen County Commissioners. They convened for the first time on the 3d of June, same year. We refer our readers to the following chapter for a full and detailed account of all the important labors of this Court.

Trade.—The earliest commercial transactions carried on in this county were but neighborhood exchanges, in great part. True, now and then a farmer would load a flat-boat with beeswax, honey, tallow and peltries, with perhaps a few bushels of wheat or corn or a few hundred clapboards, and float down the Illinois river to St. Louis, where he would exchange his produce for substantials in the way of groceries and a little ready money with which he would return by some one of two or three steam-boats then running; or if the period of the trip was before the advent of steam-boats he would turn his load into cash and come home on foot.

After the advent of steam-boats a new system of commerce sprang up. Every town would contain one or two merchants who would buy corn, wheat and dressed hogs in the fall, store them in warehouses on the river at some of the "landings," and when the river opened in the spring would ship his winter's accumulations to St. Louis, Cincinnati or New Orleans for sale, and with the proceeds visit New York and lay in six months' supply of goods. So far as the farmer was concerned in all these transactions money was an unknown factor. Goods were always sold on twelve months' time and payment made with the proceeds of the farmers' crops. When the crops were sold and the merchant satisfied the surplus was paid out in orders on the store to laboring men and to satisfy other creditors. When a day's work was done by a working man his employer would say, "Well, what store do you want your order on?" and the order was always cheerfully accepted.

Hogs were always sold ready dressed. The farmer, if forehanded, would call in his neighbors some bright fall or winter morning to help "kill hogs." Immense kettles filled with water had been boiling since dawn. The sleds of the farmer covered with loose plank formed a platform for dressing, and a cask or half hoghead, with an old quilt thrown over the top, was prepared in which to scald. From a crotch of some convenient tree a projecting pole was rigged to hold the dead animals. When everything was arranged the best shot of the neighborhood loaded his trusty rifle and the work of killing commenced. To make a "hog squeal" in shooting or "shoulder-stick," i. e., run the point of the knife used into the shoulder instead of the cavity of the breast, was a disgrace. As each hog fell the "sticker" mounted him and plunged a long, well sharpened knife into his throat, and others caught him by the legs and drew him to the scalding tub now filled with hot water, into which a shovel-full of good green-wood ashes had been thrown. The cleaners now took the departed porcine, immersed him head first into the scalding tub, drew him back and forward a time or two, tried the hair, and if it would "slip" easily the animal was turned and the other end underwent the same process. As soon as taken from the water the scrapers with case-knives went to work and soon had the animal denuded of hair, when two stout fellows would take it up between them and a third man to manage the "gambrel" (which was a stout stick about two feet long, sharpened at both ends to be inserted between the muscles of the hind legs at or near the hock joint), the animal would be elevated to the pole and the entrails removed by some skillful hand.

When the work of killing was completed and the hogs had time to cool, such as were intended for domestic use were cut up, the lard tried out by the women of the household and the surplus taken to town to market. In those days almost every merchant had, at the rear end of his place of business or at some convenient neighboring building, a "pork-house," and would buy the pork of his cus-

tomers and of such others as would sell to him, and "cut" it for market. This gave employment to a large number of hands in every village cutting pork—work which lasted all winter; also to a large number of teams hauling to the river, and coopers making pork barrels.

Prices of pork then were not so high as at present. Thousands of hogs dressed for market have been sold in this county at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred lbs.; sometimes they were sold by the dozen, bringing from \$12 to \$18 per dozen, owing to size and quality. When, as the county grew older and communication easier between the seaboard and the great West, prices went up to \$2 and \$2.50 per 100 lbs., our farmers thought they would always be content to raise pork at such a fine price.

There was one feature in this method of buying pork that made any town in Fulton county a paradise for the poor man in winter. "Spare-ribs," "tender-loins," "pigs'-heads" and "feet" were not considered of any value, and were given freely to all who asked. If a barrel were taken to any pork-house and salt furnished, the barrel would be filled and salted down with tender-loins or spare-ribs for nothing. So great in many cases was the quantity of spare-ribs, etc., to be disposed of, that they would be hauled away in wagon loads and dumped in the woods out of town.

In those days if wheat brought half a dollar per bushel the farmer was satisfied. The writer once knew a farmer to sell five hundred bushels of corn to a distillery, for which he received five cents per bushel, and took his pay in whisky at thirty-five cents per gallon.

A good young milch-cow could be bought for from \$5 to \$10, and that payable in work. In those days one of the wealthiest farmers in the county was notified that there was a letter in the postoffice to his address, and that the postage was twenty-five cents. He went home immediately, killed a fat cow, took her to Canton and peddled her meat in the hope that in the transaction he would get his quarter in cash to "lift" his letter; but when the cash proceeds were footed up he found he had but twenty cents, and had to borrow the balance before he could get his letter.

Those might truly be called close times, yet the citizens of the county were accommodating, and no case of actual suffering for the necessities of life was known to exist before each vied with the other to relieve it.

Early Milling.—One of the greatest difficulties encountered by the early settlers was in having their milling done. By a liberal application of enterprise and muscle they experienced but little trouble in producing an abundance of the cereals, but having it converted into breadstuff was a source of much hard labor. The hand-mill introduced was a great improvement over the mortar or tin grater, a description of which is given elsewhere in this volume. Then the band-mill was introduced. John Walters tells us

that he and his brother William used to strap their sacks of corn upon their back in knapsack fashion and take their guns and go eight or ten miles to mill. They often went to Jennings' band-mill. These mills ground only corn, and in order to have wheat ground the settlers would have to go to some distant water-mill. Pioneers often were gone an entire week with a load of grain to one of these mills. Mr. Jacob Silvernail relates that upon one occasion he went to the Little Mackinaw mill on the east side of the Illinois river, a distance of 25 miles. He took some 40 bushels of wheat, and was gone from home nine days before he got his grist and, as Mr. Silvernail says, "the ague at the same time." There are a multitude of milling incidents that would be interesting to read, but space in this chapter forbids the giving of others. These suffice to illustrate the difficulties the early settlers encountered in procuring breadstuff.

Wild Hogs.—Among the settlers who came to Fulton county previous to 1835 were many who, accustomed to the advantages of an older civilization, to churches, schools and society, became speedily home-sick and dissatisfied. They would remain perhaps one summer or at most two, then, selling whatever claim with its improvements they had made, would return to the older States, spreading reports of the hardships endured by the settlers here and the disadvantages which they had found, or imagined they had found, in the country. These weaklings were not an unmitigated curse. The slight improvements they had made were sold to men of sterner stuff, who were the sooner able to surround themselves with the necessities of life, while their unfavorable report deterred other weaklings from coming. The men who stayed, who were willing to endure privations, belonged to a different guild; they were heroes every one,—men to whom hardships were things to be overcome and present privations things to be endured for the sake of posterity, and they never shrank from this duty. It is to these hardy pioneers who could endure, that we to-day owe the wonderful improvement we have made and the development, almost miraculous, that has brought our State in the past sixty years, from a wilderness, to the front rank among the States of this great nation.

When the earliest pioneer reached what is now Fulton county game was his principal food until he had conquered a farm from the forest or prairie,—rarely, then, from the latter. As the country settled game grew scarce, and by 1850 he who would live by his rifle would have had but a precarious subsistence had it not been for "wild hogs." These animals, left by home-sick immigrants whom the chills or fever and ague had driven out, had strayed into the woods, and began to multiply in a wild state. The woods each fall were full of acorns, walnuts, hazelnuts, and these hogs would grow fat and multiply at a wonderful rate in the bottoms and along the bluffs. The second and third immigration to

the county found these wild hogs an unfailing source of meat supply up to that period when they had in the townships contiguous to the river become so numerous as to be an evil, breaking in herds into the farmer's corn-fields or toling their domestic swine into their retreats, where they too became in a season as wild as those in the woods. In 1838 or '39, in Banner township, a meeting was called of citizens of the township to take steps to get rid of wild hogs. At this meeting, which was held in the spring, the people of the township were notified to turn out *en masse* on a certain day and engage in the work of catching, trimming and branding wild hogs, which were to be turned loose, and the next winter were to be hunted and killed by the people of the township, the meat to be divided *pro rata* among the citizens of the township. This plan was fully carried into effect, two or three days being spent in the exciting work in the spring.

In the early part of the ensuing winter the settlers again turned out, supplied at convenient points in the bottom with large kettles and barrels for scalding, and while the hunters were engaged in killing, others with horses dragged the carcasses to the scalding platforms where they were dressed; and when all that could be were killed and dressed a division was made, every farmer getting more meat than enough for his winter's supply. Like energetic measures were resorted to in other townships, so that in two or three years the breed of wild hogs became extinct.

Many amusing anecdotes are related of adventures among the "wild hogs." Esquire W. H. Smith of Banner township relates the following incident: "I had gone to help one of my neighbors catch and mark some hogs that were running out in the bottom. He knew where his hogs ran, and we had no difficulty in finding them. Our dogs were called into requisition, and we had dogs then trained to the business, and soon I had a shoat down and was marking it when I heard a shout of warning, and looking up I saw my companions making for the nearest trees while a herd of wild hogs, led by a powerful boar, was rushing through the grass and was almost on me. It was no time for argument I saw, and like my neighbors, I 'stayed not on the order of my going, but went at once' to the most convenient sapling, up which I found my way with a celerity that would have astonished those who know me now, and I was not in a hurry to come down until the herd had left."

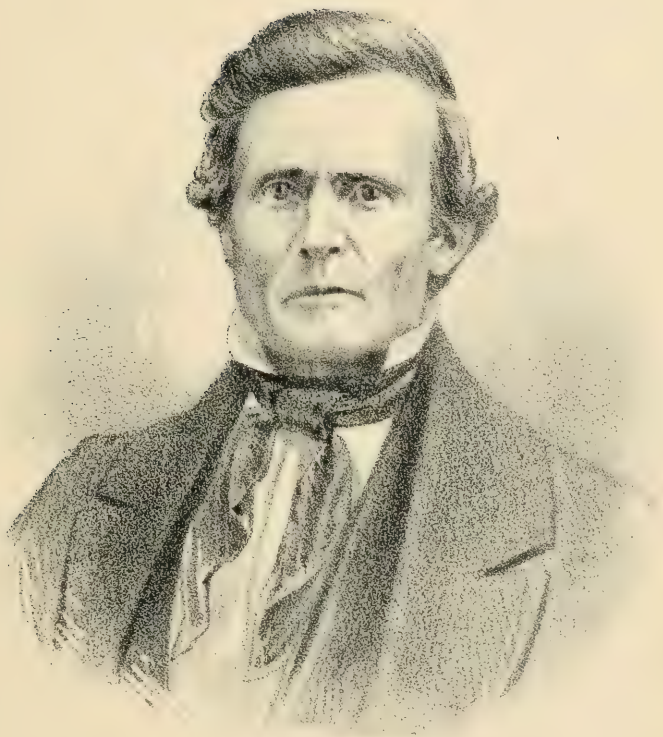
D. F. Emry, one of the early surveyors of this county, relates that once while surveying in the bottom he had his compass standing in a path used by the wild hogs, and while adjusting his needle observed a very large boar with tusches five or six inches long coming down the path toward him. "When the boar observed the obstruction in his pathway," says he, "he began to come sideways, champing his teeth and erecting his bristles in a way to convince me that I had better give him right of way, which I proceeded to do with commendable speed."

Instances of adventures with wild hogs might be indefinitely multiplied, but space forbids. That these animals were dangerous those who have seen the tusks—in many cases still preserved—six and even in some instances eight inches long, will understand.

The Deep Snow.—The big snow of 1830 will be vividly remembered by all the old settlers. The snow began falling on the night of the 29th of December, and continued to fall for three days and nights, until it reached an average depth of about four feet, but drifting in places as high as from eighteen to twenty feet. Great suffering was experienced in consequence. The settlers relied for their daily food upon Indian corn which they were enabled to raise, together with wild game, which was abundant at that time. Plenty of the former was raised to supply the wants of all until the next season's crop; but when the snow fell very little had been gathered. Game could not be had. The great depth of snow was a barrier to all travel, and it may be well imagined the sufferings of the people were very great indeed.

This was the heaviest snow that ever fell in Illinois within the memory of the oldest settler of this part of the State. According to the traditions of the Indians as related to the pioneers, a snow fell from fifty to seventy-five years before the settlement by the white people, which swept away the numerous herds of buffalo and elk that roamed over the vast prairies at that time. This tradition was verified by the large number of bones of these animals found in different localities on the prairies when first visited by the whites. The deep snow is one of the landmarks of the pioneer. He reckons, in giving dates of early occurrences, so many years before or so many after the deep snow. He calculates the date of his coming, his marriage and birth of his children from it, and well might it make a lasting impression upon their minds. Could we picture the suffering of that winter; the dark forebodings that crept into every cabin, starvation staring the inmates in the face; the meagre meal that for months was their only portion, we, too, would never forget it. But human tongue or pen can never adequately picture the trials endured by the pioneers who were here during that long and eventful winter. For weeks the sun was not visible, and so intense was the cold that not a particle of snow would melt upon the south sides of the cabins. People were for weeks absolutely blockaded or housed up, and remained so until starvation compelled them to go forth in search of food.

So much extra work was to be done in the building of homes that in the fall the pioneers did not gather in and crib their corn. They let it remain in the field until winter came before gathering. The big snow therefore found many of the settlers without any preparation for a long siege. They would go out into the field, and where they could see the top of a corn stalk sticking up through the snow they would dig down until they came to the ear. To get wood they would cut the trees at the top of the snow, and when spring came and



Hon. Jesse Benson
(DECEASED),
ISABEL

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the snow had disappeared, they often found the stump long enough to cut into fence rails. The snow lay on the ground until about the first of April; and we have little doubt that many a weary one during that long winter sighed for the comforts of the "old home;" still, notwithstanding its great dreariness and the greater sufferings of the people, none became disheartened, for we find them in the spring of 1831 as determined as ever to carve out for themselves a home in this truly beautiful country.

During this winter, from Dec. 29, 1830, till Feb. 13, 1831, it snowed nineteen times. After the snow had melted we are told that the bones of deer were so numerous in some places that for one-quarter of an acre one could step from bone to bone over the whole surface, so many deer had perished there. The season following the winter of the deep snow was a very late one, and frost came every month in the year. The crops were poor, as may be well supposed, and the corn did not ripen.

The longest winter ever experienced since this country was settled by the whites was that of 1842-3. The cold weather set in November 4, and lasted until the following April.

Sudden Change.—The most extraordinary atmospheric phenomenon occurring within the knowledge of the oldest settler took place in January, 1836. The intensest suffering was caused to man and beast by this sudden change. Quite a snow had fallen the day previous to the change, and upon that day a slow, drizzling rain fell, making of the snow a "slush." The storm came from the northwest, and the clouds, upon its approach, assumed a threatening and extraordinary aspect, those higher being dark, and those below of a white frosty appearance. As fast as the storm advanced it instantaneously changed the temperate atmosphere to that of frigid coldness. Incidents are related in connection with this sudden change which are indeed marvelous. During the sudden change John Walters tells us that he was out hunting, and had just killed a large buck deer. He heard a terrible roaring in the northwest, and upon looking in that direction saw a black cloud. The cold came on so suddenly and became so intense that he started for home on a run, leaving his game. Before reaching his home he had frozen his feet and ears very badly.

High Water.—We have spoken of the deep snow and the sudden atmospheric change; we now wish to record the seasons that the greatest amount of water fell. It is claimed that the greatest rainfall that has ever occurred in this country was in 1835. There was no record kept of the amount of water that fell by any of the methods in use at the present time, and all we have to judge by is the high water in the streams. The Illinois, Spoon river and their tributaries are said to have been higher than at the breaking up of the big snow in the spring of 1831, or at any time since. The rains commenced falling in the early spring and continued throughout the early summer. There have been, perhaps, other seasons just as wet, but the

streams were never so high at any other time. During this period there were many hard rains. In the early part of July a storm of rain, thunder and lightning occurred, which for severity has scarcely ever been equaled. It spread throughout the West. The great prairies, then uncultivated and undrained, were a vast lake, and fish were plenty in almost every locality. The large ponds found here and there over the prairies in an early day contained fish large enough for domestic purposes. These ponds would dry up in the summer but in spring-time were well filled with water, and how the finny tribe managed to get there is a query the "old settler" cannot answer in a more satisfactory way than "they rained down when small." During this season but little in the way of crops was attempted to be raised. Hogs were fattened in the fall upon the mast, and those that were not killed for food had to subsist during the winter upon acorns; with them it was literally "root hog or die."

The Severe Winter of 1842-3.—To add to the popular excitement occasioned by Rev. Miller's prophecy of the end of the world, and by the unprecedented comet of 1843, etc., one of the longest and severest winters ever known in this region, happened to be that of 1842-3. Nov. 7, 1842, it commenced to rain; the 8th was cloudy; and on the 9th 18 inches of snow fell, which did not go off altogether until the 12th of the following April! Soon after the snow fell a rain came upon it, and a crust froze so strong as to make it almost impossible for a time to work or travel. A hunter, however, could walk on the ice-covered snow, and deer were more easily caught than domestic swine are nowadays. When alarmed by the proximity of the hunter they would attempt to run, but breaking through where the snow was very deep, they would lodge there almost helpless. Turkey and other wild game were abundant and easily obtained. On account, however, of the abundance of game and a sufficiency of grain, the people lived very comfortably.

The first plowing done was in May, but a good crop was raised.

The years of 1844, 1851, and 1858, are also notable as years of great rain-fall. During the early history of the county, when there were no bridges, great difficulty was experienced in getting from place to place in the spring-time on account of the high waters. At such times ferrymen were allowed to charge double fare for carrying people or goods across the streams. It is remarkable that so few lives were lost during these seasons of high water, but the pioneers were all expert swimmers, and it was very seldom one was drowned.

Money.—Money was an article little known and seldom seen among the earlier settlers. Indeed, they had but little use for it, as all business was transacted by bartering one article for another. Great ingenuity was developed in the barter of their commodities, and when this failed long credits contributed to their convenience. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor credit system would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a considerable time

in the postoffice for want of twenty-five cents, which was then the postage on all letters from any great distance; nor were they carried on the fast express or mail trains. It was only every week or so that a lone horseman, with mail bag thrown astride, would ride into a settlement or village. If, however, the village was on the line of a stage route, the old stage-coach would make its appearance as often. It was not common, then, for persons to get many letters; indeed, one or two a month was considered a large mail. Nor did three cents pay the postage upon a letter at that day. It seldom took less than twenty-five cents, or two "bits," as Kentuckians would say.

To illustrate how very scarce money was in an early day we record the following incidents: Mr. Joseph H. Gardiner, of Joshua township, tells us that although he owned a farm of six hundred acres, with stock, grain, etc., he could not raise cash sufficient to pay postage on letters that came to him. They would often have to lie in the postoffice for weeks before he could get them out. At one time in the early history of the country he had a legal dispute and was sued, the party getting judgment for \$50 or \$60 against him. He sent East for money and it came in a \$100 bill. He offered it in payment of judgment; they could not change the bill, nor could they find enough money in Canton to do it with; consequently the judgment was not paid for some time afterwards.

A member of one of the leading business firms in Canton had noticed that his partner had charged to himself fifty cents cash each week. This caused him so much uneasiness to know that cash was being withdrawn from their business that he took his partner to task about it. He admitted the fact, of course, and explained that it was to pay postage on letters received from a young lady in the East, perhaps his sweet-heart, which, though money was scarce, must be attended to.

Coon-skins passed as currency in many places up to 1835, and values were frequently expressed in coon-skins. Whisky was one coon-skin per quart. Childs & Stillman, of Canton, were selling it at that price, and their store was a place of resort in consequence. The counter of this store was a rude affair, and the front of it not closely jointed: indeed, there were interstices between the clap-board panels through which a coon-skin could be readily pulled. One day Jesse Dollar called for a quart of whisky, and in payment handed over his coon-skin. The coon-skin was tossed under the counter, and the whisky drank among the crowd. Dollar had a ramrod in his hands with a wiping-screw on the end. This he slyly inserted through the cracks in the front of the counter, and, twisting it into the fur, drew it out, and with it paid for the second quart, which was also passed through the admiring crowd. Dollar was liberal, generous, indeed prodigal, with his one coon-skin, making it pay for five quarts of whisky in almost that number of minutes. Childs & Stillman were pleased at their prosperous trade. The crowd were pleased at the joke, and Dollar was glorious.

The Beautiful Prairies.—The large prairies of the county presented a most beautiful sight before they were settled. The following very descriptive lines on "The Prairies of Illinois," by Captain Basil Hall, graphically portrays their beauty in their wild and native state:

"The charm of prairie consists in its extension, its green, flowery carpet, its undulating surface, and the skirt of forest whereby it is surrounded; the latter feature being of all others the most significant and expressive, since it characterizes the landscape, and defines the form and boundary of the plain. If the prairie is little, its greatest beauty consists in the vicinity of the encompassing edge of forests, which may be compared to the shores of a lake, being intersected with many deep, inward bends, as so many inlets, and at intervals projecting very far, not unlike a promontory or protruding arm of land. These projections sometimes so closely approach each other that the traveler passing through between them, may be said to walk in the midst of an alley overshadowed by the forest, before he enters again upon another broad prairie. Where the plain is extensive, the delineations of the forest in the distant background appear as would a misty ocean beach afar off. The eye sometimes surveys the green prairie without discovering on the illimitable plain a tree or bush, or any other object save the wilderness of flowers and grass, while on other occasions the view is enlivened by the groves dispersed like islands over the plain, or by a solitary tree rising above the wilderness. The resemblance to the sea which some of these prairies exhibit is really most striking. In the spring, when the young grass has just clothed the soil with a soddy carpet of the most delicate green, but especially when the sun is rising behind a distant elevation of the ground and its rays are reflected by myriads of dew-drops, a more pleasing and more eye-benefiting view cannot be imagined.

"The delightful aspect of the prairie, its amenities, and the absence of that sombre awe inspired by forests, contribute to forcing away that sentiment of loneliness which usually steals upon the mind of the solitary wanderer in the wilderness; for, although he espies no habitation, and sees no human being, and knows himself to be far off from every settlement of man, he can scarcely defend himself from believing that he is traveling through a landscape embellished by human art. The flowers are so delicate and elegant as apparently to be distributed for mere ornament over the plain; the groves and groups of trees seem to be dispersed over the prairie to enliven the landscape, and we can scarcely get rid of the impression invading our imagination, of the whole scene being flung out and created for the satisfaction of the sentiment of beauty in refined men.

"In the summer the prairie is covered with tall grass, which is coarse in appearance, and soon assumes a yellow color, waving in the wind like a ripe crop of corn. In the early stages of its growth

it resembles young wheat, and in this state furnishes such rich and succulent food for cattle that the latter choose it often in preference to wheat, it being no doubt a very congenial fodder to them, since it is impossible to conceive of better butter than is made while the grass is in this stage.

"In the early stages of its growth the grass is interspersed with little flowers,—the violet, the strawberry-blossom, and others of the most delicate structure. When the grass grows higher these disappear, and taller flowers, displaying more lively colors, take their place; and still later a series of still higher but less delicately formed flowers appears on the surface. While the grass is green these beautiful plains are adorned with every imaginable variety of color. It is impossible to conceive of a greater diversity, or discover a predominating color, save the green, which forms a beautiful dead color, relieving the splendor of the others. In the summer the plants grow taller, and the colors more lively; in the autumn another generation of flowers arises which possesses less clearness and variety of color and less fragrancy. In the winter the prairie presents a melancholy aspect. Often the fire, which the hunters annually send over the prairies in order to dislodge the game, will destroy the entire vegetation, giving to the soil a uniform black appearance, like that of a vast plain of charcoal; then the wind sweeping over the prairie will find nothing which it might put in motion, no leaves which it might disperse, no haulms which it might shake. No sooner does the snow commence to fall than the animals, unless already frightened away by the fire, retire into the forests, when the most dreary, oppressive solitude will reign on the burnt prairies, which often occupy many square miles of territory."

Prairie Fires.—Fires would visit the grassy plains every autumn. The settlers who had pushed out from the timber took great precaution to prevent their crops, houses and barns from being destroyed, yet not always did they succeed. Many incidents are related of prairie fires. The great conflagrations were caused either accidentally, or designedly from wantonness, or with a view of bewildering the game. The fire often spread further than it was intended it should. Wherever were extensive prairie lands, one-half was burned in the spring and the other half in the autumn, in order to produce a more rapid growth of the naturally exuberant grass, destroying at the same time the tall and thick weed stalks. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "burning back,"—that is, burning off the grass close by the fences, that the larger fire upon arriving would become extinguished for want of aliment. In order to be able, however, to make proper use of this measure of safety, it was very essential that every farmer should encompass with a ditch those of his fences adjoining the prairie. When known that the conflagration could cause no danger, the settler, though

accustomed to them, could not refrain from gazing with admiration upon the magnificent spectacle. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration during the night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:-

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheater, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

Incidents of Pioneer Life.—The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a holiday in which no man was expected to work. A load of produce might be taken to "town" for sale or traffic without violence to custom, but no more serious labor could be tolerated. When on Saturday afternoon the town was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped." Difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Blue and red ribbons were not worn in those days, and whisky was free as water; twelve and a one half cents would buy a quart, and thirty five or forty cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, he will tell you of notable Saturday-afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match.

Rough, ready to fight, as these pioneers were, their latch-string was always out. No stranger ever stopped at their cabins without receiving a hearty welcome. Mrs. Commodore Joshua Barney, whose husband was famous in the war of 1812, and who was a daughter of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in her old age told a chapter of her experience in Fulton county in 1829 that graphically illustrates pioneer life. She had gone with her husband from Washington City overland to

the Mississippi river, and crossing the Illinois at Ft. Clark (now Peoria), the party stopped late at night at a log cabin near Utica. The hail, "Hallo! the house," was given, and in answer to the inquiry, "Can we get to stay all night with you?" they were told, "Certainly; come in; there is always room in this country." "On entering the cabin" says Mrs. Barney, "we found a room twelve feet by sixteen in which there was a fire-place, table, bench or two, a couple of rude chairs and three beds; but worse than all, when our party got in, there were nineteen persons to stay all night! Supper was almost ready when we arrived. It consisted of the usual corn bread, fat bacon, honey and in this case genuine store coffee. When bed-time came the men were ordered to step out of doors, and beds were spread, consisting of blankets and buffalo robes, over the whole floor, and we women—there were ten of us—told to go to bed, married women in the center. The men were now called in and each husband lay down by his wife, the single men outside. We were so thick, occupying the entire unappropriated space of the floor, that when we desired to turn over the word of command would be given, 'Spoon,' and we would all turn over at once."

Mrs. Barney said this was an actual occurrence, and that similar cases occurred at other points during her trip.

The settler in the early days was not only hospitable but also philanthropic, and never neglected an opportunity to aid a neighbor. House-raising was his special delight. Let a new-comer arrive in the neighborhood and all were ready to help him. One would send a bushel or two of potatoes, another a piece of meat, another some other article that could be used to eke out the larder; but when the new-comer had his logs cut and all ready for the raising, then the fun commenced. Teams, men, axes, all were on the ground at an early hour, logs were hauled, scored, one side hewed, it may be, and before night willing hands had erected a residence as comfortable and commodious as any in the settlement, and at night was ready for the "house-warming," where dancing was kept up until the "wee short hours," and where all enjoyed themselves in a manner unknown to the people of to-day. Let a neighbor get sick in the fall, as frequently occurred, and some neighbor would inaugurate a "chopping bee" or corn-gathering for his benefit, when all his fall work would be done in a day,—corn gathered and cribbed, wood chopped and hauled, and everything put in good shape for winter. After the day's labors were completed, song and dance were in order, and until morning perhaps the younger members of the community would keep up their hilarity.

The only amusements of the pioneers had a hospitable, kindly core and were connected with some helpful act for needy neighbors. It was not only in amusements, but in all other acts of life that this kindness was manifested, as an anecdote which living witnesses can testify to will illustrate.

Some time prior to 1833 a traveling preacher of the M. E.

Church sent an appointment into a neighborhood in what is now Isabel township, to preach. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a Church member, but no matter for that. Boards were raked up from all quarters with which to improvise seats, one of the neighbors volunteering for this work, while the man of the house, trusty rifle on shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat,—for this was truly a “ground-hog” case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The preacher had to come from the “Sangamon Settlements,” and the few neighbors had assembled on his arrival. In the mean time the host of the occasion killed a deer and sent a boy on horseback with directions on what “point” to find it. After services, which had been listened to with fixed attention by the pioneers, “mine host” said to his wife, “Old woman, I reckon this ’ere preacher is pretty hungry, and you must git him a bite to eat.” “What shall I get him?” asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; “thar’s nuthin’ in the house to eat.” “Why, look thar,” said the old gentleman; “thar’s a deer, and thar’s plenty of corn in the field; you get some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we’ll soon have a good supper for him.” It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

Sometimes the amusements of the pioneers were rough, almost to the point of fatal results,—sometimes, as in the case we are about to narrate, more witty than rough. In the early days of Canton a church building belonging to the Presbyterian denomination stood in the public square. This church had a steeple and bell, probably at that period the only one in the county. The belfry of this church always stood open, and one night a party of wild fellows conceived the idea of a huge practical joke to be played upon the citizens by means of this bell. Several balls of twine were procured, and after everybody had got to sleep an adventurous spirit mounted to the bell and tied one end of the twine around the clapper of the bell, throwing the ball of twine out at the window. The knot around the clapper was so arranged that by pulling on an extra cord the twine could be loosened and made to disappear. When one o’clock, “the hour when grave-yards yawn,” approached, this cord was taken to a second-story window opposite, where, out of sight above any night passer, it was pulled, setting the bell to tolling solemnly and slowly. It tolled for an hour, when those who had awakened at its first stroke with a yawn began to wonder what it all meant, and one by one windows here and there were opened and heads peered out into the darkness. Soon curiosity began to get the better of sleepiness, and here and there a man might be seen going towards the church to see what the bell was tolling for. On reaching the church the bell cord was found hanging as usual with no mortal ringer pulling it; still the bell tolled on, ding—dong—ding! Others came, from every cabin in the town a representative, still the bell tolled on with no visible mortal sexton swinging its iron tongue. “What is the mys-

tery?" eager tongues asked of eager ears; "what does it mean?" Some one suggested that some straggler had climbed up into the belfry and was doing the ringing, and one or two adventurous spirits climbed to the belfry to learn if such was the case, only to report that no mortal hand was tolling the bell; and now the mystery deepened. Men with solemn faces spoke to men whose countenances marked deep concern, and declared that the end of the world must certainly be approaching. Some suggested that it was Satan, others his heavenly opponent, Michael, who was tolling the knell of a world about to depart; still the bell tolled on. At last James Wright, for a "spiritual" consideration, volunteered to solve the mystery. Of course the parties pulling the bell had confreres in the crowd, and, when Wright mounted into the steeple, gave the signal, and the cord was disengaged; the bell stopped tolling; but the mystery was not solved. The mysterious bell furnished food for talk and texts for wise homilies for weeks, until at last the joke got too heavy to hold, and the parties dropped it, to the infinite relief of many a superstitious soul.

What the Pioneers Have Done.—Fulton county is a grand county, in many respects second to none in the State, and in almost everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Beneath our fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for generations; our harvests are bountiful; we have a medium climate and many other things that make us a contented, prosperous and happy people; but we owe much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to our present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of our wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school-houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk about the old-fogy ideas and foggy ways, and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such

remarks are just, but, considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, misfortunes, hardships and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions, yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospects of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the county, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 50,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are inhabitants of the counties of older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

In closing this chapter we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered Fulton county, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may the future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTANT LABORS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

First Meeting.—The first meeting of the County Commissioners' Court of Fulton county was held at "the office of H. R. Colter in the town of Lewistown," on the 3d day of June, 1823. The records hold forth the "office of H. R. Colter" very prominently, yet we surmise this "office" of which the records speak so often was simply a portion of his cabin home. David W. Barnes, Thomas R. Covell and Joseph Moffatt, County Commissioners, were all present. The first business transacted by the Court was the appointment of Hugh R. Colter as Clerk. The records open with the simple statement that "the Court held a special term June 3, 1823." They give us no information whatever concerning its organization, or its previous history, or of the organization of the county, but, like the Holy Scriptures, begins with unqualified statements and records its acts with the greatest simplicity. We were, however, fortunate enough to find in another old book some memorandums of the prior history of this Court, and of the official transactions of the county previous to the first meeting of the Commissioners' Court. These items, which are noted on the first four pages of the first Circuit Court records, are headed "Fulton County Clerk's Records." These were kept by Hugh R. Colter, and were written previous to his appointment as Clerk by the Commissioners, and even prior to his being qualified as Justice of the Peace. The most satisfactory solution we can give why he should thus head the records and by what authority he swore men into office and transacted other official business, was, that he was appointed by the Legislature (act of Jan. 18th, 1823, for the organization of Fulton county), as a Clerk to transact such business as was necessary to carry out the provisions of the act and complete the organization of the county. Whether this was really the case or not we cannot positively state, as we have been unable to procure a copy of the act. The record of these four pages embrace the following items:

On Feb. 11, 1823, nearly four months prior to the date of Colter being appointed Clerk of the Commissioners' Court, this certificate was recorded: "This day Ossian M. Ross personally appeared before me and took the several oaths prescribed by law to authorize him to act as Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Fulton, State of Illinois, and on the back of his commission I wrote and

subscribed the usual certificate." Then follows a similar record of a certificate of John N. Ross to act as County Surveyor.

On March 17 Mr. Colter recorded in this same place that he had advertised an election authorized by law for county officials, to be held at the house of Ossian M. Ross on the 14th day of April ensuing. On that day he noted the following words: "This day I attended the election for county officers and qualified the judges who conducted the election;" and on the same date, which was April 14, these: "Received in this office the returns of the above election, and after examining said returns I gave certificates to the following persons, to-wit: David W. Barnes, Thomas R. Covell and Joseph Moffatt; Coroner, William Clark; for Sheriff, Abner Eads." He then states that John Hamlin and Samuel Fulton appeared before him and qualified as Justices of the Peace.

On April 29 Thomas R. Covell came before him and qualified to act as Lieutenant in the 17th Regiment of the Illinois Militia. May 12, we find this: "Ossian M. Ross, Esq., deposited in this office the following certificate for record, to-wit: Hugh R. Colter personally appeared before me and took the several oaths prescribed by law to authorize him to act as Justice of the Peace."

He next records that on May 17 he sent from his office an official certificate to the Governor, relative to the situation of our county officers, who were elected on the 14th of April at the house of O. M. Ross.

On June 3 he wrote that "Joseph Moffatt took the oaths prescribed by law to authorize him to act as County Commissioner. David W. Barnes and Thomas R. Covell qualified April 15."

July 4 William Eads qualified as Sheriff and the following day William Clark as Coroner.

The last item on these four pages of record is a certificate filed July 9, from O. M. Ross, certifying that Hugh R. Colter appeared before him and took the oath to act as Judge of Probate.

Thus we have all the items, or record of the official acts (save the one we give below relative to locating the county-seat) prior to the first meeting of the Commissioners' Court that the officiating pioneers have left us.

Appointments by the Court.—After the Court had appointed a Clerk, it recommended to the Governor that Amherst C. Ransom be appointed Justice of the Peace, *vice* Samuel Fulton, resigned. The next act was the appointment of John Eveland as Treasurer of the county. Then Thomas L. Ross was appointed Assessor. Aquila Moffatt, John Griffin, George Matthews, William Totten and Horace Enos were appointed Constables.

Road Precincts.—The county was then divided into road precincts, and William Eads appointed superintendent for district No. 1, which began at Ft. Clark (now Peoria) and ran northwesterly to the Mississippi river. Stephen Chase was appointed superintendent for district No. 2, which road ran from Ft. Clark through Lewis-

town to the mouth of Spoon river. Amos Eveland was appointed for district No. 3, which "began at Spoon-river bluffs and continuing same to base line." This would run it south to Beardstown. "The Court was then declared adjourned, to meet at seven o'clock on the 4th, by O. M. Ross, an elisor, [acting sheriff] who was appointed for that purpose.

County-Seat Located.—The Court met on the 4th and the following papers were laid before the august judges: "A return made by the Commissioners who located the seat of justice; and also a deed made by O. M. Ross to the county of Fulton for 13 town lots in the town of Lewistown for public purposes." Further on in these records we find the report for the location of the county-seat recorded, which report we give in full:

"A Return of the Commissioners who Located the Seat of Justice for Fulton County, Illinois:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned Commissioners, having been appointed agreeably to an act of the Legislature, approved January 28, 1823, an act forming a new county out of the attached part of the County of Pike, to be called Fulton, now know ye that, whereas we, John Totten, Stephen Chase and Hugh R. Colter, were appointed by said act Commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice for said county, met at the house of David W. Barnes in said county on the 11th day of February, 1823, and being duly sworn before Ossian M. Ross, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, we then proceeded to make inquiries and to hear proposals from inhabitants of said county; and after some time spent therein we adjourned till the 14th inst., at the house of O. M. Ross, in said county. On the 14th we met, and after taking into consideration the duties of our office we agreed to, and do hereby permanently locate the seat of justice of said county of Fulton on lot No. 214, in the town of Lewistown, being on the southwest quarter of section 22, township 5 north and range 3 east; said town of Lewistown having been platted and surveyed by Stephen Dewey, Esq., and on the lands belonging to Ossian M. Ross, Esq., in said town aforesaid, and as a donation to said county. The said Ross has this day made to the county of Fulton a good warrant deed in fee simple for the following town lots for public buildings, etc., to-wit: Lot No. 16 for burying yard, and lots Nos. 213, 214 and 215 for a court-house and jail, and lots Nos. 147, 148, 149, 180, 181 and 182 for a public square, or at the disposal of the County Commissioners, for public or county purposes. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 14th day of February, 1823.

JOHN TOTTON,
HUGH R. COLTER,
STEPHEN CHASE."

Tavern Licenses.—The first "tavern" license was granted at this term of the Court. A tavern in those days was a combination of an inn and a saloon. The proprietor, however, did not expect to derive any great revenue from the hotel, but looked to his liquors for an income. Many of these "taverns" were the smallest of log cabins. Here and there all over the country, sometimes miles from any other cabin, they might be found. Some of them were indicated to be such by signs nailed to a post, tree, or to the side of the cabin. These were of the rudest make and design. Some simply had the word "entertainment" scrawled upon them, while others, more explicit, read "entertainment for man and beast." Some were still more definite and said simply "whisky and oats." The storms of

a half century, the advancement of civilization, the culture of the age, have all combined to transform these rudest of signs, scribbled by an uncultured pioneer upon hewn boards, into gilded and glittering letters artistically traced upon French-plate glass.

The name by which the place was known where liquor was vended was shortly after this changed from "tavern" to "grocery" or "groggery," and subsequently assumed the appellation of "saloon;" and finally, that coming into disrepute, many have adopted the more modern title of "sample room," "hall," "garden," etc.

The Court ordered, "that Ossian M. Ross have license to keep an inn or tavern in the house wherein he now resides, by paying the sum of \$10, in 'State paper.'" The following schedule of "tavern rates" were then established to govern him:

Victuals, per meal,.....	25 cents
Horse keeping, per night,.....	37½ "
Lodging, per night,.....	12½ ..
Whisky, per half pint,.....	12½ "
Rum and gin, per half pint,.....	25 ..
French brandy, per half pint,.....	50 ..
Wine, per half pint,.....	37½ "
And all other liquors in like proportion.	

Joseph Ogee was granted similar license, with the same schedule regulating him.

Ferry License.—O. M. Ross was then given a license to keep a ferry across the Illinois at the mouth of Spoon river, the present site of Havana. He continued to run this ferry until his death, which occurred in 1837, and after which his sons ran it for a number of years. During the earlier years Mr. Ross would send a man down to the river every few days to carry the travelers with their saddles across the water in a canoe, swimming their horses beside it. It was generally understood among the settlers on both sides what days the ferryman would be there, and travelers always learned of the time. This was considered a splendid way to cross the river and a great accommodation to those who came to look at the country in the Military Tract.

The following were the ferry rates established by the Court:

Man and horse.....	25 cents.
Each footman.....	12½ "
Each wagon drawn by two horses or oxen.....	75 ..
Each additional horse or ox.....	12½ ..
Each hog or sheep.....	3 "
Each lead or drove horse, or other animal.....	12½ "
Each cart drawn by two oxen.....	50 "
Each Dearborn wagon or sulky.....	75 "

And all other property in the same proportion, and double when the river is over its banks.

These rates seem high, but ferry patronage was limited, for we certainly must know that the number of persons were few who desired to cross the Illinois river at any one point fifty-six years ago.

More Justices of the Peace.—The Court then recommended, as a fit and suitable person for Justice of the Peace, Mr. Wm. Eads, of Peoria, then known as Fort Clark. Further on in the records we find the trio of Commissioners ordered that John Kinzie be recommended to the Governor as a fit person for Justice of the Peace for Fulton county. This gentleman was the well known first settler of Chicago, and at that time resided there, it then being in this county. It must be remembered that Fulton county at that time spread over a vast territory, and embraced all of the northern part of the State. Yes, though unlearned in law and unacquainted with science and literature, the Commissioners held jurisdiction over a large district; and that they conducted the public affairs rightly, and built a firm and solid foundation upon which the future prosperity and greatness of this portion of our beloved State should rest, can not be gainsaid. This is plainly evident from the unparalleled strides made in agricultural and mechanical progress; from the hundreds of thousands of busy inhabitants now dwelling within this territory; and from the vast stores of wealth accumulated solely from resources within it. Those great and unconcealed wonders reflect honor and credit each day upon their founders; and as days and years multiply, when the same territory over which they presided shall be teeming with millions of earnest and energetic people, then will great honors and more exultant praise and adoration be expressed for the brave, sturdy pioneers who explored and opened up a region so prolific, and founded a community that for genius, enterprise and wealth will in the near future out-rank many older settled countries, and indeed will vie with many kingdoms of the earth. Then these vast prairies will be cultivated as a garden. Every forest tree and woodland will be utilized, and populous cities with numerous factories and vast stores of commerce may be numbered by the score. Then will the modes of travel be superior to the remarkable railroad facilities of to-day, and transport the increased products with greater facility. Indeed, everything will then be as different and as superior to what they are at present as the things of to-day are as compared with those of fifty years ago. Our readers may regard this as wild and unreasonable speculation, as wholly visionary; but they are only the conclusions deduced from a careful study of history, of a comparison of what has been accomplished, with certain advantages, with the results that the superior advantages now enjoyed will as certainly accomplish.

First Court-House.—The Court then ordered “that a court-house be built, with a jail under the same roof; said buildings to be built of bricks, 26 by 34 feet, two stories high and well finished, or a hewed-log building 24x30 feet, one and a half stories high, with a separate building for jail, 12x15 feet, built of hewed timber one foot square and well finished off and secure in every part.”

It was then ordered that the Court meet July 3, at the office of Hugh R. Colter, to let the above jobs. Before adjourning, however, a tax was ordered levied on personal property, household goods excepted, and on all town lots at “one-half per cent.”

On July 3 Barnes and Covell met per agreement, but adjourned without transacting any business, because Moffat was not present. They met again the following day, and again adjourned, "for good causes, till the 5th at five o'clock in the morning." That was an early hour for officials to assemble to transact public business. Soon, however, the Commissioners did not meet till a later and a more fashionable hour, one in keeping with the modern spirit of the age. As the customs of civilization began to make themselves felt, they adjourned to meet at nine o'clock. The honorable Commissioners would fain indulge in a second morning nap and not don the ermine till the "third hour of the day." And before this distinguished and time-honored official body was abolished ten o'clock was the hour for opening Court.

On the 5th the Court assembled and by Abner Eads, Sheriff, was declared opened. This is the first time Eads attended Court. A petition was presented by O. M. Ross, a former supervisor of roads, praying to have the privilege of returning the delinquents of his district or of giving them over to the present supervisor in district 3, "on the road leading from the village of Peoria to the mouth of the Illinois river."

In regard to the court-house and jail it was ordered that the following be a description of their size and the manner in which said buildings are to be finished:

"The size of the court-house 26x30 feet, one and a half stories high, and built of hewn logs; a shingle roof, the shingles three feet long and well nailed on; the upper floor, if puncheons, to be hewed on both sides; three windows below and two above, with twelve lights of glass in each window; window shutters to each window; a brick chimney with two fire-places, one below and one above; one pair of stairs to go up on the inside of said building, to accommodate the upper room. The above building to be raised and the roof on so that Court can be held in said house at the next term of the Circuit Court, which will be on the second Monday of October next; and to be completed by the first day of January next. One-half of the money to be paid to the contractor when the house is raised and covered, and the balance when the house is completed.

"On motion it was ordered that the following is a description of the style in which the jail is to be finished, to-wit: All of hewed logs or timber one foot square, floors and sides; one window with good iron grates; the roof to be the same as that of the court-house; a good jail-door, and everything else to make it a strong, substantial jail."

The records then quaintly proceed in the following strain: "On motion it was ordered that the above described buildings, agreeably to previous agreement, are set up and sold to the lowest bidder. Agreeably to said order the jail was set up and offered to the public, and was finally stricken off to Ossian M. Ross, for the sum of \$276, to be paid in State paper. The court-house was then ordered set up



Hon. Hugh R. Colter

*The first School Teacher, County Clerk, Circuit Clerk And
Probate Justice in Fulton County*

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to the public, which was done, and it also stricken off to Ossian M. Ross, for \$500."

Laying out Roads.—For many years the petitions for roads occupied a very large proportion of the Court's time and attention, and consumed more space to record than all other proceedings. They are similar in construction, and it would be useless, and worse, to speak of them as often as they occur. At this meeting a petition was presented from sundry citizens "for a road running from the town of Lewistown through the village of Peoria in said county." The present thriving city of Peoria was only a "village," while Lewistown was able to wear the more exalted name of "town." Viewers were appointed, as was the custom, and the road viewed and thought to be of "practical utility," and was then ordered by the Court to be opened.

First Treasurer.—John Eveland, the gentleman who was appointed Treasurer at the first meeting of the Court, "neglected to appear and take his engagements in Court as the law directs." Thomas L. Ross was then appointed and qualified. Thus, John Eveland lost the honor of being the first Treasurer of this grand old county. Why it was that he did not qualify we know not. It is true the labors were light, and the remuneration was proportionately small; yet, probably his own business affairs would not permit him to assume the duties of an office so responsible.

First Grand Jury.—The Sheriff was then ordered to summon persons to compose the grand jury "for the next term of the Circuit Court," which was to have been held at the court-house on the second Monday of October, 1823; but from the Circuit Court records it is evident that no Court was held until the following spring, when another jury was summoned, which, although composed of almost the same men, we give in its proper place. The following persons were chosen at this time as grand jurors: A. C. Ransom, Joseph Ogee, Elijah Wentworth, Elijah Putman, Benjamin Seaville, Stephen Chase, John Totten, George Brown, John Eveland, Roswell B. Fenner, Thomas L. Ross, William T. Davison, Hazael Putman, Amos Eveland, George Matthews, John Woolecott, Norman Seaville, Theodore Sergeant, David Gallintin, William Higgins, Isaac Swan, Peter Wood, Charles Gardner and James Eveland.

First Marriage.—The first record of a marriage in the county, or the first license or certificate of which any record is made, is the following: "The second of July, 1823, H. R. Colter joined together Thomas L. Ross and Susan Nye in the bonds of matrimony, both of lawful age, and by virtue of license from proper authority." Who the "proper authority" was we are unable to say, as we have on record no other evidence of this marriage than the above. The first marriage license issued, as recorded, was not until about a year after this.

Commissioners Paid for Locating County-Seat.—The Court met Sept. 1, 1823, and, among other transactions, allowed H. R. Colter

\$4 for services performed in locating the seat of justice for the county. Stephen Chase was then given a like amount. Whether John Totten, the other member of the commission, ever received any pay we do not know; and as no record is made of it, suppose he did not.

Pay for Assessing the Taxes.—The Treasurer, Thomas L. Ross, then also Assessor, was allowed the enormous amount of \$16 for “taking a list of the taxable property of this county.” When we consider the size of the county, which included all of the northern part of this great State, we can realize to some extent the small amount of property there was to assess and the value the honorable Court put upon Assessor Ross’ labors. But Mr. Ross did not do all of the assessing, nor did \$16 include total cost for assessing the entire county. No; for in the same act we find that the “Treasurer was ordered to pay A. C. Ransom \$4 for taking the taxable property of Chicago, in said county, and collecting the same,” so soon as he, said Ransom, should pay the money thus collected over to the County Treasurer. Thus we see there is a small amount more to be added to the \$16. The assessment of Chicago, which was then in this county, was let out to another party. But the \$4 it must be remembered was Ransom’s remuneration for both the assessment and collection of the taxes of that place. Now, allowing Ransom as much for collecting the taxes of Chicago as for assessing them, we have \$2 for the labors of each, which, added to the \$16 allowed Mr. Ross, would make \$18, as the full and total amount for assessing one-third of the great State of Illinois, and, too, only a little over a half century ago. This was the first assessment ever made of this territory so far as we are able to discover. We were enabled to go into further details in regard to this tax of Chicago, and figure the value of the property of that city at that time. Ransom never received his four dollars, nor did the county ever become the possessor of the amount of taxes collected by him. Ransom was a defaulter. He collected the money, consigned it to his own coffers, and went about his business, leaving the honorable Court to vent their indignation in passing orders for him to “hand the taxes over to the Treasurer immediately.” Thus we see that the very first man in Chicago who ever handled public moneys defaulted, and many in that great city have admired Ransom’s course and “gone and done likewise.” Sept. 3, 1823, the Court peremptorily ordered Ransom to hand over the money, but he did not comply. Nov. 30 of the same year two citations were issued against Abner Eads and Amherst C. Ransom to appear at the next term of the Court and account for taxes collected in Chicago. The pioneers were generally very strict in having officials give “good and sufficient bonds” for the faithful performance of their duties and to insure the safety of public funds, but it appears that Ransom gave none. The Sheriff, however, was the collector of the county, and to him the Court looked for Ransom’s default to be made good. Accordingly at the next

term, Ransom not having put in an appearance, the full amount of taxes collected at Chicago was charged up to Sheriff Eads. This fell sorely upon the indignant Sheriff, and he appealed to the Court to be released. The Commissioners were at first immovable, but finally, at the June term, 1825, he "was given \$11.42, being the amount deducted from his account as taxes collected at Chicago." The assessment was made at one-half of one per cent; therefore, if \$11.42 was this proportion of the whole value of the property of Chicago, that would reach the large amount of \$2,284.

First Petit Jury.—Let us return to the September meeting of 1823. The jail was completed and received, and Stephen Chase, Deputy Sheriff, was ordered to have the key to said jail. A traverse or petit jury was then selected for the Circuit Court which should meet the second Monday in October: Joseph Moffatt, Samuel Daugherty, John Griffin, Wm. Eads, Aquila Moffatt, James Fulton, Seth Fulton, William Clark, David D. Harkness, James P. Harkness, Peter White, M. G. Fitch, Thomas Covell, D. W. Barnes, Wm. Smith, John Pixley, Chas. Sergeant, Reuben Eveland, A. W. Williams, Reuben Fenner, Ossian M. Ross, John L. Bogardus, Edward Carney and Isaac Eveland.

Another Ferry.—John Griffin and Aquila Moffatt were granted a license to run a "ferry across the Illinois river from and opposite the village of Peoria." The Commissioners persisted in having Peoria a "village!"

The County Divided into Militia Precincts.—Among the pioneers "training" or "muster day" was one which was looked forward to with feelings of pleasure. We give a description of drill-day in this volume, page 212. It was necessary to have a well organized militia to repel any invasion of the Indians, which at that time were numerous. The Commissioners' Court in its official capacity took note of this, and accordingly they ordered "that the county of Fulton and all the attached part thereof compose one battalion district, and is hereby attached to the 17th regiment of Illinois militia." The county was then divided into three company districts, and an election for the first company district ordered to be held at the courthouse Saturday, September 1, 1823, for choosing a major. John Woolcott, Stephen Chase and David Gallatin were appointed judges. An election was ordered at the house of Joseph Ogee "in the village of Peoria," on the last Saturday in September, for the same purpose. Edward Carney, Wm. Eads and Peter Wood were appointed judges. The third company district was ordered to hold a meeting at the house of John Kinzie, in Chicago, on the same day and for the purpose of choosing a major and company officers. John Kinzie, Alex. Woolcott and John Hamlin were appointed judges.

Fine for Selling Whisky.—In June, 1823, S. Daugherty was fined \$10 by the Court for selling whisky to the Indians at Peoria.

First Marriage in Chicago.—We find on the records the following: "September 4, 1823. Received in this office for record the following certificate, to-wit:

"I hereby certify that on the second day of July last I joined together in the holy state of matrimony Alexander Woolcott and Eleanor Kinzie, both of lawful age.

"FULTON COUNTY, Aug. 22, 1823.

"JOHN HAMLIN, J. P."

These parties lived in Chicago and were the first couple ever married in that city, so far as we have any evidence. Woolcott was quite a prominent man in the early history of that city, and for many years what is now North State street bore his name. Eleanor Kinzie, the bride, was the daughter of the famous Indian trader and first permanent settler of Chicago. We give a cut of his dwelling in this work. John Hamlin was Justice of the Peace and lived at Peoria. It may be possible that he lived at Chicago at this time, but we find him the following year as a Peoria merchant. Thus we have the simple and only official record of the first marriage solemnized in the great city of Chicago.

Colter, Circuit Clerk.—November 30, 1823, H. R. Colter was given \$40 as full compensation up to that date for services as "Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court ten months and Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court for six months." Who it was that was Circuit Clerk we know not, but suppose there was none, as no mention is made of any, and all the writing in the early records was done by Colter. It is most likely that he was both Clerk and Deputy, as he held almost every official position. Again, we are at a loss to know where he served his ten months as "Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court," unless it was at recording deeds, for up to the following spring no session of the Circuit Court had been held.

O. M. Ross, Treasurer.—Robert Grant was appointed Treasurer in December, 1823, in the absence of Thomas L. Ross, the Treasurer. He, however, came into Court Feb. 3, 1824, and "requested to have the privilege of resigning." This *privilege* was granted, and O. M. Ross appointed in his stead March 2, 1824.

New Commissioners and a New Clerk.—In August, 1824, an election was held, when James Barnes, David W. Barnes and James Gardner were chosen County Commissioners. They were evidently elected on the "reform ticket," for no sooner had they received the reins of government into their hands than they issued an order decapitating Clerk Colter. The order reads as follows: "Ordered, that Hugh R. Colter be dismissed and discharged from holding the office of Clerk of this Court, for charging and taking unlawful fees when acting as Clerk of said county." Stephen Dewey was immediately appointed to fill his place. It appears that Colter would not willingly give up the records at the pleasure of the Court, so the honorable body "ordered, that a writ issue from this Court, directed to the Sheriff, requesting him to demand the records of this Court from Hugh R. Colter, late Clerk."

A Record Book.—A small three-quire, paper-covered blank book was bought, which cost \$4.50. A very high price.

Fearless Commissioners.—During the year the Commissioners pursued the even tenor of their way, granting petitions for roads, ferries, tavern licenses and election precincts; appointing and removing officers with an inflexibility of purpose that is really amusing. When they investigated a matter there were no palliating circumstances to screen the delinquent, but the judicial guillotine cut off official heads with a refreshing impartiality. Negligent officers feared the power of the "triple C" more than Damocles feared the hair-suspended sword. They simply and plainly said "Go," and the official hesitated not but went at once, and that was the end of it.

First Marriage License.—The first marriage license that was ever issued from this county was on New Year's day, 1825, and to Lyman Tracy. Previous to this Justices of the Peace, or other officials, would perform the marriage ceremony and then send a certificate of the marriage to the Clerk's office to be spread upon the records.

Bounty for Wolf Scalps.—Wolves were abundant in that day and were troublesome to everybody. As a motive to induce persons to kill more of them than they were doing, the Commissioners, on March 7, 1825, offered a bounty of one dollar each for wolf scalps. This order was soon repealed, however, for wolf scalps came in so fast that in a short time the county would have been bankrupt, and yet we doubt if the number of wolves would have been missed.

Estray Pen.—One of the curious provisions of the law in the times of which we are now writing was, that stock was permitted to run at large. The Supreme Court of the State reversed the common-law idea prevailing almost universally in regard to stock running at large. In consequence of this every man was compelled to fence his entire farm to protect his crops from wandering herds. The decision of the Court required stock to be fenced out instead of in. It would have been much less expensive for each man to have protected himself from his own stock.

Each settler had recorded in a book kept by the County Clerk, certain ear-marks and brands adopted by him for marking his stock, and by which he could identify his cattle and hogs. The vast prairies were then in their native condition, free from fences, cultivation or any sort of improvements. By many they were thought to be worthless for all practical farming purposes, except to furnish grazing for stock. Horses and cattle often wandered into adjoining counties. There were, however, means by which such stock might be recovered. In each county-seat was an estray pen wherein all unclaimed and unknown stock was confined. Notice was quite often published of the number, kind and marks of the stock taken up. At the March term, 1825, an estray pen was ordered to be built.

Road Tax.—Persons were required to work on the roads or pay their poll-tax then as now. The schedule of labor prices for this

work was as follows: "One day's work $62\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; for one pair of oxen $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; wagon 25 cts.; plow $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts."

Census.—June 10, 1825, H. R. Colter was ordered to take the census of the county. We do not know the result, as his report was not seen.

Bids for Assessment.—At the December term, 1826, the Clerk was ordered to give notice in three public places that "sealed proposals will be received by this Court on March 1, 1827, for taking the assessment of the taxable property of Fulton county for 1827-28."

County Revenue.—The amount of the tax of the county for 1828 was only \$176.68. This was not as much as it was in former years, but then Peoria, Chicago and all of the northern portion of the State were attached to this county. Peoria county was cut off from Fulton in 1825, and then that county included all north of it to the State line. Knox county, 'tis true, still remained attached to this in 1828, but that being the year the first settler located in that county it could not be expected that any revenue would be derived from there. When Knox county was formed it was attached to this for judicial purposes, and the first election held in that county was ordered by the Commissioners' Court of this county. It constituted the entire county one election precinct, and ordered an election in 1828 for Justices of the Peace to be held at the house of Stephen Osborn. Osborn, Stephen Gum and Nicholas Voiles were appointed judges.

A New Court-House Built.—The old log court-house soon began to need repair, and indeed some of the more aristocratic thought the county should have a new one, a building more in keeping with the wealth and progress of the county. Accordingly, in March, 1830, the Court advertised for bids both for the repair of the old log house and for the erection of a new frame building. Abraham W. Williams wanted \$475 to put the old one in proper repair. John McNeil offered to build a new one for \$649 and the old log one. After a short canvass of the bids the contract for building a new court-house was given to McNeil. This building did service for a few years when it, too, was abandoned and the present structure erected. The old frame court-house now stands one block west of the square in a dilapidated state. When it was erected no doubt it was one of the finest and largest public buildings in the State.

Trouble with Officials.—The first use that Fulton county had for a Coroner was, so far as we can find any evidence, in March, 1831, and even then it was not to hold an inquest. Gen. Isaiah Stillman had been appointed Treasurer, and called upon the former Treasurer, John McNeil, for the moneys, books, etc., belonging to the county and in his possession. He (McNeil) reported to the Court that the Sheriff, Chas. Newcomb, who was also Collector, refused to pay over the whole amount of county taxes. It was therefore ordered that a citation be issued directed to the Coroner, or any Constable,

requiring the Sheriff to appear and show cause, "if any he hath," why judgment should not be entered against him. This is the first mention of a Coroner in these records, and we are unable to find who filled the position up to the year 1831, save for the first term.

Merchants' License.—At the April term, 1831, a license was required for the selling of merchandise. Twenty dollars was charged for this license.

Paupers.—Joshua Stinson, the first pauper, and Parmelia Fairchild, the second one, were ordered "let out to the lowest bidder by the year."

Another Jail.—Necessarily, as faithful historians, we are compelled again to mar the pleasant progress of this chapter by reference to prison bars. It seems as the county advanced in wealth and population the evil principle kept pace with it; and, as immaculate and good as the pioneer fathers undoubtedly were, even among them there were wicked and vicious characters. The old log jail was unfit for use any longer; accordingly, in June, 1833, a new jail was ordered built on the northwest corner of the public square, on lot 215. Samuel Cozard built it for \$674. This structure stood for many years and held prisoners rather loosely. In April, 1845, however, it was burned down. There was a prisoner confined within it by the name of James Knott. His crime was the common one, at that time, of horse-stealing. Knott evidently concluded that he had been incarcerated long enough, and also that he would seek revenge upon the old prison for robbing him of his liberty as long as it had, and at the same time have some fun. Accordingly, during the night and about the hour of twelve, he liberated himself, which seems not to have been an over-laborious task. He then set fire to the structure and fled. Soon the peaceful slumberers of the little village were aroused by the alarming cry of "fire." The masculine portion of the entire populace, and not a few women, rushed to the scene. Their jail was being licked up by the fire-fiend. Soon the greatest consternation prevailed. It was noised through the crowd that Knott was in the jail and would therefore perish. There was no key at hand, and as greatly as the early settlers despised horse-thieves their noble, generous hearts could not see one perish in the flames without a desperate effort to rescue him. Immediately battering rams were being hurled against the heavy door by strong and resolute men. Every heart was bleeding with sympathy for poor Knott; and could he have had his trial at that time, "not guilty" would have been the speedy verdict. Soon the door gave way beneath the ponderous blows, and every eye was turned toward that spot of the burning structure, expecting to see James Knott, singed and burnt, run out; but no Knott came. Death-like silence prevailed. A moment passed in this impatient waiting, when some, braver than the others, ventured into the burning building; but James could not be found. Various rumors were then afloat about him. What must have been their chagrin, when a few

days afterwards the culprit was captured in the timber! He told the story of his escape and laughed at the joke he had played upon them.

Clerk's Office.—At the same time the jail was contracted for, a Clerk's office was ordered built. The contract was let to Ephraim Brown for \$318. It was to be built upon lot 182.

The Present Court-House.—During the latter part of 1836 and the early part of 1837, again the people began to agitate the question of building a new court-house. The county had grown rapidly, both in population and wealth. To further the plan a subscription was made by private individuals for the purpose. At the meeting of the Commissioners' Court, Friday, March 10, 1837, this resolution was passed: "The Court being satisfied that the public interest demands, and the respectability and prosperity of the people require, the erection of a good, substantial court-house, suitable to accommodate the present and future population of the county, and the sum of \$2,000 having been subscribed by the citizens of Fulton county towards defraying the expense of such a building, it is therefore ordered that a court-house be built on lots Nos. 181 and 214 in the town of Lewistown, and that said court-house be built of bricks, upon a suitable foundation of stone, and to be 40 by 53 feet on the ground with a projection of the roof of 12 feet, supported by four pillars of suitable material. It is further ordered that Newton Walker, John McNeil, Erasmus D. Rice, Myron Phelps and John P. Boice be appointed a committee to make a draft of the building and an estimate of the probable expense of such a building, and that they be requested to report the same to the Court to-morrow morning at ten o'clock." This committee (and a better one could not have been selected, nor even at this day could it be excelled) reported that a building such as was desired would cost \$7,517. Newton Walker was then appointed agent to purchase material and make contracts for said building on behalf of the county. No contracts were ever let, however, but Walker was chosen superintendent for the county, and he superintended the entire work. The total cost of the building was \$9,800.

It stands in the center of a small square, which is set with many large and beautiful maple and other trees. The upper room, which occupies the entire second floor, is used for Circuit Court purposes. It is reached by two flights of iron stairways, which are constructed in the portico, and land together on a platform in front of the door. This portico extends across the entire east end of the building, and is supported by four large stone pillars, nine feet nine inches in circumference, and extending to the top of the building. On the first floor there is a hall-way running through the building from east to west. On either side of this are offices for the county officials. Upon the south side are the County Judge's and Sheriff's offices. Upon the opposite side are two offices occupied by the County Treasurer and County School Superintendent. The Circuit

and County Clerks occupy a building known as the "fire-proof," which is located west of the main building within the same square. This building is so constructed as to insure the public records from loss by fire.

This building when erected was among the finest and largest court-houses in the West, and for many years it stood foremost among the public buildings of Illinois, and was pointed to with pride not only by the citizens of Fulton county but by those throughout Central Illinois. It stood as a monument of the enterprise of the pioneers of this section, and was one of the grandest evidences of the prosperity of the newly settled State. It stands to-day as solid as when first built. Every stone and brick is in its place, and every timber has stood the storms of nearly half a century unshaken. Around this old building cluster pleasant recollections of the long-ago. Within its storm-beaten walls have been heard pleas as rich in eloquence as were ever presented to judge or jury. Within those old walls, made sacred by time and the memories of some of the grandest characters and most gifted men known in the history of Illinois, many a scene full of historic interest has occurred, which, could we accurately picture them, would be read more as a romance than prosaic history. What numbers of trembling and downcast prisoners have stood before the learned tribunal within the old upper room, to plead "Guilty," or "Not Guilty!" Then the long, hotly-contested trial came; witnesses examined and cross-examined; the wrangle and wordy wars between the lawyers; the appeal to the jury and addresses, which for logic, eloquence, touching, sympathetic eloquence, have not been excelled in all the broad land. How many times have the twelve jurors, sworn to be impartial, filed into their little secret room, to consult and decide the fate of the prisoner at the bar! Then how often have the joyous words come forth, "Not Guilty!" But, again, how very many have stood before the Judge to hear in measured tones their sentence! Sometimes it was thought Justice was outraged; that the Judge, jury and Prosecuting Attorney had prostituted their high positions, violated their sworn duty, and made easy the escape for culprits; yet, taking it all in all, the goddess of justice has shed no more tears over insults to her holy and righteous charge than she has at any other judgment-bar in the State. Law and justice have almost always been vindicated, and the offender punished.

Could these old walls speak and tell us of the eloquent and effective pleadings of Lincoln, Baker, Richardson, McDougal, Browning, Bushnell, Manning, Walker and others, or of the learned decisions of Douglas, Young, Thomas, Walker and Higbie, that they have listened to, how eagerly we would seek them! We do not forget that at the present time justice is as swiftly vindicated as ever before; that the Fulton county Bar is at its maximum in point of legal ability. It takes the mazes of time to add the luster of fame

to the labors and character of most men. That which is of the past, or of the future, we are wont to believe possesses more merit than that which we have with us. Thus it is with our legal lights of to-day.

Parmelia Fairchild.—In June, 1838, it was "ordered, that the keeping of *Parmelia Fairchild* [the second pauper] for the ensuing year be now offered by the Sheriff. Whereupon, afterwards the Sheriff reported that he had offered the keeping of said *P. Fairchild* and struck her off to Absalom Walters for the sum of \$104, he being the lowest and best bidder and agreeing to take charge and maintain her for one year."

First Temperance Work.—It seems that even among the pioneers, almost all of whom we are led to believe used intoxicating liquors more or less, there were temperance advocates. Perhaps the first temperance work ever done in the county was in 1838. The good work was then inaugurated which has since driven out every saloon from the borders of Fulton county; has lifted many of the fallen, and saved thousands of our young men from the inevitable ruin of body and soul that rum brings to the unfortunate one who tampers with it.

June 7, 1838, we find this item on the records relative to the temperance labors of these noble pioneers,—pioneers both as to opening up a new and beautiful country and as to beginning to roll the temperance stone: "The petition of A. M. Culton and other citizens of Canton and Farmington and vicinity, requesting this Court to withhold licenses for the retailing of spirituous liquors, being presented in Court, and the prayer and object of the petition being fully considered and duly appreciated by the Court, it is considered by this Court that however desirable it may be to suppress and prevent the use of intoxicating liquors, yet the members of this Court are of the opinion that any respectable citizen has the right to require, and the Court is bound by the existing laws of the State to grant, licenses to keep public houses of entertainment, or taverns, and that the object of the petitioners can only be obtained by petition to the Legislature."

A New Regime in Choosing Commissioners.—Heretofore the terms of office of all three of the Commissioners had expired at the same time; but in 1838 a new rule was adopted, in compliance with an act of the Legislature. Now they were to be elected for three years and one retire every year, thus leaving two experienced men in office. For the first terms, however, one of them should serve only one year, another two and the third three years. On convening at the fall term of this year they drew lots to decide the term each should serve. Three pieces of paper, upon which were written "one year," "two years," "three years," respectively, were put into a hat. Hiram Wentworth drew the one-year slip, John Johnson the one indicating two years, and John Baker the one for the three-year term.

Paupers Sold.—The old custom of letting out paupers singly was abolished in March, 1843, and a somewhat different mode instituted. "They were all," as the record puts it, "sold at the door of the court-house by the Sheriff, and Emsley Wiley being the lowest bidder, they were struck off to him for the sum of \$549." Whether the veteran pauper, Parmelia Fairchild, was among the number we know not, but presume she was, as she was bid off alone the year previous. She had been on hand for nigh unto twenty years, and had always been treated kindly by the Court. To support her had become a portion of its labor, and year after year we find she was "bid off," and the Commissioners as cheerfully paid bills for keeping her as they did their own salaries.

The following year, 1844, the records say, in referring to letting out the paupers: "Four were absolutely sold and two conditionally." What they regarded as an "absolute sale" we do not know.

A New Jail Ordered Built.—In 1846 a jail with a jailor's residence was ordered built. However, the subject was discussed some among the people, and it was a question whether a majority of the tax-payers favored the building of a new jail. The Commissioners, wishing to comply with the wishes of the majority, ordered the question voted upon at the August election of that year. This was accordingly done, and the measure defeated, and the order repealed.

Ex-Sheriff Waggoner, when he resided where Judge S. P. Shope does at present in the city of Lewistown, which was about this time, the country to the north of his residence was thickly covered with hazel. During the trial of Nehemiah Northup for the murder of Norman Beamas, he kept the prisoner at his house, there being no jail. Although it seems that he might have very easily effected his escape, yet he never attempted it. He was admitted to bail by the Court, but never appeared for trial. He took this opportunity for making good his escape, and since has never been heard from.

The Sheriff also tells us of a little English prisoner whom he kept at his residence for some time. During the evening the Sheriff would leave him with his wife and go down town and remain often for several hours. The prisoner was unshackled and seemingly unwatched, yet he never attempted to make his escape while in the hands of Sheriff Waggoner. He was taken to Monmouth and confined in the jail there for a time, but soon made his escape. He broke jail there and was never recaptured. He wrote Major Waggoner a letter some time afterward, from New Philadelphia, O., in which he stated that he didn't like the Monmouth jailor and didn't propose to stay there; so left. He expressed great friendship for the Major and said he never would have attempted his escape while in his hands.

First Poor Farm.—June 9, 1848, we find on the records this order: "Ordered, that the Clerk of this Court enter upon the records that there is a poor-house established in this county, and it

is now ready for the reception of the poor of the county." This is the first mention made, upon the records, of a poor farm, and they are silent as to its cost or location. It was, however, located upon the northwest quarter of sec. 25, Cass township, and the east half of the northwest quarter of sec. 36. The former tract cost \$1,400, the latter \$25. The paupers were cared for at this place for a while, when some thought it too expensive and wished to return to the old mode. This they did, but to their sorrow, for they then found the expense per pauper was almost double what it had been keeping them at the poor-house.

Free Ferry.—June 5, 1846, \$100 was given Samuel Gilfry to run a free ferry for one year across Spoon river at Waterford. Previous to this a license and a schedule of prices were given to govern the ferryman; but the prices charged in later years were much lower than those given for Ross' ferry over the Illinois.

The Last Meeting.—The new Constitution which went into effect in 1849, abolished this Court, but before adjourning the Court ordered a vote taken for or against township organization at the next election. On Oct. 11 the County Commissioners' Court performed its last official duties. Their last act was to allow Myron Phelps \$1,888 for goods furnished the county. The Court then adjourned till "court in course," but never re-assembled.



CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY.³

Fulton county contains a superficial area of about twenty-four townships, or about 864 square miles. It is triangular in shape, and is bounded on the north by Knox and Peoria counties, on the east by Peoria county and the Illinois river, on the south by Schuyler county, and on the west by Schuyler, McDonough and Warren counties. The principal streams in the county are the Illinois river, forming its main boundary on the east and southeast for a distance of about thirty miles; Spoon river and its tributaries, which traverse nearly the whole extent of the county from north to south; and Copperas creek, which drains a considerable area in the northeastern portion of the county. These streams drain the whole area of the county, and are from 150 to 200 feet below the general level of the highlands.

Originally the surface was nearly equally divided into prairie and timbered lands, the former occupying the most elevated positions of the county, as well as a part of the Illinois-river bottoms, while the timber belts are restricted to the more broken lands skirting the water-courses. Much of the original timber, however, has been cleared away in developing the agricultural resources of the county, and splendid farms now occupy a large portion of the area which but a few years since was covered with a dense forest. Much of the upland was originally timbered with a dense growth of sugar-maple, black-walnut, linden, hackberry, elm, honey-locust and wild cherry, indicating a very rich and productive soil. This growth of timber usually prevails where the Loess overlies the drift clays on a moderately level surface, and these lands in their productive qualities are second to none in the State. Where the surface is broken into sharp ridges, along the borders of the smaller streams, black and white oak and hickory are the prevailing timber, and the soil is a thin, chocolate-colored, or brown clay loam, well adapted to the growth of small grain, clover or fruit.

The prairies generally have a rolling surface, though in the region about Fairview there are some quite flat prairies that require draining in wet seasons. The soil on the prairies is a dark-brown or black mold, varying from one to three feet in thickness, with a sub-

³Taken from State Geologist A. H. Worthen's Report.

soil of brown clay loam. The bottom lands on the western bank of the Illinois river are from one to four miles in width, and are mostly covered with timber, though there is some bottom prairie near the mouth of Spoon river. A good deal of this bottom land is too low and marshy for cultivation, but where it is sufficiently elevated the soil is of a rich, sandy loam, and very productive.

The bluffs generally range from 125 to 150 feet in height, and are usually cut into sharp ridges by the valleys of the small streams that drain the adjacent country. The lower parts of these bluffs, to the height of 75 to 100 feet, consist of the stratified rocks of the Coal Measures into which the original valley was excavated, and their elevation has been subsequently increased by the accumulation of Drift clays and lacustrine deposits upon them. The valley of Spoon river seldom exceeds a mile in width, and is excavated into the Lower Carboniferous limestone on that part of its course extending from Bernadotte. The depth of this valley is about the same as that of the Illinois river, but the lower rocks are reached here, in consequence of the easterly dip of the strata, which brings the limestone nearer to the surface in the western portion of the county.

Surface Geology.—The surface deposits of Fulton county consist of Drift clays and gravel, with the subsequent lacustrine and alluvial accumulations. The Drift proper ranges in thickness from 30 to 60 feet or more, and is usually composed of brown and bluish-colored clays with gravel, and boulders of metamorphic and igneous rocks, varying in size from a pebble to masses of several tons' weight. Usually the brown clays constitute the upper portion of the deposit, and the blue clays the lower. In the vicinity of Utica a bed of ferruginous conglomerate, about two feet in thickness, underlies the Drift clays, and similar beds in local outliers have been met with in the same position, at several localities in the State. This conglomerate exactly resembles the bed at Metropolis in Massie county, on the Ohio river, which has been usually referred to the Tertiary period, and may be of the same age.

On the west side of Big-creek bridge, near Canton, in grading the track for the T., P. & W. railroad, a band of black mold or soil, containing leaves and fragments of wood, was found below the Drift clays, which is no doubt a part of the ancient soil covering the surface anterior to the Drift epoch. A similar bed has been found in sinking shafts and wells in various parts of the State, and indeed in hundreds of places in Fulton county alone, indicating the prevalence of dry land over a considerable portion of the present area of the State during the Post-Tertiary period. Mr. John Wolf, of Canton, reports a similar bed of black, peaty soil, four feet in thickness, underlying the town of Fairview, at the depth of eleven feet. The heaviest deposits of Drift occur along the Illinois-river bluffs and in the vicinity of Lewistown, where the beds range from 40 to 60 feet in thickness.

The Loess caps the bluffs of the Illinois river, and extends back

for three or four miles with a constantly diminishing thickness. This deposit consists of buff or light-brown, loamy sand, imperfectly stratified, and locally contains abundance of land and fresh-water shells.

Older Geological Formations.—The stratified rocks belong mainly to the Coal Measures, with a limited exposure of the St. Louis limestone in the valley of Spoon river. Nearly all of the uplands in the county are underlaid by coal, and Prof. Worthen says that he has found the most complete exposure of the productive Coal Measure in this county that he has met with in the State. He has, therefore, considered the section constructed in Fulton as a typical one, and has used it for the co-ordination of the coal strata throughout the central and western portion of the State. There were seven consecutive seams found here, and all exposed by their natural outcrop; and all except the upper one have been worked to a greater or less extent. The aggregate thickness of these coal seams is about 25 feet, and their individual range is from twenty inches to six feet in thickness. The three lower seams outcrop in the southern and western portions of the county, especially along the bluffs of Spoon river; and as the general dip of the strata is to the eastward, they pass below the level of the Illinois river, and are therefore not seen on the eastern borders of the county. The upper seams underlie nearly all of the central and eastern portions of the county, and one of them, No. 4, is found south of Spoon river, underlying the highlands in the vicinity of Astoria.

These coal seams are numbered from the bottom upward. The only point in the county where No. 1 is sufficiently developed to be profitably worked is in the vicinity of Seville. The seam is worked here at two localities, one above the railroad bridge and the other below. At these mines the coal averages about three feet in thickness.

In the vicinity of Avon a seam of cannel coal occurs at about the same horizon as No. 1. This seam is only about 14 to 20 inches in thickness. It was extensively worked in 1859, for the distillation of coal oil. Ten retorts were then in operation at this locality, and the product was said to be 30 gallons from a ton of coal. However, the development of the oil wells of Pennsylvania shortly afterwards put a stop to the manufacture of oil from cannel coal in this State, and the mines were abandoned. This seam is underlaid here by about five feet of excellent fire-clay.

Coal No. 2 is one of the most regular seams in the whole series, and usually ranges from two to three feet in thickness. It will be found everywhere in the bluffs of Spoon river, where the strata are well exposed, and its stratigraphical position is about 40 or 50 feet above the horizon of No. 1, although at Seville the distance intervening between them is about 70 feet. The roof is almost invariably a blue clay shale, and in tunneling it requires to be thoroughly cribbed to prevent the falling of the roof. In the south part of the

county this seam outcrops on Otter creek, about a mile and a half west of Vermont, where it has been worked since the earliest settlement of the county. It ranges in thickness from two and a half to three feet. A boring for oil was made in the valley of this creek by Moses Matthewson. The boring extended to the depth of about 800 feet, but no journal was kept of the different strata passed through. In the bluffs of Spoon river south of Lewistown, as well as on some of the small tributaries of that stream in the same vicinity, No. 2 is worked at many points, and also about half a mile west of that city. Half a mile east of Lewistown this seam has been opened by a shaft 40 feet in depth on the lands of Mr. Hunter. "Two miles and a half southeast of Lewistown," Prof. Worthen says, "we found a mine opened in this seam on the lands of Mr. Wm. Winterbottom, on our first visit to the county in 1859, and at the same time it had been opened a mile nearer the town by Mr. Butler. In the vicinity of Bernadotte this coal is found at an elevation of about 80 feet above the river level, and the coal was mined by Mr. Parks one mile and a half southwest of the village, in 1859." No. 2 usually affords coal of an excellent quality, freer from the bi-sulphuret of iron than the average of Illinois coals, and one that cokes well and contains more than an average of fixed carbon.

Coal No. 3 has been mined but little in this county. It usually lies from 40 to 60 feet above No. 2.

Coal No. 4 is a very persistent seam in its development, and was found at every locality in this county that was examined by the State Geologist. On the south side of Spoon river it underlies the highlands about Astoria, and it was opened here as early as 1859. The seam is here from four and a half to five feet in thickness, and is overlaid by about two feet of black shale that forms a good roof. This seam is very extensively worked near Astoria, and at St. David and Canton. At Breed's Station a tunnel has been opened in this seam. The coal averages about five feet in thickness here. It is worked near Cuba, and northwest of Fairview it is worked at several points on the breaks of Coal creek. This may be considered the most valuable of all the coals outcropping in this county, from its wide extent and the average quality of the coal which it affords.

Coal No. 5 is quite local in its development, and is not worked to any extent except in the vicinity of Cuba, where it ranges from four to five feet in thickness.

Coal No. 6 is the highest coal in the series that has been worked to any extent in this county, and it affords an excellent coking coal, and also a better smiths' coal than is usually obtained from any of the lower seams. It varies in thickness from four to five feet. Prof. W. says of this seam: "On our first visit to this county in 1859, we found this seam opened at Piper's place, two miles north of Canton; at Barton's place, two and a half miles north of Farmington; and it



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was also worked by Mr. Burbridge at that time, about three miles west of Farmington, on Little creek. More recently it has been opened by Mr. Johnson on land adjoining Piper's." Six miles northeast of Canton, on a branch of Copperas creek, this coal has been worked by tunnelling. It was worked at Powell's, near Norris. Burbridge & Co.'s shaft, one mile west of Farmington, reaches coal No. 6 at a depth of 26 feet. This seam lies about 90 feet below the level of the town of Farmington. It is also mined two miles northeast of Fairview. This seam probably underlies some three or four townships north and east of Canton, and may be reached anywhere in that region at a depth varying from 25 to 100 feet.

Coal No. 7 is the highest coal stratum seen in this county, and being usually only from 16 to 20 inches in thickness no attempt has been made to mine it in competition with thicker seams.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Bituminous Coal.—The great mineral wealth of Fulton county, as must be apparent, consists in its almost inexhaustible beds of coal, which are so distributed as to be easily accessible to every portion of the county. The three lower seams outcrop on all the principal streams in the southern and western portions of the county, while coals 4, 5 and 6, the thickest and most valuable seams known in the northern portion of the State, underlie the central and northeastern portions of the county. These coals underlie nearly or quite seven townships, with an aggregate thickness of about 14 feet; and, throwing out of the calculation entirely No. 5, which is more local in its development than the other two, we still have an aggregate of from nine to ten feet of coal, equal to 9,000,000 tons of coal to the square mile as the product of these two seams, from the central and northeastern portions of the county alone, and within 150 feet of the surface at the general level of the prairie region. Taking the seven townships, there would be, of these two seams, 2,268,000,000 tons of coal underlying the surface. Who could calculate the number of tons of all the seven strata underlying the entire county? Coal-mining is yet in its infancy in this most highly favored region.

Cannel Coal.—A thin seam of cannel coal occurs in the vicinity of Avon, and before the discovery of the vast deposits of oil in Pennsylvania it was mined for the distillation of oil.

Fire-Clay.—A good bed of fire-clay, from three to five feet in thickness, occurs below the cannel coal at Avon. At Andrews' coal bank, two miles and a half north of Marietta, there are from two to three feet of good fire-clay below the coal, and at many other localities in the county.

Iron Ore.—"Iron ore in considerable quantities," says Prof. W., "was met with at several localities in the county. In the vicinity of Seville there is a bed of *limonite*, from eight to twelve inches thick, immediately above the limestone that forms the roof of the lower coal." The same band of ore was seen in the vicinity of

Avon. In the vicinity of Utica there is considerable impure carbonate of iron. Iron ore is almost universally disseminated through the Coal Measures in this State, but usually in too small quantities to be of any great value for the production of metallic iron; but it is quite probable that the ores of this county may at some future time become valuable for this purpose.

Building-Stone.—The Coal Measures seldom afford large quantities of limestone of sufficient thickness and of the right quality for good building-stone, and this material has to be supplied mainly from the sandstones, which are usually the prevailing rock in the coal regions. There are some beds of limestone, however, in this county that furnish a suitable material for rough walls, though the supply is quite limited.

Limestone for Lime.—The gray concretionary beds of the St. Louis group, which outcrop in the valley of Spoon river from Seville to Bernadotte, will afford the best material for the manufacture of quick-lime to be found in the county. This rock is usually a nearly pure carbonate of lime, and the beds in the vicinity of Alton, which also belong to this group, afford the purest and whitest of lime made in the State. The limestone above No. 7 coal is generally a purer carbonate of lime than any other of the Coal Measure limestones in this county, and might be extensively used in the vicinity of Farmington for lime-burning.

Sand and Clay for Brick.—These materials are abundant on all the uplands in the county. On the bluff lands adjacent to the Illinois river the Loess affords an excellent material for this purpose, in which the ingredients are often mixed in just the right proportions. The subsoils of the prairies and of the oak ridges furnish an abundance of brown clay, which, mingled with sand that is abundant in the beds of the streams, forms a good material for this purpose. These materials are so universally distributed that they may be readily found in every neighborhood, and on almost every farm in the county.

The reason why timber soil is lighter and thinner than that of the prairie, is probably the fact that grass outran the trees in taking possession of the land, the latter coming slowly up the water courses and contending against the annual prairie fires. The trees once upon the hill-sides and high land, shading the ground, the grass and other herbaceous plants were so killed out that the surface easily washed down, rendering it still poorer for the latter while the trees held on by their deeper roots.

CHAPTER V.

ZOOLOGY.

QUADRUPEDS.

Of the species of native animals that once roamed the flowery prairies and wild forests of Fulton county, but few of the smaller remain, and none of the larger. Of the latter we cannot even find a specimen preserved in taxidermy. The buffalo which grazed upon the verdant prairies has been driven westward. With or before it went the beaver, elk, badger, panther, black wolf and black bear. Some animals that were quite numerous have become very rare, such as the gray fox, the catamount, otter, lynx, and the beautiful Virginia deer.

There still remain many of the different species, mostly inhabiting the country adjacent to the Illinois and Spoon rivers and a few of the other larger streams. These are, however, fast disappearing, and ere long will be known only in history, as are the deer, the beaver, and the bison. Among those still to be found here are the gray wolf, which is numerous in some parts, the opossum, raccoon, mink, muskrat, the common weasel, the small brown weasel, skunk, woodchuck, or Maryland marmot, prairie mole, common shrew mole, meadow and deer mouse, and the gray rabbit. Of squirrels there are the gray timber squirrel, the fox, chipmunk, the large gray prairie squirrel, the striped and the spotted prairie squirrel, and the beautiful flying squirrel. The dark-brown and the reddish bat are common. Other small animals have been found here which have strayed from other localities.

BIRDS.

Of the 5,000 existing species of birds many have sojourned in this county, some temporarily and others for a considerable time. Many migratory species come only at long intervals, and therefore but little is known of them.

There is not a more fascinating study than that afforded by our feathered friends. Their free movements through seemingly boundless space, the joyous songs of many, and the characteristic tones of all, their brilliant colors, their lively manners, and their wonderful instincts, have from earliest ages made a strong impression on the minds of men, and in the infancy of intellect gave rise to many

peculiar and mysterious associations. Hence the flight of birds was made the foundation of a peculiar art of divination. Religion borrowed many symbols from them and poetry many of its ornaments. Birds avail themselves of their powers of wing to seek situations adapted for them in respect to temperature and supply of food. The arrival of summer birds is always a welcome sign of advancing spring, and is associated with all that is cheerful and delightful. Some birds come almost at the same date annually; others are more influenced by the character of the season, as mild or severe.

The following list is as nearly correct as can be compiled from the available information upon the subject:

Perchers.—This order of birds is by far the most numerous, and includes nearly all those which are attractive either in plumage or in song. The ruby-throated humming-bird, with its exquisite plumage and almost ethereal existence, is at the head of the list. This is the humming-bird which is always the delight of the children, and is the only one found in Illinois. The chimney swallow, easily known from other swallows by its very long wings and forked tail, and which is a true swift, is quite numerous. Of the whippoorwill family there are two representatives,—the whippoorwill proper, whose note enlivens the forest at night, and the night-hawk. The belted kingfisher, so well known to the school-boy, is the only member of its family in this region. At the head of the fly-catchers is the king-bird, the crested fly-catcher and the wood pewee.

Sub-order of *Singers*—*Thrush family*.—Of this family are the robin, the wood thrush, Wilson's thrush, the blue-bird, the ruby-crowned and the golden-crested wren, tit-lark, the black and the white creeper, blue yellow-backed warbler, yellow-breasted chat, worm-eating warbler, blue-winged yellow warbler, Tennessee warbler, and golden-crowned thrush. *Shrike family*.—This family is represented by the great northern shrike, red-eyed fly-catcher, white-eyed fly-catcher, the blue-headed and the yellow-throated fly-catcher. *Swallow family*.—This family of birds are very numerous in Fulton county. Among them are the barn swallow, white-bellied swallow, bank swallow, cliff swallow, and purple martin. *Wax-wing family*.—The cedar bird is the representative of the wax-wing in America. *Mocking-bird family*.—The genera of this family are the cat-bird, brown thrush, the house and winter wren. *Finch and Sparrow family*.—The snow bunting and Smith's bunting appear only in winter. The purple finch, the yellow bird and the lark finch inhabit this county. Of the passerine genus of this family are the Savannah sparrow, the field and the chipping sparrow, the black snow-bird, the tree sparrow the song sparrow, the swamp and the fox-colored sparrow, the black-throated bunting, the rose-breasted gros-beak and the ground robin. *Titmouse family* is represented by the chickadee and the tufted titmouse. *Creeper*

family.—There are two specimens of this family,—the white-bellied nut-hatch and the American creeper. *Skylark family*.—This melodious family is represented here by only the common skylark of the prairie. *Black-bird family*.—The rusty black-bird, the crow black-bird, the cow-bird, the red-winged black-bird, the meadow lark, the orchard and the Baltimore orioles of this family, are the most beautiful and brilliant of birds that inhabit this region. *Crow family*.—The blue-jay and the common crow comprise the species of this family.

Birds of Prey.—This order of birds comprises all those, with few exceptions, which pursue and capture birds and other animals for food. They are mostly of large size, the females are larger than the males, they live in pairs, and choose their mates for life. Most rap-torial birds have disappeared. Among them are the golden eagle, which was always rare but now no longer seen here; the bald eagle, or properly the white-headed eagle, once quite common, now scarce. Some well preserved specimens of this genus are in the county. This eagle enjoys the honor of standing as our national emblem. Benjamin Franklin lamented the selection of this bird as emblematic of the Union, for its great cowardice. It has the ability of ascending in circular sweeps without any apparent motion of the wings or the tail, and it often rises in this manner until it disappears from view; when at an immense height, and as if observing an object on the ground, it sometimes closes its wings, and glides toward the earth with such velocity that the eye can scarcely follow it, causing a loud rustling sound like a violent gust of wind among the branches of the forest. The *Hawk family* has eight or nine species, some but seldom seen, others common. The turkey-buzzard has almost, if not quite, disappeared. Of the owl genera are several species, though all are but seldom seen because of their nocturnal habits. Among them are the barn owl, the screech owl, the long and the short-eared owl, the barred owl, and the snowy owl, the latter being the rarest.

Climbers.—But few of this order remain in the county, the most common of which are the woodpeckers. Of the various kinds are the golden-winged, the pileated, the hairy, the downy, the yellow-bellied, red-bellied and the red-headed. At an early day the Carolina parrot was often seen, but he has now entirely deserted this section. The yellow and black-billed cuckoos are occasionally seen.

Scratchers.—This order contains but few genera in this county. The wild turkey, the choicest of game, has almost entirely disappeared, and was the only one of its family that ever sojourned here. In an early day they were in abundance. *Grouse family*.—The chiefest among this family is the prairie chicken, which, if not carefully protected, must ere long follow the wild turkey, never to return. The ruffed grouse, wrongfully called "pheasant," has of late made its appearance. It is quite fond of cultivated fields, and, if properly protected and encouraged until it becomes fairly settled,

will make a fine addition to the game, and fill the place of the prairie chicken. *Partridge family*.—The fate of that excellent bird, the quail, is only a question of a short time. *The Dove family*.—The wild pigeons continue to make their semi-annual visits, but not in such vast numbers as years ago. Acres of forest were so often filled at night with these birds that the breaking of boughs and the flying of pigeons made a noise that could be heard for miles, and the shot of a sportsman's gun could not be heard at a distance of ten feet. Highly interesting is the description by Audubon of the enormous flights which he observed on the Ohio in the fall of 1813; they obscured the daylight and lasted three days without interruption. According to a very moderate estimate of his, each flight contained the stupendous number of one billion, one hundred and fifteen thousand million, one hundred and thirty-six thousand pigeons. These flights caused a general commotion among the entire rural population. Desirous of booty and anxious lest their crops should be spoiled, the farmers, arming themselves with rifles, clubs, poles, torches and iron pots filled with sulphur, proceed to the resting-places of the birds. The work of slaughter being accomplished, everybody sat down among mountains of dead pigeons, plucking and salting the birds which they selected, abandoning the rest to the foxes, wolves, raccoons, opossums and hogs, whole herds of which were driven to the battle-field. The plaintive notes of the Carolina dove, commonly known as the turtle-dove, are still heard.

Swimmers.—This order of birds, which formerly frequented this county in large numbers, have almost disappeared. They are migratory, and in their usual season would appear coming from the north or south, as winter passes into summer or summer into winter.

Diver family.—The great northern diver, or loon, sometimes visits this section, but inhabits the frigid zone. *Gull family*.—Of this family are Wilson's tern and the silvery gull. *Pelican family*.—The

rough-billed pelican was the only genus of this family that ever stopped in Fulton county, and it has now altogether ceased to make its visits here. *Cormorant family*.—The double-crested cormorant, or sea raven, has been seen here. *Duck family*.—This

family of migratory birds visited the ponds and streams of this county in large numbers before it became so thickly settled, both on their northern and southern passage, but now mostly confine themselves to the Illinois, where large numbers are found. This family furnishes most game for sportsmen and for the table. There are the wood-duck, the big black-headed duck, the ring-necked duck, the red-head, the canvas-back, the dipper, the sheldrake or goosander, the fish duck, the red-breasted, and the hooded merganser, the mallard and the pintail, the green-winged and the blue-winged teal, the spoonbill and the gadwall, the baldpate, the American swan, the trumpeter swan and the white-fronted goose.

Waders.—Probably less is known of this order of birds than of any other, because of their shyness and solitary habits. They fre-

quented the marshes, but cultivation has drained their favorite haunts. *Crane family*.—The whooping crane, always rare, is now never seen. The sand-hill cranes stop on their journeys north and south. *Heron family*.—The great blue heron or crane, least bittern, the green heron, night heron and the American bittern, compose those of this family visiting this region. *Ibis family*.—The glossy ibis has been seen here. *Plover family*.—The golden plover, the killdeer and the king plover comprise this family known here. *Phalarope family*.—The Wilson's and the red phalarope have frequented the swamps of this county. *Snipe family*.—Various birds of this family have been common in and around the swamps of this county. Among them were Wilson's snipe, gray or red-breasted snipe, the least and the semi-palmated sandpiper, the willett, the tell-tale, the yellow-leg, the solitary sandpiper, the spotted sandpiper, the field plover, long-billed curlew, the common rail, the clapper rail or mud hen, and the coot.

Reptiles.—All of the species of this class that ever inhabited this region are still to be found here except the poisonous snakes. The rattlesnake, of the genus *Crotalus*, is of a yellowish-brown color, and has a series of horny joints at the end of the tail, which make a rattling sound. These were the most venomous of all snakes found here, and were numerous in the early settlement. There are two kinds, the bandy, or striped, and the prairie rattlesnake, the latter being still occasionally found. The copperhead was always rare. Among the harmless snakes are the water-snake, the garter-snake, the bull-snake, the milk-snake, the black-snake, and the blue racer.

Many reptiles found here are erroneously called lizards, but are salamanders and other like innocent creatures. Lizards are never found in this county. Among the tortoises or turtles are found the map turtle, the snapping and the soft-shelled turtle. Of the batrachian, or naked reptiles, there are a few, and, though loathsome to sight and touch, are harmless. The toad, the bull-frog, the leopard-frog, the tree-toad, with some tailed batrachia, comprise the most of this order. The Illinois-river bull-frog is as large as a man's head, often much larger, and his deep bellowing can be heard for a mile or more.

FISHES.

Although fishes are the lowest class of vertebrates, their varied forms and colors, which often rival those of precious stones and burnished gold, the wonderful power and velocity of some, the wholesome food furnished by many, and the exciting sport of their capture, combine to render fishes subjects of great interest to the casual observer, as well as to the amateur and professional naturalist. The number of known species of fishes is about ten thousand. The waters of this county are quite prolific of the finny tribe. The commerce in fish has become quite extensive along the Illinois. *Sickle-backed family*.—This family furnishes the game fish, and are

never caught larger than four pounds in weight. The various genera found here are the black bass, goggle-eye, the croppy, or big black sun-fish, and the two common sun-fish. *Pike family*.—There are but two species of this family,—the pickerel, weighing from five to twenty-five pounds, and the gar pike. *Sucker family*.—Of this tribe are the buffalo, red-horse, white sucker, two species of black-suckers, mullet ranick. Fish of this family are found in all the streams of the county. They abound wherever there is water. *Cat-fish family*.—Of this voracious family the channel cat-fish, the mud cat-fish and two species of the small cat-fish inhabit the waters of this county, and are caught ranging in weight from one to thirty pounds.

The shovel-fish is yet abundant, and its flesh, as well as its general appearance, resembles that of the cat-fish.

Besides these varieties there are the chub, silver-sides and fresh-water herring, and large numbers of other species denominated minnows, which are found in the smallest spring branches, as well as the larger streams.



CHAPTER VI.

BOTANY.

Besides the mushrooms, mosses, lichens and the other lower orders, there are about a thousand species of plants growing within the bounds of this county. Having almost every variety of ground here, our flora is richer than that of most other counties in the State. On the following pages we give a list of all the plants growing here, except the mushrooms, mosses, etc., and indicate their relative abundance by the letters *a*, abundant; *c*, common but not abundant; *r*, rare but not very rare; and *rr*, very rare. These terms refer to the county at large. Some plants abound in certain situations, as sand, swamps, ponds, prairie, etc., in certain parts of the county, which occur rarely if at all in other parts.

As to the order in the list, we follow Gray's Manual, 5th edition, and give the English names instead of the scientific where they are to be had. Names in parenthesis are generally synonyms. We have not space to indicate medical properties or other peculiarities. Nearly all the plants growing spontaneously in cultivated and waste grounds are "introduced," that is, they have been brought here by white settlers,—unintentionally, of course, with reference to most of the weeds. In the timbered section no particular weed is on the increase at the present day, but in the prairie section the garden parsnip, common thistle, richweed (in the artificial groves), toad-flax, wild lettuce and oxybaphus, a four-o'clock plant, are increasing rapidly. While the wild plants in the woods are about the same as originally, the prairie has changed its grassy clothing for cultivated crops and hundreds of different weeds. Before settlement by the whites the prairie was mostly covered by one or two kinds of grass. Several other kinds grew in patches here and there, notably the Indian grass and blue joint, which grew very tall. In wet places grew the slough grass and many sedges, and along the channeled sloughs abounded several species of golden-rod, aster and wild sunflower, which in the latter part of the summer and during almost the whole autumn formed broad yellow stripes across the prairies, and were peculiarly charming. Prairie clover, false wild indigo, several species of rosin-weed and a few other weeds have almost disappeared with the original prairie, while a few of the modest strawberry, star-grass and blue-eyed grass remain with us as sweet reminiscences of the past.

Persons coming to this county in early day were struck with the high and rolling appearance of the prairie, which they had before always imagined low and level; and this billowy character of the prairie, combined with its dreamy verdure, has inspired a native of this county to indite the following:

A billowy ocean with green carpet spread,
Which flowers with beauty in abundance fed!
With glittering stars of amaryllis white,
With violets blue and roses red and bright,
With golden cinquefoil, star-grass, buttercups,
With dazzing cardinal-flowers and painted-cups,
And bright-regaliaed meadow larks to sing,
This grassy sea appeared in smiling spring.
In summer came the stately compass-plant,
As if to guide the wandering immigrant.
Then asters, golden-rods and wild sunflowers
O'erspread the vales in labryinthine bowers.
Thus nature, clad in vesture gold and green,
Brought autumn in and closed the flowery scene.

In the forests the most valuable timber has been pretty cleanly cut out, as the walnut, ash, hickory and the neatest oaks, while ginseng is the most notable of the herbaceous plants that has been nearly all taken.

We venture to compile the following list of corrections from Gray's Manual:

ERRONEOUS NAME.	CORRECT NAME.
Sarsaparilla.	Moonseed.
Buttercups.	Creeping Crowfoot.
Ladies' Slippers (or Moccasins.)	Touch-me-nots.
Sheep Sorrel.	Wood Sorrel.
Ivy.	Virginia Creeper.
Bittersweet.	Climbing Bittersweet.
Red Maple.	White Maple.
Pursley.	Purslane.
Black Haw.	Sheepberry (mostly).
Ox-eye Daisy.	Coneflower.
Canada Thistle.	Common Thistle.
Spanish Needles.	Beggar Ticks.
Carolina Pink.	Cardinal Flower.
Blue-Bells.	Smooth Lungwort.
Horsemint.	Wild Bergamot.
Peppermint.	Wild Mint.
Wild Morning-glory.	Hedge Bindweed.
Ball (or Bull) Nettle.	Horse Nettle.
Lake Grass.	River Club Rush.

Moonseed is a smooth vine running up on bushes somewhat like a morning-glory, and has a round, bright yellow root, with a tonic bitter taste, while the true wild sarsaparilla of this country is a kind of large ginseng. The true buttercups of the East are not found in this county. Sheep sorrel has lance-shaped, sharp-pointed leaves, while wood sorrel has leaves like clover. Poison ivy has leaves like the box-elder, three leaflets to each leaf, and when the plant is young it can be distinguished from the latter by its having

no white bloom on the stem. The Virginia creeper has five leaflets to each leaf, almost in a circle, and is quite innoxious. The true bittersweet does not grow wild here. It has sparingly escaped from gardens to roadsides. Red maple grows in Southern Illinois, but not here. Its flowers are quite red. There is the true black-haw in this county, very scarce, and differs but very little from the more common sheep-berry. Beggar-ticks differ but little from the true Spanish needles. Cardinal-flower is that dazzling scarlet-red flower, on a plant about two feet high in low grounds, July and August. The white-flowered wild "morning-glory" is hedge bindweed. The true Solomon's seal has greenish-white flowers along the sides of the plant, and the berries when ripe are black or blue; false Solomon's seal has white flowers at the summit, and speckled berries.

The sycamore of the old world is very different from our sycamore here (button-wood). The different kinds of ash are difficult to distinguish, and some of the oaks hybridize so that the leaves of the same tree will often be various in shape, and the acorns of all intermediate grades. Some names, even in the books, are applied to two different plants, as button snakeroot, black snakeroot, sycamore, goose-grass, etc.

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS GROWING SPONTANEOUSLY IN FULTON COUNTY.

Crowfoot Family.—*a*, creeping crowfoot; *c*, Virginian anemone, Pennsylvanian anemone, rue anemone, early meadow rue, purplish meadow rue, tall meadow rue, yellow water crowfoot, water plantain spearwort, small-flowered crowfoot, hooked crowfoot, bristly crowfoot, early crowfoot, false rue anemone, marsh marigold (cowslips), wild columbine, liver-leaf (liverwort, hepatica), dwarf larkspur, azure larkspur; *r*, Clematis Pitcheri, virgin's bower, long-fruited anemone, false bugbane, wood anemone (wind-flower), yellow puccoon (orange root, turmeric root), white baneberry, black snakeroot; *rr*, leather-flower, Carolina anemone, stiff water crowfoot, mouse-tail, red baneberry.

Custard-Apple Family.—*r*, pawpaw.

Moonseed Family.—*c*, Canadian moonseed.

Barberry Family.—*a*, May-apple (mandrake); *r*, blue cohosh (pappoose-root); *rr*, twin-leaf.

Water-Lily Family.—*c*, tuber-bearing water-lily (the most common pond or white lily), yellow pond-lily (spatter-dock, frog lily); *r*, water-shield (water target), yellow nelumbo (water chinquepin).

Poppy Family.—*c*, blood-root.

Fumitory Family.—*c*, Dutchman's breeches; *rr*, climbing fumitory, squirrel-corn, golden corydalis.

Mustard Family.—*a*, hedge mustard, shepherd's purse, wild pepper-grass; *c*, marsh cress, lake cress, pepper-root, spring cress, small bitter cress, winter cress (yellow rocket) tansy mustard, black mustard, *Draba Caroliniana*; *r*, *Arabis Ludoviciana*, *lyrata dentata*, *hirsuta* and *Canadensis*; *rr*, *nasturtium sessiliflorum*, *Arabis lævigata* and *hesperoides*, wormseed mustard.

Caper Family.—*r*, spider-flower; *rr*, polanisia.

Violet Family.—*a*, blue violet; *c*, arrow-leaved violet, downy yellow violet, *r*, hand-leaf violet, larkspur violet, bird-foot violet (also var. bicolor), dog violet; *rr*, green violet, pale violet, pansy (heart's-ease).

Rock-Rose Family.—Pinweeds; *c*, *Lechea minor*; *r*, *Lechea major*, *tenuifolia* and *racemosa*, frostweed.

St. John's-wort Family.—*c*, *Hypericum corymbosum* and *mutilum*; *vr*, great St. John's-wort, shrubby St. John's-wort, common St. John's-wort, *Hypericum Canadense*, orange-grass (pine-weed), marsh St. John's-wort.

Water-wort Family.—*c*, Water-wort.

Pink Family.—*a*, Mouse-ear chickweed; *c*, bouncing bet (soap-wort), starry campion, sleepy campion, corn cockle, *Arenaria lateriflora*, common chickweed, long-leaved stitchwort, *Cerastium nutans*, forked chickweed; *r*, larger mouse-ear chickweed; *vr*, cow-herb, *Silene nivea*.

Purslane Family.—*a*, Common purslane; *c*, spring beauty; *vr*, *Claytonia Caroliniana*.

Mallow Family.—*a*, Common mallow (low mallow, cheese mallow); *c*, sida (*spinosa*), velvet-leaf (Indian mallow), bladder ketmia (flower of an hour); *vr*, high mallow, *Callirrhoe*, glade mallow, halberd-leaved rose mallow.

Linden Family.—*c*, Bass-wood (lin.)

Flax Family.—*c*, *Linum sulcatum*; *vr*, *Linum Virginianum*.

Geranium Family.—*c*, Yellow wood-sorrel; *c*, wild cranesbill (spotted geranium), Carolina cranesbill, pale and spotted touch-me-not, violet wood-sorrel; *vr*, false mermaid.

Rue Family.—*r*, Northern prickly ash, hop-tree (shrub trefoil).

Cashew Family.—*a*, Smooth sumac; *c*, poison ivy; *vr*, dwarf sumac, fragrant sumac (possibly).

Vine Family.—*a*, Virginia creeper; *c*, winter grape (frost grape); *vr*, summer grape (*c* at Canton landing, and *Vitis riparia* may be common along the river).

Buckthorn Family.—*c*, New Jersey tea (red-root); *vr*, *Rhamnus lanceolatus* and *alnifolius*.

Staff-tree Family.—*c*, Climbing bittersweet (wax-work), waahoo (burning-bush).

Soap-berry Family.—*a*, White maple (silver or soft maple); *c*, Ohio buckeye (fatted buckeye), sugar maple (rock or hard maple), box elder (ash-leaved maple); *r*, American bladder-nut.

Milkwort Family.—*c*, *Polygala verticillata*; *r*, *Polygala sanguinea*, *Seneca snakeroot*; *vr*, *Polygala incarnata*, *ambigua* and *polygama*.

Pulse Family.—*a*, White clover; *c*, red clover, *Astragalus Canadensis*, tick trefoil (four species, viz: *Desmodium acuminatum*, *nudiflorum*, *Canadense* and *sessilifolium*), *Lespedeza violacea* and *capitata* (bush clover), marsh vetchling, *Phaseolus diversifolius*, heg peanut (wild pea-vine), false or wild indigo (*Baptisia leucantha*), *Baptisia leucophœa*, red-bud (Judas tree), partridge pea, honey locust (three-thorned acacia); *r*, rattle-box, prairie clover (two species), false indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*), lead plant, goat's rue, tick trefoil (four species, viz: *Desmodium canescens*, *cuspidatum*, *paniculatum*, *Illinoense*), *Vicia Americana*, ground-nut (wild bean), *Phaseolus helvolus* and *pauciflorus*, wild senna, Kentucky coffee-tree (coffee-bean); *vr*, stone clover (rabbit foot), buffalo clover, running buffalo clover, yellow melilot (yellow sweet clover), sweet clover (white sweet clover, white melilot), *Psoralea onobrychis* and *floribunda*, tick trefoil (four species, viz: *Desmodium pauciflorum*, *Dillenii*, *ciliare* and *Marilandicum*), wild sensitive plant, *Desmanthus brachylobus*.

Rose Family.—*a*, Wild black cherry, common cinquefoil (five-finger), strawberry, common or high blackberry; *c*, wild yellow or red plum, agrimony, *Geum album* (avens), *Potentilla Norvegica* and *arguta*, black raspberry (thimble-berry), dwarf wild rose, early wild rose, scarlet-fruited thorn, black thorn (pear thorn, red haw—two varieties), cockspur thorn, crab-apple; *r*, choke cherry, nine-bark, meadow sweet, small-flowered agrimony, *Geum strictum*, dewberry (low blackberry), swamp rose; *vr*, queen of the prairie, goat's-beard, American ipecac, Canadian burnet, *Geum Virginianum* and *vernum*, *Fragaria vesca* (a strawberry), prairie rose, climbing rose, shad-bush (service or June berry).

Saxifrage Family.—*c*, Gooseberry (*Ribes Cynosbati* and *rotundifolium*), swamp saxifrage, alum root; *vr*, wild black currant (and red currant?), wild hydrangea, *Parnassia Caroliniana* (grass of Parnassus), mitre-wort (bishop's cap).

Orpine Family.—*c*, Ditch (or Virginia) stone-crop.

Witch Hazel Family.—*rr*, Witch hazel.

Water-Milfoil Family.—*c*, *Myriophyllum verticillatum*; *rr*, *M. heterophyllum* and *scabratum*, mermaid weed, mare's-tail.

Evening Primrose Family.—*c*, Enchanter's nightshade, *Epilobium coloratum*, evening primrose, *Ludwigia polycarpa*, water purslane; *r*, *gaura* (biennial), *Epilobium palustre*, var. *lineare*, *E. molle*, (*E. rhombipetala*, sun-drops, seed-box).

Melastoma Family.—*rr*, Meadow beauty (deer grass).

Loosestrife Family.—*c*, *Lythrum alatum* (loosestrife); *r*, *Ammannia latifolia*, clammy cuphea; *rr*, *Ammannia humilis* and *Nuttallii*, swamp loosestrife.

Loosa Family.—*rr*, *Mentzelia oligosperma*.

Gourd Family.—*c*, Wild balsam-apple (wild cucumber); *r*, one-seeded star cucumber.

Parsley Family.—*c*, Rattlesnake master (button snakeroot); parsnip (garden), *Thaspium aureum*, spotted cowbane (water hemlock, poison hemlock, beaver poison, musquash root), water parsnip (*Sium lineare*), honewort, chervil; *r*, black snakeroot (sanicle), *Sanicula Marilandica*, cow parsnip, *Cicuta bulbifera*, smoother and hairy sweet cicely, harbinger of spring (pepper-and-salt); *rr*, *Polytania Nuttallii*, cowbane, great angelica, *Thaspium barbinode* (a meadow parsnip), *Thaspium trifoliatum*, *Zizia integrerrima*, water parsnip (*Sium angustifolium*), poison hemlock (? *Conium maculatum*), *Eulophus Americanus*.

Ginseng Family.—*c*, Spikenard; *r*, wild sarsaparilla and ginseng.

Dogwood Family.—*c*, Silky cornel (kinnikinnik), rough-leaved dogwood, panicked cornel (the common dogwood); *r*, red osier dogwood, alternate-leaved cornel; *rr*, flowering dogwood.

Honeysuckle Family.—*a*, Elder; *c*, yellow honeysuckle, fever-wort (horse gentian), sheepberry; *r*, small honeysuckle; *rr*, black haw, arrow-wood.

Madder Family.—*c*, Cleavers (goose-grass), *Galium concinnum*, small bed-straw, sweet-scented bedstraw, wild liquorice (liquorice root), button-bush; *r*, *Galium pilosum*, button-weed, *Diodia teres* (a button-weed).

Valerian Family.—*r*, *Fedia radiata*.

Composite Family.—*a*, Boneset (thoroughwort), *Aster miser* (starved aster - Wood), horse-weed (butter-weed), hog-weed (rag-weed, bitter-weed, Roman wormwood), beggar-ticks (Spanish needles), sneezeweed, May-weed (dog-fennel), yarrow (milfoil), common thistle, burdock, dandelion; *c*, *Liatris cylindracea*, *psenostachya* and *scariosa*, *Kuhnia eupatorioides*, *Eupatorium serotinum*, white snakeroot, *Aster sericeus*, *levis*, *azureus*, *undulatus*, *sagittifolius* (arrow-leaved aster—Wood), *multiflorus*, *dumosus*, *Tradescanti*, *simplex*, *carneus*, *oblongifolius*, *Novæ Angliæ*, Robin's plantain, common fleabane, daisy fleabane (sweet scabious), daisy fleabane (*Erigeron strigosus*), *Diplopappus linariifolius*, *Boltonia glastifolia*, golden-rods—*Solidago latifolia*, *rigida*, *ulnifolia*, *Missouriensis*, *Canadensis*, *serotina*, *lanceolata*, compass plant (polar plant, rosin-weed), *Silphium integrifolium*, cup-plant, *Parthenium integrifolium*, great ragweed, cockle-bur (clot-bur), ox-eye, purple coneflower (two species—*Echinacea purpurea* and *angustifolia*), cone flower (five species,—*Rudbeckia laciniata*, *subtomentosa*, *triloba*, *speciosa* and *hirta*), *Lepachys pinnata*, *Helianthus rigidus*, *occidentalis*, *grosse-serratus*, *strumosus*, and *doronicoides*, *Coreopsis palmata*, tall coreopsis, swamp beggar-ticks, larger bur marigold, fetid marigold (false dog-fennel), biennial wormwood, plantain-leaved everlasting, fire-weed, *Cirsium discolor* and *altissimum*, false lettuce (blue lettuce, three species, viz: *Mulgedium acuminatum*, *Floridanum* and *leucophæum*, common sow-thistle, spiny-leaved sow-thistle; *r*, iron-weed (*Vernonia noveboracensis* and *fasciculata*), blazing star (*Liatris squarrosa*, button snakeroot), trumpet-weed (Joe-Pye weed), *Eupatorium altissimum*, upland boneset, mist-flower, *Aster Drummondii*, *cordifolius*, *ericoides*, *tenuifolius*, *æstivus*, *longifolius*, *Erigeron divaricatus*, *Diplopappus umbellatus*, golden-rods—*Solidago speciosa*, *Ohioensis*, *Riddellii*, *neglecta*, *altissima*, *nemoralis*, *radula*, *gigantea* and *tenuifolia*, *Chrysopsis villosa*, *Ambrosia bidentata* and *psyllostachya*, *Eclipta procumbens*, wild sunflowers—*Helianthus divaricatus*, *giganteus*, *decapetalus*, *Actinomeris squarrosa* and *helianthoides*, *Coreopsis lanceolata* and *aristosa*, smaller bur marigold, *Leptopoda brachypoda*, tansy, *Artemisia caudata*, western mugwort, everlasting, purplish cudweed, pale Indian plantain, tuberous Indian plantain, golden ragwort (squaw-weed); swamp-thistle, *Cyn-*

thia (Virginica), rattlesnake root (white lettuce, *Nabalus albus*), *Nabalus racemosus* and *crepidineus*, wild lettuce (two varieties); *rr*, *Aster corymbosus*, *turbinellus*, *Shortii*, *puniceus*, *prenanthoides*, *amethystinus*, *anomalus* and *ptarmicoides*, golden-rods—*Solidago cæsia*, *patula* and *arguta*, prairie dock, wild sunflowers—*Helianthus lœtiflorus*, *mollis*, *hirsutus* and *trachelifolius*, *Coreopsis lanceolata*, tickseed sunflower, *Coreopsis discoidea*, *Cacalia suaveolens* (an Indian plantain), great Indian plantain, pasture thistle, Canada thistle, dwarf dandelion, *Troximon cuspidatum*, rough hawkweed, hairy hawkweed, *Nabalus asper*.

Lobelia Family.—*c*, Cardinal flower, great lobelia, Indian tobacco (the medical lobelia), *Lobelia spicata*; *rr*, *Lobelia leptostachys* and *Kalmii*.

Campanula Family (*Bellworts*).—*c*, Venus's looking-glass; *r*, harebell, marsh bellflower, tall bellflower.

Heath Family.—*r*, Indian pipe (corpse plant); *rr*, low blueberry, bearberry.

Holly Family.—*rr*, Black alder (winterberry).

Ebony Family.—*r*, Persimmon.

Plantain Family.—*a*, Common plantain; *rr*, *Plantago sparsiflora*, *cordata*, *Virginica* and *pusilla*.

Primrose Family.—*c*, *Lysimachia ciliata* and *lanceolata*; *r*, *Androsace occidentalis*, American cowslip (shooting star), *Lysimachia longifolia*, chaff-weed, water pimpernel (brook-weed); *rr*, tufted loosestrife.

Bladderwort Family.—*c*, Great bladderwort; *r*, *Utricularia intermedia*.

Bignonia Family.—*r*, Trumpet creeper, unicorn plant.

Broom-rape Family.—*r*, One-flowered cancer-root.

Figwort Family.—*c*, Mullein, toad-flax (butter-and-eggs, ramsted), figwort, *Gratiola Virginica* (a hedge hyssop), false pimpernel, Culver's root (or physic), purslane speedwell, purple *Gerardia*, slender *Gerardia*, *Gerardia pedicularia*, lousewort (wood betony), *Pedicularis lanceolata*; *r*, beard-tongue (*Pentstemon pubescens*), monkey flower, *Conoclea multifida*, *Herpestis rotundifolia*, corn speedwell, downy false foxglove, smooth false foxglove, *Gerardia integrifolia*, grandiflora and auriculata, scarlet painted-cup; *rr*, moth mullein, wild toad-flax, innocence (*Collinsia verna*), turtle-head (snake-head), *Pentstemon Digitalis*, *Mimulus alatus* and *Jamesii*, *Gratiola sphaerocarpa*, *Synthyris Houghtoniana*, water speedwell, American brook-lime, marsh speedwell, thyme-leaved speedwell, mullein foxglove, *Gerardia aspera* and *setacea*.

Acanthus Family.—*r*, *Ruellia ciliosa* and *strepens*, *Dianthera Americana*.

Vervain Family.—*a*, Hoary vervain, white, or nettled-leaved vervain; *c*, blue vervain, *Verbena bracteosa*, fog-fruit; *r*, *Verbena angustifolia*, lopseed.

Mint Family.—*a*, Wild bergamot (horsemint), catnip, ground ivy (gill over the ground), self-heal (heal-all), motherwort; *c*, wood sage (American germander, false pennyroyal, wild mint (often taken for peppermint), bugle-weed, *Lycopus Europæus*, var. *sinuatus*, *Pycnanthemum lanceolatum* (a mountain mint, basil), American pennyroyal, giant hyssop, *Lophanthus scrophulariaefolius*, skullcaps—*Scutellaria versicolor*, parvula and mad-dog skullcap, hedge nettle (*Stachys palustris*, var. *aspera*); *r*, *Lycopus Europæus*, var. *integrifolius*, mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum incanum* and *pilosum*, *Hedeoma hispida*, *Monarda Bradburiana*, horsemint (*Monarda punctata*), *Blephilia ciliata* and *hirsuta*, false dragon-head, skullcap (*Scutellaria canescens* and *nervosa*), *Stachys palustris*, var. *glabra* (a hedge nettle); *rr*, bastard pennyroyal, spearmint, peppermint, *Pycnanthemum linifolium* (mountain mint), *Scutellaria galericulata* (a skullcap), horehound, *Stachys palustris*, var. *cordata* (a hedge-nettle).

Borage Family.—*c*, *Lithospermum latifolium*, hairy puccoon, hoary puccoon (alkanet), smooth lungwort (Virginian cowslip), *Myosotis verna*, stickseed, hound's-tongue, beggar's-lice; *r*, *Onosmodium Carolinum* and *molle*; *rr*, comfrey (escaped from gardens), *Lithospermum angustifolium*.

Water-leaf Family.—*c*, *Hydrophyllum Virginicum* and *appendiculatum*, *Ellisia* (*Nyctelea*); *rr*, *Hydrophyllum Canadense*.

Polemonium (or *Phlox*) *Family*.—*c*, *Phlox pilosa* and *divaricata*; *r*, Greek valerian, *Phlox paniculata* and *glaberrima*; *rr*, wild sweet William, *Phlox bifida*. (All the *Phloxes* have been called sweet William).

Convolvulus Family.—*c*, Smaller morning-glory, hedge bindweed, dodder (*Cuscuta Gronovii*, love-vine, and *C. glomerata*); *r*, *Ipomœa lacunosa*, wild

potatoe vine (man of the earth), *Calystegia spithamea*, dodder—*Cuscuta tenuiflora*, *inflexa*, *decora*, *arvensis*, *chlorocarpa* and *compacta*.

Nightshade Family.—*c*, Common nightshade (black nightshade), horse nettle, ground ground cherry, *Physalis viscosa*, jimson-weed (Jamestown-weed, thorn-apple, stramonium) purple thorn-apple; *r*, *Physalis Philadelphica*; *rr*, bittersweet (escaped from cultivation.)

Gentian Family.—*r*, American Columbo, fringed gentian, closed gentian, *Gentiana puberula*; *rr*, *Sabbatia angularis* (American centaur), five-flowered gentian, buck-bean.

Dogbane Family.—*c*, *Amsonia tabernamontana*, spreading dogbane; *r*, Indian hemp.

Milkweed Family.—*a*, Silkweed (milkweed); *c*, swamp milkweed, butterfly-weed (pieurisy root) whorled milkweed, *Acerates viridiflora* and *longifolia* (green milkweeds); *r*, *Asclepias Sullivantii*, poke milkweed, purple milkweed, *Asclepias obtusifolia* and *paniculata*, *Enslenia albida*; *rr*, *Asclepias perennis* and *Meadii*.

Olive Family.—*c*, White ash, black, swamp or water ash; *r*, red ash, green ash, blue ash.

Birthwort Family.—*c*, Wild ginger; *r*, Virginia snakeroot.

Four-o'clock Family.—*Oxybaphus nyctagineus*.

Pokeweed Family.—*c*, Poke (scoke, garget, pigeonberry).

Goosefoot Family.—*a*, Lamb's-quarters (pigweed); *c* (in villages), *atriplex patula* (orache); *r*, maple-leaved goosefoot, Jerusalem oak (feather geranium) Mexican tea, wormseed, strawberry blite; *rr* (if occurring at all), winged pigweed, *Ghenopodium urbicum*.

Amaranth Family.—*a*, Green amaranth (pigweed); *c*, white pigweed (tumbleweed); *r*, *Acnida tamariscina*; *rr*, prince's-feather (escaped from gardens), thorny amaranth, *Froelichia Floridana*.

Buckwheat (or Knotweed) Family.—*a*, Smartweed (water-pepper), water smartweed, knot-grass (goose-grass, door-weed—two varieties—in door-yards), black bindweed, curled or yellow dock; *c*, *Polygonum Pennsylvanicum* and *incarnatum*, mild water-pepper, water *Persicaria*, climbing false buckwheat, swamp dock; *r*, prince's feather (spontaneous about gardens), *Polygonum ramosissimum* and *tenu*, arrow-leaved tear-thumb, pale dock, bitter dock, sheep sorrel (field sorrel); *rr*, lady's thumb, *Polygonum Virginianum*, great water dock.

Laurel Family.—*a*, *Sassafras*; *rr*, spice-bush (Benjamin bush).

Mezereum Family.—*rr* (if at all), Leatherwood, moosewood.

Sandal-wood Family.—*r*, Bastard toad-flax.

Lizard's-tail Family.—*rr*, Lizard's-tail.

Hornwort Family.—*r*, Hornwort.

Water-Starwort Family.—*Callitriche verna* and *autumnalis*.

Spurge Family.—*a*, *Euphorbia maculata* (spotted spurge), three-seeded mercury; *c*, *Euphorbia hypericifolia* and *corollata*; *r*, *Euphorbia humistrata*, *dentata*, *heterophylla* and *obtusata*, croton (*glandulosus*), *Phyllanthus Canadensis*; *rr*, *Euphorbia serpens*, *Helioscopia* and *Cyparissias* (escaped from gardens).

Nettle Family.—*a*, White elm, wood nettle, richweed (clearweed); *c*, slippery elm (red elm), hackberry (sugarberry), red mulberry, nettle, hemp, hop; *r*, false nettle, pellitory; *rr*, corky white elm, *Urtica dioica*.

Plane-tree Family.—*c*, Sycamore (buttonwood).

Walnut Family.—*c*, Butternut, black walnut, pecan, shell- (or shag-) bark hickory, mockernut, (or white-heart hickory), pignut, or broom hickory, bitternut, or swamp hickory; *r*, western shag-bark hickory.

Oak Family.—*a*, White oak, bur oak (over-cup or mossy-cup white oak), hazelnut (filbert); *c*, laurel oak (shingle oak), black jack (barren oak), scarlet oak, black oak (yellow-barked oak, quercitron), red oak, American hop-hornbeam (ironwood); *r*, post oak (rough or box white oak), swamp white oak, chestnut oak, yellow chestnut oak, swamp Spanish oak (pin oak), ironwood (American hornbeam, blue or water beech).

Birch Family.—*c*, Red birch (river brich); *rr*, smooth alder.

Willow Family.—*a*, Prairie willow, black willow, cotton-wood (two species?) *c*, glaucous willow, heart-leaved willow, shining willow, long-leaved willow,

American aspen (quaking-aspen): *c.* petioled willow, large-toothed aspen: *rr.* hoary willow, silky willow, *Salix amygdaloides*, myrtle willow.

Pine Family.—*rr.* Red cedar (savin).

Arum Family.—*a.* Indian turnip (Jack-in-the-pulpit): *r.* green dragon (dragon root), skunk cabbage, sweet flag (*calamus*); *rr.* arrow arum.

Duckweed Family.—*c.* *Lemna trisulca*, minor and polyrrhiza, *Wolffia Columbiana*.

Cat-tail Family.—*c.* Cat-tail (reed mace), *Sparganium eurycarpum* (bur-reed).

Pond-weed Family.—*c.* *Potamogeton natans*, *pusillus* and *pectinatus*; *r.* *Najas flexilis*, *Potamogeton Claytonii*, hybridus, *gramineus* and *pauciflorus*; *rr.* horned pond-weed, *Potamogeton pulcher* and *compressus*.

Water-Plantain Family.—*a.* Water plantain, arrow-head (*Sagittaria variabilis*): *c.* *Sagittaria heterophylla*, *Echinodorus rostratus*; *rr.* *Sagittaria calycina* and *graminea*, arrow grass, *Scheuchzeria*.

Frog's-bit Family.—*c.* Water-weed; *r.* tape-grass (eel-grass).

Orchis Family.—*r.* Rein orchis (*Habenaria virescens*), *Calopogon pulchellus*, adder's-mouth, twayblade (*Liparis liliifolia* and *Loeselii*), larger yellow lady's slipper: *rr.* showy orchis, coral-root, putty-root (Adam and Eve), small white lady's slipper, smaller yellow lady's slipper, showy lady's slipper.

Amaryllis Family.—*c.* Star-grass.

Bloodwort Family.—*r.* Colic-root (star-grass).

Iris Family.—*c.* Larger blue flag, blue-eyed grass.

Yam Family.—*r.* Wild yam (root).

Smilax Family.—*c.* Carrion-flower; *r.* greenbrier, *Smilax hispida*.

Lily Family.—*r.* *Trillium recurvatum*; *c.* false spikenard, Solomon's seal (great and smaller), wild leek, wild garlic, bellwort (*Uvularia grandiflora*): *r.* bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata*): *Smilacina stellata* and probably one or two other species, rare, wild orange-red lily, white dog's-tooth violet, eastern quanamash, wild hyacinth, *Allium striatum*; *rr.* purple *trillium* (birth-root), dwarf white *trillium*, bunch flower, wild yellow lily, Turk's-cap lily, wild onion.

Rush Family.—*a.* *Juncus tenuis* (bog rush); *c.* *Juncus acuminatus*, vars. *legitimus* and *robustus*; *r.* *Juncus nodosus*, var. *megacephalus*; *rr.* common, or soft rush, *Juncus marginatus* and *brachycarpus*.

Pickereel-weed Family.—*r.* Water star-grass; *rr.* pickereel-weed.

Spiderwort Family.—*c.* Spiderwort: *r.* day-flower (*Commelina Virginica*), *Tradescantia pilosa*.

Sedge Family.—*a.* Great bulrush, *Carex straminea* and *vulpinoidea*; *c.* *Cyperus diandrus*, *intlexus*, *strigosus*, *Dulichium spathaceum*, *Eleocharis obtusa* (a spike rush), *palustris*, *tenuis*, *acicularis*, river club-rush, *Scirpus atrovirens*, *lineatus*, *Carex stipata*, *arida*, *scoparia*, *lagopodioides*, *cristata*, *aperta*, *stricta*, *granularis*, *grisea*, *laxiflora*, *Pennsylvanica*, *pubescens*, *lanuginosa*, *hystericina*, *Grayii*, *lupulina*, *squarrosa*, *utriculata*; *r.* *Cyperus erythrorhizos*, *phymatodes*, *Michauxianus*, *Engelmanni*, *Schweinitzii*, *filiculmis*, *ovularis*, *Hemicarpha subsquarrosa*, *Eleocharis Wolfii*, *compressa*, *intermedia*, *Scirpus pungens* (a bulrush or club-rush), *Fimbristylis autumnalis*, *Rhynchospora alba*, nut rush (*Scleria triglomerata*), *Carex Steudelii*, *sicota*, *disticha*, *teretiuscula*, *crucicorvi*, *sparganioides*, *cephalophora*, *rosea*, *sterilis*, *stellulata*, *limosa*, *Shortiana*, *panicca* var. *Meadii*, *tetanea*, *Davisii*, *virescens*, *triceps*, *digitalis*, *oligocarpa*, *Hitchcockiana*, *varia*, *riparia*, *trichocarpa*, *comosa*, *tentaculata*, *lupuliformis*; *rr.* *Fimbristylis spodiacea* var. *castanea*, *Carex polytrichoides*, *conjuncta*, *cephaloidea*, *Muhlenbergii*, *crinita*, *Buxbaumii*, *conoidea*, *umbellata*, *Richardsonii*, *intumescens*, *monile*, *bullata* and *longirostris*.

Grass Family.—*a.* Timothy, blue grass (Kentucky blue grass, etc.), crab grass (finger-grass), old-witch grass, barnyard grass, foxtail (*Setaria glauca*): *c.* white grass, rice cut grass, Indian rice (water oats), floating foxtail, rush grass (*Vilfa aspera* and *vaginiflora*), hair grass, red-top, wood reed-grass, dropseed (*Muhlenbergia Mexicana* and *diffusa*), blue joint grass, porcupine grass, freshwater cord-grass, *Koeleria cristata*, fowl-meadow grass, *Glyceria fluitans*, low spear grass, (*Poa annua*), wire grass (*Poa compressa*), *Eragrostis reptans*, *pilosa*, *Frankii*, fescue (*Festuca tenella*), *Festuca nutans*, chess (cheat), *Bromus ciliatus*, reed, wild rye (lyme grass, *Elymus Virginicus*), *Elymus Canadensis* and var. *glaucofolius*, bottle-brush grass, reed canary grass, *Panicum glabrum*,



J. R. Rothman

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virgatum, pauciflorum, dichotomum and depauperatum, green foxtail (bottle grass) beard grass, *Andropogon scoparius*, Indian grass (wood grass); *r*, fly-catch grass, meadow foxtail, *Vilfa Virginica*, dropseed grass (*Sporobolus heterolepis* and *cryptandrus*), thin grass, dropseed (nimble will, *Muhlenbergia sobolifera*, *glomerata*, *sylvatica* and *Wildenovii*), *Brachelytrum aristatum*, poverty grass, *Aristida oligantha*, *purpurascens* and *tuberculosa*, muskit grass, *Bouteloua curtipendula*, dog's-tail (wire grass: about yards), sand grass, *Diarrhena Americana*, *Eatonia obtusata* and *Pennsylvanica*, melic grass, false red-top (fowl-meadow grass, *Poa serotina*), *Poa sylvestris*, *Poa alsodes*, *Eragrostis poaeoides* and var. *megastachya*, *Eragrostis capillaris*, *pectinacea* (and var. *spectabilis*), wild chess, *Lepturus paniculatus*, *Hordeum pratense*, wild oat grass, velvet grass, *Paspalum setaceum*, *Panicum filiforme*, aniceps, *agrostoides*, *proliferum*, *latifolium clandestinum*, *Setaria verticillata*, gama grass; *rr*, white bent grass (florin), *Calamagrostis longifolius*, mountain rice (*Oryzopsis melanocarpa*), *Aristida gracilis*, tall red-top, *Eragrostis tenuis*, taller (or meadow) fescue, upright chess, squirrel tail, *Elymus striatus*.

Horsetail Family.—*a*, Scouring rush (shave grass); *c*, common horsetail; *r*, *Equisetum limosum*, *levigatum* and *variegatum*.

Ferns—*c*, Maiden hair, brake, *Asplenium Filix-femina*, *Cystophris fragilis*, sensitive fern, *Osmunda Claytoniana*; *r*, polypody, shield or wood ferns—*Aspidium Thelypteris* and *Goldianum*, moonwort (*Botrychium Virginicum*); *rr*, lip fern (*Cheilanthes lanuginosa*), beech fern, shield or wood ferns—*Aspidium spinulosum* and *acrostichoides*, royal flowering fern.

Club-Moss Family.—*rr*, *Selaginella rupestris* and *apus*.

Hydropterides.—*rr*, *Azolla Caroliniana*.



CHAPTER VII.

IMPORTANT LABORS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1847 a State election was held for members of the Constitutional Convention, which Convention prepared and submitted to the people a new constitution, which was adopted by a large majority. By this constitution, in place of the Commissioners' Court a County Court was organized in each county. This Court consisted of a County Judge, and, if the Legislature saw proper to so order it, two Associate Justices. This the Legislature favorably acted upon. The last meeting of the County Commissioners' Court was held Nov. 7, 1849. After the transaction of such business as properly came before them, they adjourned until court in course, but never re-assembled.

On the 3d of December of the same year the first regular term of the County Court was held. The duties of the Court in a legislative capacity were precisely the same as those of the County Commissioners' Court. In addition to the legislative power the members of this Court were permitted to exercise judicial authority, having all the rights and privileges of justices of the peace, together with all probate business. This Court consisted of a County Judge and two Associate Justices. The Judge and Associate Justices acted together for the transaction of all county business, but none other. The Justices had an equal vote with the Judge, and received the same salary while holding court, which was \$2 per day. Two of the three constituted a quorum.

Erasmus D. Rice was chosen the first County Judge, being elected Nov. 6, 1849,—the first November election held. The first Associate Justices were Parley C. Stearns and Jesse Benton. During the existence of this Court the people were agitating the question of township organization. Many counties of the State, since the new constitution, had adopted that mode of conducting county affairs. The constitution gave counties the privilege of adopting either the County Court or the Board of Supervisors. At the fall election in 1849 a vote was taken "for" or "against" township organization, which resulted in favor of the new measure.

The following is an abstract of the vote upon this question at that time:

PRECINCTS.	FOR.	AGAINST.	PRECINCTS.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Astoria.....	89	...	Point Isabel.....	61	1
Vermont.....	170	18	Waterford.....	44	..
Farmer's.....	110	...	Lewistown.....	156	10
Marietta.....	41	...	Centerville.....	73	..
St. Augustine.....	49	...	Mill Creek.....	80	..
Otter Creek.....	48	2	Fairview.....	75	...
Howard's.....	62	6	Liverpool.....	78	7
Bernadotte.....	99	1	Buckheart.....	69	8
Spoon River.....	33	13	Canton.....	353	12
Wiley.....	57	4	Farmington.....	177	...
Ellisville.....	55	4	Utica.....	95	...
Boyd.....	48	...	Copperas Creek.....	44	5
West Point.....	33	2	Independence.....	59	...
Total.....				2,258	93

For some reason not given the vote of Boyd precinct was thrown out.

The measure being carried, Hugh Lamaster, Henry Walker and John Bloomfield were appointed by the Court to divide the county into townships. This duty was performed in the early part of 1850. They divided the county into twenty-six townships, the number that still exist, but the names given to some were different from those they now bear. For instance, the present township of Putman was christened Center. Banner was named Utica, and Young Hickory, Hickory.

Many citizens of the county were strongly opposed to the township system, and a petition was circulated in 1852, to call an election upon the question of repealing the township organization and taking up their old way of running the county. The question was voted upon in April of that year and defeated by 1,630 majority.

The building of a fire-proof structure for County and Circuit Clerks' offices was agitated about the time the County Court came into power. Feb. 12, 1850, the Court appointed Henry Walker and Edwin Littlefield to make a draft for this building. It was then ordered that contracts be let for its construction. This was done March 8, 1850, and was awarded to John Tompkins.

The County Court had but a short existence, as the county early in 1850 was organized under the township-organization law.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

This system of county government is so entirely different in origin and management from the old mode by County Commissioners, which had such a long and favorable run, that we deem a brief synopsis of the differences quite pertinent in this connection.

Elijah M. Haines, in his "Laws of Illinois Relative to Township Organization," says the county system "originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living alone in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters

being thinly distributed over a great area. The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was, moreover, consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from which the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1734 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extending throughout the State, spread in all the Southern States and some of the Northern States, unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana from the French laws.

"Illinois, which with its vast additional territory became a county of Virginia on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other States adopting it, most local business was transacted by three commissioners in each county, who constituted a County Court, with quarterly sessions. During the period ending with the Constitutional Convention of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system." It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the Commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections,—in short, that under the system "equal and exact justice" to all parts of the county could not be secured. The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

De Tocqueville, in his work entitled "American Institutions," in speaking of our political system, very properly remarks that two branches may be distinguished in the Anglo-American family which have grown up without entirely commingling,—the one in the South, the other in the North. He discovers the causes which led to this condition of things, which are apparent to the most casual observer. "They arise," he says, "not from design, but from the force of circumstances at the beginning. The planting of the original colony of Virginia at Jamestown had for its design the single and naked object of pecuniary profit to the proprietors. Its mission involved no principle for the benefit of mankind. It recognized the crown of Great Britain, from whence it derived the charter of its existence, as the source of political power. There was no recognition of the principle of self-government.

"But the circumstances attending the first settlement of the Colonies of New England, so called, were of an entirely different character. The early colonists in this instance were non-conformists, or

dissenters from the Church of England. They came as exiles, fleeing from the wrath of ecclesiastical tyranny, whose displeasure they had incurred,—cast out as public offenders, ‘as profane out of the mountain of God.’ Whilst the colonists of Virginia came with the law, those of New England came against the law, or perhaps, more properly speaking, without law. Thereupon arose on the part of the latter a positive necessity for the establishment of law for their mutual protection. The result was a written compact,—this being the first written constitution extant, based upon the general good. It was the first time since the ‘morning stars sang together’ that the people themselves met in council and framed a government based upon equal rights.”

The supervisor is the chief officer and representative of the township, and it is his duty to prosecute and defend all suits in which the township is interested. The township clerk keeps the records of the township, and the treasurer takes charge of the funds. The establishment, vacation and repair of the public roads is committed to the three commissioners of highways. The supervisor, the two justices of the peace whose terms of office soonest expire, and the township clerk constitute a township board for examining and auditing the accounts of the town.

Since 1850 the business affairs of the county have been under the guidance of a Board of Supervisors, at present composed of 27 members. It would be unprofitable, as unnecessary, to present in detail the numerous orders, reports, resolutions, etc., of this body. Their proceedings partake a great deal of the nature of a legislature. Among so many men there are always some cool business heads, as well as a good many glib tongues. Some of them are practical, industrious workers, others are of the buncombe order, always ready to make a speech or a voluminous report. This has always been the case with such assemblies, and we suppose always will be.

June 10, 1850, the Board of Supervisors of Fulton county first assembled. There were present with their proper credentials the following gentlemen: George Bamford, Jesse Smith, George Anderson, N. Walker, Jacob Maus, Jacob Hand, Levi H. Bradbury, Joel Piersol, Nathaniel Veatch, J. H. Martin, John L. Jenkins, H. L. Hyatt, A. G. Downing, Jonas Rawalt, J. P. Montgomery, John Wallick, J. Farris, C. Jones, David Markley, Ira Johnson and Geo. L. Curtis. David Markley was chosen on the following day to preside over the assembly.

Nov. 13, 1850, Supervisor Rawalt offered the following resolution, which was prompted by several petitions for saloon licenses being presented: “*Resolved*, That selling spirituous liquor by the small in any community is productive of evil; and as a Board of Supervisors, acting in the capacity of agents for the people of Fulton county, should not grant license for evil to the community for the sake of county revenue, or for any other purpose.” This very important question was most earnestly discussed, and finally the resolution was defeated.

The subject of building a jail was again brought up Nov. 15, 1850, by Supervisor N. Walker. It was done in a very modest way, however, for the rebuke the old County Commissioners' Court received at the polls upon the same subject was fresh in the minds of everybody. Supervisor Walker's resolution is as follows: "As it has been made by law the duty of the Board of Supervisors of every county in the State to provide a place for keeping in confinement persons charged with violation of the laws of the State, be it therefore resolved by the Board that in their judgment some action is necessary and right to be given to the subject of building a good, substantial jail, in respect to the wants and wishes of the people of Fulton county." A committee of three—Supervisors Walker, Rawalt and Bradbury—were appointed to investigate the matter. A remonstrance was here presented, containing 527 names, against the county making any appropriations till a vote could be taken at the spring election. Nevertheless, the committee reported favorably upon the subject and recommended the building of a jail, saying that "while they acknowledged the right in the fullest sense of the word for the people to direct their agents in the performance of their official duties where those duties rest by a positive rule of law on mere matters of expediency, yet your committee believe that they are bound by positive enactment in sec. 12, act 14, of the organization law, to build a jail when necessary; and your committee cannot entertain a single doubt of the necessity of a suitable jail, nor of the ability of the county to build one without an increase in the ordinary amount of tax." The contest was long and hot, but the jail was ordered built. The site of the present prison was selected and a jail erected 24 feet square, at a cost of \$4,214.22.

The task of keeping the poor at the county's farm seemed to be burdensome and extravagant. Accordingly, in 1851, the poor farm was ordered sold. L. F. Ross was the purchaser, at \$1,425. It was soon found, however, that the expense of keeping paupers was much greater under their new mode than when they were kept at the county farm. So, in September, 1852, it was resolved to buy a farm and build a suitable house thereon for the accommodation of the county's unfortunate. In 1854 a farm was purchased within two miles of Canton, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, and since then the poor have been provided for there.

The subject of building railroads was agitated as early as 1836; but upon the explosion of the great internal-improvement system inaugurated by the State, nothing more was done in this direction for some years. During the decade between 1850 and 1860, however, railroads were projected in almost every direction. In 1853 the Board ordered a subscription of \$75,000 to be made to the Mississippi & Wabash Railroad, and to the Petersburg & Springfield road. As neither of these roads, or others of the projected ones, were built no bonds were issued to them. In 1857, Oct. 15, \$100,000 in bonds were issued to the J. & S. Railroad, bearing 8 per

cent. interest. Aug. 10, 1858, a like amount was issued to the Peoria & Hannibal R. R., and again Oct. 15, 1859, another \$100,000 in bonds were given to the same company, bearing 7 per cent. interest. These lines now constitute the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Thus we see the county has given \$300,000 to railroad companies, which is the sum total of all subscriptions made by the county. There are many townships in the county, however, which have given largely to aid the construction of roads. The first of these bonds were redeemed in 1860. Five of them were bought for \$600 each. They fell lower the following year, and the county called in four, for which they gave \$590 each. In 1862 they went still lower and five were purchased for \$2,900, or \$580 apiece. From that time forward our bonds advanced rapidly in value, and in 1874 were worth all their face called for. That year the county paid \$3,000 for three of them, and the following year paid \$20,000 for twenty. To date of Sept. 10, 1878, 210 of these bonds had been redeemed, for which the county paid \$196,570. Ninety of them still remain outstanding. The present year, however, provision is made for redeeming fifteen of these, and the remaining seventy-five were refunded for a long period with privilege of redeeming after three years.

The Board let the contract for building the present safe and commodious jail structure in February, 1867, to E. Kirkbride and Jackson Wiley for \$28,300. An additional lot was purchased adjoining the one already owned by the county and upon which the old jail stood, for \$350. The entire building is in height two stories, with basement. The architectural design is modern, very neat and well proportioned, presenting as light and cheerful appearance as a prison well can. The jailor's residence is constructed of red brick, and the jail part of limestone. In the Sheriff's residence are eight cheerful rooms, with closets, wardrobes and halls. In the jail part there is an eight-foot corridor extending from east to west through the entire south end of the jail. This was once used as a dining hall. Facing a small corridor on the west side of the building are eight cells, four below and four above. Three of these on each tier are about 5x8 feet in size and one 7x8 feet. Fronting east are four cells. Up-stairs on this side is the women's department, consisting of two large rooms. The jail is one of the most substantial in this part of the State.

We append here a table of the expenses of carrying on this large county for a period of six years. The Circuit Clerk, it will be observed, is of but little or no expense to the county directly. He makes his own salary from fees charged for services, and not only that, but turns over to the county no little revenue.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Poor-house and farm.....	\$4,200	\$4,150	\$3,514	\$5,782	\$5,000	\$5,229
County poor.....	3,370	3,194	3,435	3,002	4,096	5,197
Criminal.....	2,268	3,838	3,190	3,794	4,030	6,269
Circuit Court.....	2,773	2,374	487	1,135	3,280	1,086
County Court.....	3,464	3,493	1,732	2,041	2,342	2,181
County Clerk.....	4,034	4,080	3,465	3,103	3,155	3,169
Circuit Clerk.....	90	.....	105	.....	97	.....
Superintendent of Schools.....	1,480	1,404	368	384	440	400
Board of Supervisors.....	1,790	1,281	1,128	1,300	1,177	1,201
Records and blanks.....	2,679	2,258	2,042	2,092	1,847	1,965
Public grounds and buildings..	673	1,093	452	1,589	732	511
Elections.....	1,577	2,758	1,253	1,553	1,422	1,125
Roads and bridges.....	8,790	2,625	1,024	17,263	4,227	4,379
Ferries.....	1,929	1,662	1,804	1,544	1,870	1,518
Jurors.....	2,261	1,584	1,179	2,146	2,036	2,127
Wolf scalps.....	940	250	820	.....	.....	433
Miscellany.....	63	275	504	524	513	367
Total current expenses.....	42,381	36,319	26,502	47,252	36,264	37,157
Bonds received.....	28,700	.....	25,000	16,000	21,500	15,000
Interest paid.....	16,994	12,260	11,852	11,032	9,605	7,957
Total paid out.....	88,075	48,579	63,354	74,284	67,369	59,914



CHAPTER VIII.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

BLACK HAWK CROSSES THE MISSISSIPPI.

In 1831 Black Hawk and his band crossed to their old homes on Rock river, but negotiated a treaty and returned to the west side of the Mississippi, promising never to return. But April 6, 1832, he again crossed the Mississippi into Illinois with his entire band. It was not on a war raid that brought him over in 1832; but as there is a diversity of opinions in regard to his motives we will briefly give a few of the most credible. It is claimed that he was invited by the Prophet to a tract of land about forty miles up Rock river. Others say he crossed with no hostile intentions, but to accept an invitation of a friendly chief, Pit-ta-wak, to spend the summer with him. Still others, who agree that he did not come to fight, say that when he retired to the west side of the Mississippi the previous year he received a large quantity of corn and other provisions, but in the spring his provisions were gone, his followers were starving, and he came back expecting to negotiate another treaty and get a new supply of provisions.

There is still another explanation, that may enable the reader to harmonize the preceding statements and to understand why Black Hawk returned in 1832. It is well known that in nearly all the treaties ever made with the Indians, the Indian traders dictated the terms for their allies and customers, and of course received a large share of the annuities, etc., in payment for debts due to them. Each tribe had certain traders who supplied them. George Davenport had a trading post at Fort Armstrong. His customers were largely the Sacs and Foxes, and he was held in high esteem by them; in fact his word was law. It is said that Black Hawk's band became indebted to him for a large amount and were unable to pay. They did not have good luck hunting during the winter, and he was likely to lose heavily. If Black Hawk, therefore, could be induced to come to this side of the river again and the people so greatly alarmed that a military force would be sent in pursuit of him, another treaty could be made; he might assist in making terms and get his pay out of the payments the Government would make, and all would be well. Mr. Amos Farrar, who was Davenport's partner for some years, and who died in Galena during the war, is said to

have declared, while on his death-bed, that the "Indians were not to be blamed; that if they had been let alone there would have been no trouble; that the band was owing Mr. Davenport and he wanted to get his pay, and would if another treaty had been made."

Although Black Hawk's movement across the Mississippi was at once construed as a hostile demonstration, and Davenport skillfully cultivated the idea, he was accompanied by his old men, women and children. No Indian warrior ever went on the war-path incumbered in that way. More than this, it does not appear, from the 6th of April until the battle of Stillman's Run on the 12th of May, that a single settler was murdered, or suffered any material injury at the hands of Black Hawk or his band. In truth, Hon. H. S. Townsend, of Warren, Jo Daviess county, states that in one instance, at least, when they took corn from a settler they paid him for it. Capt. W. B. Green, of Chicago, writes: "I never heard of Black Hawk's band, while passing up Rock river, committing any depredations whatever, not even petty theft." Frederick Stahl, Esq., of Galena, states that he was informed by the veteran John Dixon that "when Black Hawk's band passed his post, before the arrival of the troops, they were at his house. Ne-o-pope had the young braves well in hand, and informed him that they intended to commit no depredations, and should not fight unless they were attacked."

We do not wish to uphold Black Hawk in the depredations he committed upon the whites. We do, however, desire to record events impartially. We believe Black Hawk's motives were greatly misunderstood, and it is due to his fame as well as to posterity to record the facts of this war as impartially as it is in our power to do. Whatever his motives might have been, it is the unanimous testimony of the survivors now residing on the old battle-fields of that day, that except the violation of treaty stipulations and an arrogance of manner natural to the Indian who wanted to make a new trade with the "Great Father," the Saes and Foxes at first committed no serious acts of hostility, and intended none, until the alternative of war or extermination was presented to them by the whites.

TROOPS RAISED.

No sooner had volunteers been called for than recruiting began in Fulton county. Gen. Stillman began to muster his men at Canton and ere long was off to the seat of war. Capt. D. W. Barnes raised and commanded one company; Captain Asa F. Ball another. Asa Langsford was First Lieutenant of the former company and Thomas Clark Second Lieutenant. These men furnished their own horses and provisions. They moved to Peoria, which was to be a rendezvous for troops. Here they remained for ten days, and one old silver-haired veteran tells us he had as fine a time there as he ever has had in his life. There they found Stephen Stillman, a brother of Major Stillman, who kept a "tavern" and consequently had plenty of "licker." Stephen was a soldier of the war of 1812 and

had lost one leg, but had provided himself with a wooden one, which answered this jovial tavern-keeper very well. He was liberal with his whisky to the boys, and all they had to do for ten days was to take care of their horses and have a jolly good time drinking Stillman's whisky, and now and then, merely to break the monotony, have a fight. When the ten days had passed they were joined by companies from McLean, Peoria and Tazewell counties. There was a question now who should have command of these battalions, Col. Bailey or Major Stillman. Col. Bailey claimed it on the ground of seniority, but as they were old friends this contention did not last long. It was agreed that both should command,—take turn about. On reaching Dixon Gen. Gaines found them both jolly good fellows, and the men all liked them; and so they decided to hold equal rank and both command.

Col. Bailey lived at Pekin and died several years ago in that city. Gen. Stillman was born in Massachusetts in 1792; came to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1824, and to Canton, Fulton county in 1830. He was a Commissary in the war of 1812, and when residing in New York was Captain of an artillery company. He was a tall, finely-appearing man, and especially did he present an imposing appearance when adorned in military costume. He brought the first goods at Copperas-Creek Landing and engaged in mercantile business at Canton for six years. He located Copperas-Creek Landing, and it was recognized as his although he never really owned it. It was known as the "lost land," and could not be bought. On Jan. 18, 1818, he was married to Hannah Harwood, a daughter of Oliver Harwood, a native of the old Bay State, and who came to New York early in life. He was in the Revolutionary war, was wounded and taken prisoner, and the British were preparing to execute the death penalty upon him when he was captured by the Americans. Mrs. Stillman, who resides at Canton at present, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., April 25, 1799. They had two children when they came to the State and two born to them afterwards. Of these but one is living, namely, Mrs. Mary Barber, wife of Norris Barber, of Elmwood, Peoria county.

Gen. Stillman was a brave officer and one who had the esteem of all the men he commanded. The accounts of the famous "Stillman defeat," as generally recorded in history, does this brave commander great injustice. Many attribute the cause of that disaster to his lack of judgment and eagerness to meet the foe when really he was forced to go against his will and better judgment. The soldiers became impatient to rout the Indians, and Gov. Reynolds ordered Major Stillman with his command to move on and meet them. This he objected to doing, saying with his small force of raw militia he could only meet with defeat. The Governor urged him, and then he asked to have Capt. Henry of Springfield accompany him, which he refused to do; and it only remained for Major Stillman to obey the orders of his superior. His men were undisciplined, and many

of them had just come from the East and South and had never seen an Indian, and none were familiar with the Indian mode of warfare. The consequence was that as soon as they saw the long line of painted redskins and heard their terrible war-whoop, they were so frightened that they could not shoot their loaded guns. The Major and some of his brave officers tried to restore the panic-stricken ranks to order, but in vain; and it was only the superior generalship of their cool and deliberate commander that prevented the slaughter of half his command. While Gen. Stillman's name will ever be coupled with this disastrous defeat, let no word of reproach be spoken of him for the cause of it. It was a defeat, an ignoble one; but had the commander been less able, less cool, less brave, indeed less a general, many more of those frightened pioneers would have fallen in their own blood on the field of "Stillman's defeat."

Major Isaiah Stillman, afterward promoted to General, died at Kingston, Peoria county, April 16, 1861.

STILLMAN'S DEFEAT.

Dixon was the point where the regular and volunteer troops were to meet. Major Stillman with his men reached Dixon, May 10th. The steady, careful movements of the regulars made the volunteers very impatient, and the latter were also exceedingly anxious to obtain the laurels to be won. The men under command of Major Stillman were particularly anxious to "catch" the Indians before they could get away. They said the regulars would come crawling along, stuffing themselves with beef, and the Indians would never be "ketch'd." The officers yielded to the impatience and jealousy of the men, and requested Governor Reynolds to let them go out and reconnoitre the country and find the Indians. Captain Eads, from Peoria, insisted very strongly that they should be allowed to go. The other captains all volunteered, for they did not wish to be termed cowards. The question with them was not whether the matter was prudent and necessary, but whether they dared to go. Major Stillman consented to go, against his better judgment. He asked Mr. John Dixon's opinion, and the latter told him very decidedly that the business of "catching" the Indians would prove very disastrous for a little force of less than three hundred men. Major Stillman then said that as all his officers and men were determined to go, he must lead them if it cost him his life. Stillman's force started, and just before night May 12, 1832, they encamped at White Rock Grove, in the eastern part of Marion township, Ogle county, near what is now called Stillman's creek. He was very near Black Hawk's encampment, but did not know it. Soon after becoming aware of the immediate presence of an armed force Black Hawk sent a small party of his braves to Stillman's camp with a flag of truce. On their approach they were soon discovered by some of the men, who, without reporting to their commander, and without orders, hastily mounted and dashed down upon the approaching Indians.

The latter not understanding this sudden and apparently suspicious movement, all, save two who claimed to be Pottawatomies, retreated toward the camp of their chief. The whites killed two as they further pursued the retreating Indians. The two Indians who refused to run were brought into camp. They said: "Me good Pottawatomie," but pointed over the hill and said, "Heap of Sac." When Black Hawk and his war chief, Ne-o-pope, saw the volunteers dashing down upon their camp, their flag of truce disregarded, and believing their overtures for peace had been rejected, they raised the terrible war-whoop and prepared for the fray.

At this juncture the volunteers formed and moved forward. Before going far an Indian prisoner was brought into the camp and sent to the rear. The men moved on and made a halt near a slough. Here the officers went ahead and some kind of a parley was held with the Indians. The latter swung a red flag in defiance. Orders were then given to march forward, when Capt. Eads of Peoria came riding back, and said he was not easily fooled, and that there was not less than a thousand Indians coming. The men were then marched back in some confusion across the slough to high ground. There they formed, or tried to form, but were in bad order. The Indians then poured out of the timber, to the front, right and left, and both parties commenced firing; but the whites were in such bad order that those in the rear were in danger of shooting those in front. The Indians came on whooping, yelling and firing, and encircled around on both sides. Major Stillman ordered his men to mount and retreat and form a line across the creek, and also ordered them to break the line of the Indians on the left. Here was confusion, and one veteran says they did not go to the right or to the left but right straight for home. When they arrived at the creek great effort was made by the officers to halt their men and fight. The brave Capt. Adams cried out to his men, "Come back, you cowards, and we will whip them." With eight men he made a stand and repulsed a squad of Indians each time, who made eight separate and distinct charges upon them. At last, seeing that with that little force he could do nothing, he told his men they would have to look out for themselves. Two brave soldiers were with him at this time and soon saw him fall; but he sold his life dearly. He had his horse shot from under him when the retreat began. He bore a deadly hatred towards the Indians, as they had killed many of his relations. Major Perkins was overtaken and killed about a mile and half from the creek, and his body terribly mangled. The loss at this disastrous engagement fell most heavily upon this county. Of thirteen sturdy pioneers who fell at this the battle of the Sycamore, Bird Ellis, John Walters, Tyus Childs and Joseph Farris were from Fulton county. There were three of the Farris boys in the company, and Jerry was with his brother Joseph when he was killed; and he was fired at but escaped when the stalwart brave hit him over the head with his gun knocking him down. He crawled to a thicket of bushes and lay three days before he was rescued.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

After the fatal engagement which has since been known as "Stillman's defeat" or "Stillman's run," the Indians began to commit great depredations upon the whites. Among other fiendish and murderous raids was one made upon a little settlement on Indian creek. Three families by the names of Davis, Hall and Pettigrew lived there. The Indians appeared in the day-time and massacred them in cold blood, taking a savage delight in their infernal deeds. Some of the inmates were immediately shot down, others were pierced through with spears or dispatched with the tomahawk. The Indians afterwards related with an infernal glee how the women squeaked like geese when they were run through the body with spears, or felt the tomahawk entering their heads. All the victims were carefully scalped, the children were chopped to pieces with axes, and the women were tied up by the heels to the wall of the house. There were two young ladies who tried to conceal themselves by crawling into bed. They were discovered by two young braves who determined to have them for wives. Their names were Rachel and Silvia Hall, aged fifteen and seventeen. They were hurried by forced marches beyond pursuit. After a long and fatiguing journey with their captors through a wilderness country, with but little to eat, and being subjected to a variety of fortune, they were at last rescued, \$2,000 being given as a ransom. It is said that the Indians exacted by far the largest ransom for the elder sister, as she was more quiet and gave the Indians less trouble; but they let the younger sister go pretty cheap, as she was so saucy and impudent that she made her captors much trouble. The women are still living in the northern part of the State. We are told by a lady who saw the Misses Hall just after their release, that they related to her all the details of the horrible murder of their father, mother and little sister, and their neighbors. They said they could see the scalp of their little sister every day in the wigwam. After their rescue from the Indians, each of these young ladies were given a section of land by the United States.

The account of these atrocities spread rapidly throughout every settlement, creating the greatest panics among the pioneers. Many of them were frightened out of their wits, although no hostile Indians were within fifty miles of them yet; with these facts and rumors afloat, and the limited means of protection they had at hand, and each cabin being almost entirely isolated, we do not wonder at their timidity. The scare the settlers of Fulton county received is most graphically described by Mr. Swan in his History of Canton, under the title of "The Westerfield Defeat," which account we give below in full.

THE WESTERFIELD DEFEAT.

In the spring of 1832 the Black Hawk War was a source of great alarm to the citizens of Canton. Major Isaiah Stillman, of Canton,

in command of a battalion of volunteer infantry, was in the field, and had under him most of the young men of the community. On the 13th of May, 1832, the force under his command met with a defeat above Dixon, in Lee county, on what has since been known as "Stillman's run," and the news soon reached Canton, coupled with the fact that Bird Ellis, Tyus Childs and John Walter, from the vicinity of Canton, had been killed, and a number of others from here wounded. This news not only cast a gloom over the community, but created a feeling of insecurity in the bravest of the settlers, and of decided alarm, amounting in many cases to absolute panic. The settlers were certainly liable to attack from the redskins, who were known to be in force and on the war-path to the north. There was no adequate force in reach to prevent any incursion they might feel disposed to make, when the "Westerfield Defeat," as it was called in derision, occurred. Perhaps never in the history of frontier life has there occurred so broad a farce with so many of the elements of tragedy and melodrama combined. The news of Stillman's defeat had reached Canton, and grief-stricken mothers were in the first anguish of their mourning for slaughtered sons, when rumors reached the settlement of a purpose on the part of Black Hawk and his warriors to move southward for an attack on scattered inhabitants. The excitement was intense. Stories of slaughtered families, of burnt homes, of captive women and children subjected to every fiendish indignity, were the current subjects of conversation at every gathering. Meetings were called in every neighborhood, and preparations for defense or refuge begun. Block-houses and stockade forts were erected, and scouts kept constantly in the prairies to the northward to warn the people of the approach of the Indians. One of these forts was erected around the store and residence of Joel Wright, on the corner of Wood and Illinois streets, where Mrs. Wilson now resides. This fort consisted of two block-houses and a palisade inclosure of split logs. This was built by standing the logs on end in a deep trench, which was then filled up and the dirt well pounded around the logs.

In March, 1832, scouts were sent out by the people of Canton to see if any indication of hostile Indians could be discovered. These scouts had been out several days, but had brought in no report of an alarming nature, when one day toward the last of the month Peter Westerfield, an old frontiersman, and Charley Shane, a Frenchman, determined to go on a scouting expedition on their own responsibility. They were both well mounted, and, crossing Big creek north of town in the prairie, rode nearly north until they reached a point nearly in the line between Farmington and Ellisville, on Spoon river. The morning before they started out a number of mounted white men had crossed the prairie from Peoria to Quincy, and their trail, of course, was fresh and showed very plainly in the dried prairie grass. They had ridden in single file (Indian fashion,) and a better scout than even Peter Westerfield might have been deceived

by their trail. When Westerfield and Shane reached this trail, they both dismounted, examined it carefully, and both were satisfied that it had been made by a large party of mounted Indians. They cautiously followed the trail until their suspicion crystallized into comparative certainty, when, remounting, they started back toward Canton to alarm the citizens, and take measures for the safety of themselves and families.

As they neared Big creek—which by the melting of snow had risen until it was out of its banks—they had a new cause for alarm. Jonathan Buffum and Ed. Therman had holed a wolf, and were shooting into the hole. They were in a direct line between where Westerfield and Shane reached Big creek and Col. Barnes' place, where John Lane now lives. These boys were not only shooting, but indulging in all sorts of unearthly yells, imitating Indians, screaming and hallooing. Another pioneer was squirrel-hunting in the same vicinity, and another party shooting at a mark in the same neighborhood.

Westerfield and Shane listened to these noises with undisguised fear. That it was Indians there could be no mistake,—Indians at bloody work, shooting, tomahawking and scalping the families of Col. Barnes and Henry Therman. They did not stop long to consider, but plunged headlong into the turbid waters of the raging Big creek, and right gallantly did their noble steeds buffet the mad waves until the angry stream divided them from the dreaded foe. Their saddles were wet and heavy, and would load their beasts too much for the fearful race for life they were entering upon, and, with a coolness never too much to be admired, they dismounted and relieved their gallant steeds of the dripping leathern saddles, which were deposited for safety in a convenient thicket of hazel. This was the work of but a moment, when they remounted their bare-backed animals and were away over the smooth prairie, across the few ravines, and on, on to the fort at Canton. As they passed the cabin of Wheaton Chase they shouted, "Injins are killing Barnes' folks: flee for your lives!" Soon Coleman's grocery was reached, and the cry of "Injins! Injins!" reiterated. On, on to the fort they rode, and still their cry was "Injins! Injins!" "The Injins have killed everybody at Barnes' and Therman's!"

And now began a scene of the wildest confusion. Men shouted the dreaded alarm; women screamed; small boys, pale with fright, crept into the dense hazel-thickets and fled for their lives. Some of these boys were thus hiding for days and days, subsisting on roots, berries and elm-bark. "To the fort! To the fort!" was now the cry, and soon the people were gathering, a pale, nervous, affrighted throng, within the little wooden inclosure which was then their only hope of safety. To us, who from the distance of nearly forty years contemplate the scene, it is a broad comedy; but to those affrighted pioneers it was a tragedy, the *denouement* of which might prove fatal to them and their loved ones. It was known that Keo-



David Slacke

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kuk and three thousand warriors were encamped opposite the Yellow Banks, held in check only by his promise of neutrality; and who would believe the word of the treacherous red-skin? Black Hawk's band, too, were on the war-path. They had defeated Major Stillman, and men from Canton were among the victims, while between here and the scene of that disaster there was no sufficient force for the protection of the infant settlement. All these facts were well known, and had been frequently canvassed among the settlers. Peter Westerfield was a man, too, in whose word the most unbounded confidence was placed. He was a Baptist licensed preacher, a man of undoubted courage, and had had a considerable frontier experience. He believed the trail he had seen, and the yells and firing he had heard, to be the work of Indians, and had no doubt that Col. Barnes' family had been massacred. What wonder the defenseless people were frightened!

Preparations for defense, however, were not neglected. The women filled several large kettles with water, and determined to aid all they could in the common defense by using it on the foe! There were incidents of broad comedy intermingled, even then, with the tragedy, that caused grim smiles to illumine even faces white with fear,—incidents that have served to enliven many a fireside description of those frightful days.

Joel Wright was, by common consent, selected as the commander of the fort, and Isaac Swan as his second in command. Joel was dressed in a light suit, with a linen roundabout. During the excitement he was everywhere,—assuring frightened women, issuing orders for defensive preparations, and distributing powder and lead to the men. Be it understood, the women preserved their courage far better than their lords, as was evidenced by the fact that when no male hand could be found sufficiently steady to pour melted lead into bullet-molds, a woman volunteered to make the bullets, and made them without spilling a drop of the metal. Mrs. Dr. Coykendall was particularly noted for her coolness and courage on this occasion, and did most of the bullet-molding.

To recount all the varied phases of this scare would itself require a volume. Some were dramatic, most farcical, as viewed through the light of forty years, and by the knowledge that there was absolutely no danger. Among the amusing incidents of the day was the arrival, at the fort, of Jerry Coleman and 'Squire McKim, who were at Coleman's mill, on Big creek, when Westerfield's news was communicated to them. Jerry got the word a few seconds in advance of McKim, and being lame, set out at once. McKim, however, was not long in overtaking him. McKim wore an old-fashioned dress or swallow-tailed coat, and as he ran past the slow-paced Jerry, the coat-tails offered so tempting an aid to the boys's flight that he could not refrain from seizing hold of them with both hands. McKim was a large, portly man, who weighed nearly two hundred; at the same time McKim was a frightened man, and fright is ever self-

ish. He was not willing to be retarded by the weight of Jerry attached, like the weight to the tail of a kite, to his coat-skirts, so he turned on Jerry and tried to disengage his hold; but Jerry's grip was always good, and fear had turned it into a grip of iron: he would not let go. "For God's sake, Jerry, let me go, or we will both be killed! Please, Jerry, let me save my own life!" But Jerry heeded not his pleadings; like Sindbad's Old Man of the Sea, he could not be shaken off. McKim turned to run, but still the weight of the crippled boy would retard his speed, and he would turn again and plead and fight, and pray for deliverance from the tormenter. Jerry loved life and feared Indians too much to be influenced either by prayer, threats or blows. He hung on, and was still hanging on when McKim dashed into the fort.

Jerry found his father gone and the store thrown wide open. He took possession and sold out the whole stock of powder and lead in a few moments, not stopping to take an account of sales or settle with customers. It had cost him nothing, and he sold at cost and was satisfied.

Wm. Hannan, Charles Reeves and William Babbett, boys of perhaps a dozen years old, were so much infected with the contagion of fear that they determined to seek refuge in flight. They accordingly left town and took to the timber. They crossed Big creek north of Jacob Ellis' mill, and struck down the creek through the timber to a point west of Lewistown, where they hid in a dense thicket. Young Reeves had on a pair of buckskin breeches, and during his flight he had got them completely saturated with water. When the party took to cover he pulled them off and hung them up on some brush to dry. This was a serious error on Charles's part, as the sequel showed. He had not taken into his calculation the peculiar idiosyncrasy of buckskin, and found, to his chagrin, that the pants which had fitted exactly before they were wet, and been too large while saturated with the treacherous fluid, were in their dried state infinitely too small,—so much so that by no amount of stretching, coaxing or pulling could they be induced to come over his bare limbs. He had to give it up in despair, and made the rest of his trip through brush and briers in a primitive toilet, more simple and convenient than pleasant. They were out all the day of the Westerfield scare, all the succeeding night, and until the next night, subsisting on berries and elm-bark. How long they would have hidden no one can affirm—perhaps they would have been hiding until this day—had they not been attracted by the sound of an ox-driver's "Wo-haw, Buck," and ventured to "interview" him, thus learning that danger was over and that they could safely return to their homes.

At Col. Barnes' the news was tardy in coming that Westerfield brought. The colonel was out serving at the head of his company under Stillman. Stephen Babbett's wife heard the alarm sounded on the east side of Big creek, and, gathering up one child and calling

to her two remaining children to follow, ran at her utmost speed to Barnes'. Henry Andrews, then a boy of perhaps fourteen years, saw her coming and called to know what was the matter. "Oh," she exclaimed, "the Indians are murdering everybody across the creek. The people are running and hallooing 'Indians! Indians!'" Andrews at once sent Col. Barnes' two younger boys over to old Mr. Swegle's to give them the alarm, and in a short time they returned, bringing with them the old gentleman—who was far advanced in years—and his old lady and daughter. Mrs. Barnes now took the direction of affairs, and directed the party to seek shelter in a thicket at the head of a neighboring ravine. To reach this thicket the party were instructed to strike the ravine at a point considerably below, and then to follow up the bed of the stream, wading in the stream to hide their trail. The two small boys led the way, and the old gentleman and the women and children followed. There were fourteen persons in all, and only one boy, armed with a trusty rifle to protect them, Henry Andrews, brought up the rear; and as he followed he picked his flint and prepared for the struggle for life and for the lives of the women and children who were confided to his guardianship.

"Oh, Henry," said Mrs. Barnes, "what can you do with so many of us?" "I will do the best I can and kill as many of them as I can," responded Henry.

On reaching the cover of the dense hazel-thicket, the party took to cover, except Henry, who stood guard for a couple of hours; and they seemed mortal hours to the boy, who looked each moment to have the red-skins pounce upon him. At last, grown tired of waiting, Henry determined to venture to Canton and see what the real condition of affairs might be. He proceeded very cautiously, keeping in the cover of the hazel-brush as much as possible, until he reached the "Morse quarter" adjoining Canton, when he came upon John Huff, who was out on guard. Huff was frightened, and it was with difficulty Henry succeeding in making himself known: he succeeded finally, and proceeded to the fort. Here he found the wildest confusion existing. All crowded around him, believing him sole survivor from among the settlers on the west side of the creek. Mutual explanations followed, and at once the scare was at an end. This scare was named, in honor of its progenitor, "Westerfield's Defeat," and as such it is still known.

The Westerfield scare was by no means confined to Canton, but spread through all the surrounding townships. In the Mallory settlement—now Putman township—were many settlers, among whom were the Mallorys, Fellowses, Stricklands and Holcombs. There was an understanding between Isaac Fellowes and Joel Coykendall, at Canton, that if any serious alarm was given, Joel should communicate the news to Fellowes. No sooner had the word brought by Westerfield reached Canton, of proximity of Indians, than Joel mounted a fleet horse and rode at utmost speed to Fellowes's, to warn him of

danger, according to his promise. The men in the neighborhood had met that afternoon to drill, the place of muster being near old Mr. Holcomb's. Thither Coykendall was directed by Mrs. Fellows, who, terribly alarmed, gathered up her two children, Penella and Stephen, and calling for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cyrus Fellows, started for the same place.

The company at drill were terribly excited when Coykendall communicated his news, and at once, by common consent, separated, with the understanding that they would meet and fort at Holcomb's, whose house was the most roomy in the settlement. Holcomb's house was a cabin with two rooms, and situated on the prairie. He had no stable, but on the ground, ready for raising, had the logs for a small log barn. The men were wonderfully expeditious in collecting their little families at Holcomb's,—so expeditious, indeed, that not a man of them had thought of his arms. When all were assembled, the scene would have beggared the pencil of Hogarth to paint all its serio-comic and tragic effects. Women with disheveled locks were praying; men palsied with fear, and children screaming with affright. Some one suggested that a fort must be built about the house. The suggestion was grasped at, as drowning men grasp at straws. Old Mr. Holcomb siezed a spade, and rushing out before his door, began to excavate. "What on arth are you a doin', old man?" shouted his wife. "Diggin' a fort," said he, as he frantically exhumed spadeful after spadeful of the rich, black loam.

It was soon discovered that the supply of barn logs would not be sufficient for a stockade; so it was decided to build a breast-work. This was soon completed, and was only about three feet in height. Then was discovered a dire calamity. Here was a breast-work, and here were brawny defenders, but there was only one gun that was serviceable. Breast-works are a good thing in themselves, but without arms their strong points in defensive warfare could not be brought out to advantage. What was to be done? So much time had been occupied in preparing their fortifications that it was not probable there would be time to return to their homes for arms before the murdering savages would be upon them, and then, the women have since suggested, their lieges were too much—well, say demoralized, to venture so far from the fort. Some one suggested clubs; and as there happened to be a convenient thicket, the suggestion was at once adopted. Clubs, those primitive weapons of warfare, were cut in such abundance that Mrs. Isaac Fellows persists to this day in saying there were fully four wagon-loads,—enough to keep the Holcomb family in wood until long after corn-planting.

While the young and athletic men were engaged in the club business, old Mr. Strickland, who weighed nearly three hundred pounds and was too fat to venture so far as the thicket, engaged in improvising for himself a weapon more formidable than the club. Procuring a bayonet with about one-third of the point end broken off, he fastened it to a hoe-handle; then stationing himself before a win-

dow in an arm-chair, he poised his blunt spear, and with an expectant look, pronounced himself ready to send whoever of the red-skins should present himself at that window to his last account. As Strickland sat expectant, waiting, watching, he prayed,—for he was a religious man,—watched and prayed, determined to die at his post,—and no Indian within fifty miles! While Strickland was preparing his formidable weapon, old Mrs. Stewart, who weighed nearly as much as that old hero, was loading and doubly loading the only serviceable gun.

Still the Indians did not come, and men and women began to breathe easier. Finally one bold pioneer volunteered to go down the road toward Canton and see if he could discern any signs of the enemy. He soon returned with hair erect and eyes dilated, and declaring that the "Injins" were coming, marching in solid column, at least a thousand strong; and now Pandemonium was a quiet place compared with Fort Holcomb. Men, women, children, all were screaming, all were praying, all were—but why attempt to describe what is indescribable? Had Black Hawk, with any of his braves, been within a mile, the noise then and there would have frightened them out of the country.

Still the Indians did not appear. Dark came, lights were extinguished, and in darkness and doubt the frightened people watched and waited. Twelve o'clock, and still no ruthless savage. Dawn, rosy dawn, came, and still the wary savage failed to make morn hideous with his terrible war-cry. And now came a suspicion, faint at first, but gradually growing stronger until it crystallized into conviction, that the scare was without foundation, and then, all at once, men became brave. Messengers were now found willing to go to Canton to learn the extent and cause of the alarm. They soon returned, bringing the good news that there was not an Indian within, perhaps, one hundred miles of the county line!

The Westerfield scare was communicated to the Moores' Grove settlement by a runner, who crossed below the Lewistown bridge and made his way to Harvey Crosswait's. Crosswait communicated the alarm at once to his neighbors, inviting them all to take refuge at his new log house, which was quite roomy and tolerably well calculated for defense. Between Crosswait's and Joshua Moores' there was a ravine that, on account of the melting snow, had been converted into a raging torrent. Crosswait went as nearly to Moores' as this torrent would permit, and halloosed across to old Mrs. Moores. The old gentleman was now quite old, and Walters, his son-in-law, had just been killed at Stillman's defeat. Old Mr. Moores gathered up his sick wife in his arms and, followed by his daughter Jennie, her sister, and their four children, they started for the expected place of safety. On arriving at the slough, they waded in across the bottom for some distance to a foot-log across the small stream, Mr. Moores carrying his wife, the two daughters wading, each carrying a child and leading one. When the foot-log was reached, Mrs.

Moore expressed her belief that the alarm was false, and insisted on being taken back home; but at length, yielding to the entreaties of her children and the expostulation of her husband, consented to go forward. The whole party crossed over, the old folks by crawling on their hands and knees, and the younger women by wading through the swift current, carrying one child and dragging the other. This was not accomplished without danger, as the water was deep and the current swift.

When the two young women reached the shore, they noticed close behind them a neighbor woman, Mrs. Robinson, with two children, wading through the overflowed bottom toward them, and at once determined to wait for and assist her across. When Mrs. Robinson reached the foot-log, Mrs. Walters called to know where he was. Mrs. Robinson replied, "I don't know. He and his brother were with me until we got to the creek, and then disappeared: I don't know what has become of them." It proved that both men, who were young, stout and hearty, had deserted the poor woman to her fate, and in company had started, as fast as their frightened limbs would carry them, for Springfield. They did not return for more than three weeks. Mrs. Walters and her sister aided Mrs. Robinson to cross the stream, and accompanied her to Cross-wait's where the company, with many of their neighbors, remained until dark, when another runner arrived from Jacob Ellis's, informing them that there had been no danger.

John Orendorff, Esq., relates the incidents of the Westerfield scare occurring east and south of Canton. Orendorff and Richard Addis had started to Hazael Putman's place—since known as the "Woods Farm,"—to attend the muster of their militia company. On the way across the Canton Prairie, and when near the mound, they met Richard Tompkins, who informed them that Peter Westerfield had just come home, and brought word that the Indians were killing everybody north of Canton; that Barnes' folks had all been killed, and the danger was imminent. "Who has seen Westerfield?" asked Orendorff. "George Anderson," was the reply. Orendorff expressing doubt of the truth of Anderson's statement, to some extent re-assured Tompkins, and he consented to return and go with Orendorff and Addis to Westerfield's house. Westerfield resided on what is now known as the "Capps Farm." On arriving at Westerfield's they found the place deserted, Westerfield having fled to the woods with his family for shelter. They accordingly turned and rode over to Putman's. Here they found the militia company in consultation as to the course to be pursued. Esquire Orendorff was called upon for his opinion, and, after questioning Anderson, who was the only person present that had seen Westerfield, he expressed himself in favor of sending a messenger at once to Canton to ascertain the facts, and volunteered to go himself on that errand. Addis at once volunteered to accompany him. The company agreed to remain together at Putman's until their return.

Orendorff and Addis set out at once on their mission, and had scarcely struck the high prairie before they discovered Peter Westerfield coming from toward his place, and evidently with the intention of joining them. Westerfield was mounted, bare-backed, on a sorrel, raw-boned animal; his head was "enturbaned" with a red bandana handkerchief; he carried his rifle and shot-pouch by his side, and wore a look of grim determination. He was evidently going to war, and his courage would not fail him. Westerfield communicated his news to Orendorff and Addis, said he had hid his family, and was going to the fort at Canton to aid in its defense.

On arriving at Canton they found the scare had subsided, Henry Andrews having come in from the Barnes farm with news of their safety, and that no Indians were in that vicinity. When Westerfield heard this, he grasped Orendorff's arm and exclaimed, "I tell you, Orendorff, it is true, I know. Didn't I hear them and see their trail?" It was no use telling Westerfield that his senses had betrayed him.

Orendorff and Addis now rode back to Putman's to notify the company that the danger was imaginary; but on arriving there they found that the valiant militia, taking a new scare, had run to their homes and were hiding out their families.

Thus ended the most exciting day in Canton's pioneer history.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war went on, resulting in the defeat of the Indians and the capture of their leader. The rangers came home and were dismissed from service. They received therefor the remunerative sum of 86 cents per day for self and horse. Afterwards the general Government was kind enough to give each participant 80 acres of land.

INCIDENTS.

The following incident was related by one of the few remaining veterans of the war: One day the General (Stillman) and some of the officers started out reconnoitering on a high hill. Some of the boys thought this presented an excellent opportunity to play a good joke on their commander and officers. Accordingly they fixed themselves up in blankets to look like Indians, skirted the hill and appeared to the scouting party from the bushes. The General and party of course thought them Indians, discharged their guns at them and started on a general stampede into the camp, yelling, "Indians! Indians!" and immediately called all the men into line. On discovering their mistake the boys had a merry time over the scare, and it was a standing joke on the officers as long as the campaign lasted.

Theodore Sergeant was Lieutenant of the Canton militia company during the Black Hawk war, and in that capacity for a considerable period of time had command of the company. After Stillman's de-

feat, an order came from the Governor to Sergeant for seven men from the Canton company. Sergeant at once mustered his men in front of Child & Stillman's store, and read the requisition, calling upon those who would go to fall in after the music, which was at the same time ordered to march and counter-march. Up and down tramped the musicians before the company, but not a man fell in behind them. Sergeant was equal to the emergency. Ordering the music to cease, he went into the store and bought two gallons of whisky, which he passed down the ranks treating every man. "Now boys," said he, "I've got to have seven men or I'll draft them. Music! forward, march! Boys, fall in, you who want to go." Either the whisky or the threat, or patriotism, proved potent, and nine more than the required number at once fell in.



CHAPTER IX.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The criminal record of Fulton county, as the dark contents of this chapter will clearly show, brings her to the front rank in this particular, as she stands in every noble one. Since the day wicked Cain slew his brother Abel in the very morning of the world's history, the earth has been bathed in human blood shed by jealous, angry or infuriated human brothers. In Fulton county it seems that life has been held as of little value by many of our people. Men and women for slight pretenses have taken the life of their fellow creatures. The knife, pistol, gun, poison and other weapons have been used with a prodigal hand. For the most trivial offense the knife has been plunged to the vitals of the victim, the fatal bullet sent to his heart, or the deadly lotion dealt out. By the observant it will be noticed as a significant fact that in the following list of murders committed the offense to cause the deadly act to be done has been generally slight. Seldom justifiable, it seems to an impartial observer, yet it will be noticed that the punishment meted out to the criminal has invariably been light. Not one in the long list of murderers has been punished with the death penalty. We are not claiming that in any particular case such should have been done, but wish to record the facts impartially as we find them. As above mentioned, it would seem from this state of public sentiment that life is looked upon as not very sacred or valuable by many persons of this county. To illustrate further the slight value placed upon life by some, aside from the terrible facts recorded below, we will refer to a trial once brought before a justice of the peace of Liverpool township. Two neighbor women were brought to trial and prosecuted for the attempt upon the life of another neighbor woman. One of these, while making soap in the open air, had contracted with the other for a very small sum of money, only a few dollars, to kill the third woman referred to. The committal of the dark deed was thoroughly discussed, and plans laid to carry it into execution. The woman who for a few dollars had bargained to take the life of one of her neighbors intended committing the deed with a garden hoe. We do not wish to reflect upon the high moral standing of the citizens of Fulton county in general, but as faithful historians we must impartially record things as they exist.

We have not attempted to give a list of the persons who were in-

dicted for manslaughter. There is a very long list of these, many of whom are not murderers simply because they failed in aim, not because they did not intend to commit the deed. We give every case where a person was indicted and tried for murder.

James Ogden.

In 1840 there was a house-raising at John Morris', in Union township, near Troy Mills. Among those present was James Ogden. While at dinner Ogden thought he was insulted by another party, and being of an irritable temperament he became very cross, angry, abusive and profane. George Morris, a young man, became incensed at Ogden's abusive manners, and made his feelings known. The two soon got into a fight. Ogden kicked Morris very hard during the tussle. When parted, Morris remarked that he was badly hurt. He was taken into the house and laid upon a bed, no one supposing that he was seriously hurt; but within fifteen minutes he died. After some time had elapsed Ogden gave himself up to Sheriff Lamaster, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. He served a portion of his time and was pardoned by Gov. Carlin. We are told that his treatment while at the penitentiary was very mild, he being permitted to drive a team through the streets of Alton and do general outside work.

Nehemiah Northup.

About noon one day in the summer of 1847 or '48, Norman Beamas was married in Liverpool. In the evening of that day, Nehemiah Northup, a resident on the north side of Liverpool island, got to carousing around with women's clothes on, and endeavoring to be a whole "shivaree" of himself. He was not known to have any particular charge against either Beamas or his new wife; but when it was about dusk he met Beamas on the common, passed a few words with him and started off with a gun on his shoulder, waving it up and down. At the distance of a few rods, walking with his back still turned toward Beamas, he fired off the gun, and lo! the shot struck the bridegroom on the neck and lower part of his face, shattering his lower jaw to pieces and killing him instantly. Northup was arrested and bound over to court under a moderate penalty, but he finally left the country and has since never been heard of. It is related that only a half-hour before the death of Mr. Beamas, the bride was dozing in a rocking-chair and had a very distinct dream of seeing her husband murdered!

Jackson Louderback, Daniel Louderback and John Curless.

These parties were indicted March 6, 1849, for the murder of Abraham Littlejohn, of Woodland township. The history of the case, as we have been informed, is as follows: Some time previous to the murder two brothers by the name of Baldwin came into the

neighborhood preaching a new religion. They were formerly fishermen, we are told, and came from Havana. Their education was limited, but what they lacked in knowledge they made up in zeal and earnestness, and consequently found many converts to their views. Among them were many of the best and most respected people of that portion of the county. In derision their followers were called Baldwinites, but Union Baptists was the name they claimed. They were infatuated with their new religion and held meetings very often. It was at one of these meetings that Littlejohn lost his life. It was held at a school-house, or church, and he was appointed to keep order. It seems that the Louderbacks and others came to this meeting expressly to create a disturbance; at any rate they did so, and while Littlejohn was putting one of their number out of the house Jackson Louderback reached in from without and cut him in the abdomen with a knife. From the wound made he soon died. Jackson made his escape and never has been captured. Daniel and John Curless were arrested and liberated on bail. Daniel's case was postponed from time to time until the November term, 1851, when he came to trial. Julius Manning assisted the prosecution. Wead & Goudy and Lewis Ross defended. The case was a sharply contested one. He was acquitted. The other cases were then stricken from the docket.

Nancy Wilcoxon.

Nancy Wilcoxon, a woman of questionable character, was indicted, March 17, 1852, for the killing of William Weston. She went from her home in Liverpool township to Liverpool on the day of the night of the murder, and purchased a knife for the avowed purpose of killing Weston. He was at her house, and it is said he bore but a little better reputation than the woman. That night she killed him. Her attorneys were Manning, Ross and Blackwell, while Wead & Goudy assisted the prosecution. She was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for six years. She was pardoned, however, before her term of service was completed, came back to this county, and subsequently went to Sangamon county, where she died.

Rebecca Dye.

This was a case brought from McDonough county on a change of venue, but it was the most exciting trial ever held in the county. It lasted nine days. The court room was crowded at every session, many ladies being constantly in attendance. On the evening of the 27th of May, 1854, Mrs. Dye killed her husband, James Dye, as it was alleged. David B. Burress was arrested as an accessory to the crime, but broke jail before trial. Mrs. Dye was tried at the April term of the Circuit Court, 1855. The prosecuting attorneys were Messrs. Goudy, of Fulton, Wheat, of Adams, and Schofield &

Mack, of Hancock. For the defense, Messrs. Manning, of Peoria, Kellogg and Ross, of Fulton, and Cyrus Walker of McDonough. Probably a more able array of counsel could not have been procured in the entire State. William C. Goudy opened the case for the people and Cyrus Walker for the defense. Some eighty or ninety witnesses were examined. The case was given to the jury after able arguments on both sides. It remained out for fifteen hours and brought in a verdict of guilty, and fixed the punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for five years. She was pardoned long before the expiration of her term, returned to Macomb, and died in 1874.

William Tait.

In November, 1857, Wm. Tait was indicted for the killing of Hamilton Brown at Astoria. One night while passing along the street Brown was struck upon the head with a stone or a piece of iron. From the wound inflicted he died. Tait was supposed to have thrown the stone and therefore was indicted for the murder. He was liberated upon bail fixed at \$500. He was tried and acquitted. Cyrus Walker was his attorney.

Simon R. O. and John W. Hardy.

A fracas occurred in the little village of Slabtown Wednesday, April 27, 1859, in which Daniel Richardson was instantly killed and John O. Hardy severely wounded. There had been a lawsuit that day in which Richardson was interested, and it not terminating to please him, and, it is said, he being somewhat intoxicated, became quarrelsome. He attacked, as it was claimed, John O. Hardy, an elderly gentleman, and struck him two or three times, when young Hardy approached; and as he attempted to draw a pistol Richardson threw a stone, which struck the weapon, causing it to discharge its contents into the young man's thigh. The old man then drew a knife and stabbed Richardson to the heart, killing him instantly. The two Hardys were brought to trial at the June term, 1859, on the charge of murder. From 96 men a jury was chosen and the case given into their hands. They rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

Isaac Harris.

A young man by the name of Vaughn was murdered at Vermont, Tuesday, July 15, 1860, by Isaac Harris, another young man. The weapon used was a club. The young men had always been warm friends. They were traversing a road near Vermont, and Vaughn became so helpless from excessive drinking that he fell upon the ground and could not get up. Harris tried to arouse him by pounding him with a stick, but without success. He then took a fence stake and literally pounded the prostrate man to death.

Vaughn was taken home and died that same evening. It seems that there was no ill-feeling between the two men: they were *only* drunk. Harris was indicted for murder and tried at the October term of the Circuit Court, found guilty of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary for fifteen years.

Jackson Bolen.

In Nov., 1862, Bolen killed James Mahary, of Vermont. This occurred during the war, and it seemed the latter had charged the former with being a Missouri jay-hawker and thief. Bolen hearing of the charges, went to Mahary for satisfaction, when a collision ensued, which resulted in Mahary being stabbed to death. Bolen was indicted Feb. 26, 1863, and tried at the March term of the Circuit Court and acquitted, the jury believing he committed the deed in self-defense.

Thomas Wright

was brought to trial at the March term of the Circuit Court, 1862, for the killing of a Mr. Helm. The case was dismissed during trial by the prosecution for want of evidence.

George W. Potts.

Friday, Jan. 16, 1863, at Apple's school-house, four and a half miles east of Lewistown, Zachariah Shaw, jr., met his death, by being stabbed with a bowie-knife in the hands of Geo. W. Potts. A spelling-school had been in session at the school-house, and immediately after its close an affray occurred between several persons, resulting in Shaw's death. Potts made his escape. He was indicted Feb. 28, 1863, for manslaughter, but he could not be found. The case ran along from term to term until Dec. 14, 1869, when it was stricken from the docket.

Eli Watkins, Abraham Pelham, Henry Schroder and Jackson Welch.

These parties, who resided in Menard county, killed an innocent and inoffensive boy near Havana, Mason county, and were brought here on a change of venue from that county. They were taking a drove of cattle through the county, and stopped at Havana and became intoxicated. They met their victim, who was a German boy of twelve or fifteen years of age, in the road, and ordered him off, and without further provocation shot him down. They were all acquitted.

Ira Cobb.

This man killed a Mr. Baker, of Woodland township. Both parties were respected, and well-to-do citizens. They got into a fuss, however, over the difference of only fifty cents in making a settlement with each other, and Cobb shot Baker with a pistol.

The ball entered the head of its victim and proved fatal immediately. Cobb was indicted for murder Sept. 29, 1864. He took a change of venue to Peoria county, was tried, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced for ten years. A new trial was granted, and by agreement the case was returned to this county, here he broke jail and was gone four years. Shortly after his escape he was captured in Indiana. Sheriff Waggoner hurried forward to get his prisoner, but ere he arrived Cobb had again escaped. This time he evaded the authorities for about four years, when Sheriff Waggoner caught him in Kansas. When he returned he was brought to trial, but the prosecution was compelled to beg for a continuance, as every witness for the State had either died or left the State. He pleaded guilty, we believe, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year, but was soon pardoned.

Thomas Richardson.

In June, 1865, the village of Marbletown was thrown into considerable excitement by the announcement of the murder of Daniel Lash. Lash was a farm-hand at the time in the employ of Hiram Marble. Richardson, a cripple, kept what was familiarly known as a "jug grocery,"—in other words, a saloon. Lash, who was a desperate fellow and regarded as an outlaw, came to this saloon using threatening language toward Richardson, and soon endeavored to strike him. Richardson in the mean time secured a hatchet, and when opportunity presented struck Lash a hard blow, which proved fatal. Lash exclaimed "He has killed me!" and after walking about seventy yards fell. Richardson was arrested for the murder, but the grand jury refused to indict him, and he was set at liberty.

Catherine Lewis, alias Catherine Todd, and Robert Todd.

These parties were indicted April 20, 1865, for committing murder by poisoning; they were tried at the November term of the Circuit Court, 1865, and found not guilty. Robert, however, was not discharged until April 20, 1866. A further account will be given in the history of Pleasant township, where the murder was committed.

William A. Jones.

The victim of this fracas, which occurred in Bryant, was Wesley Pittman. Jones was indicted April 21, 1866, found guilty of manslaughter April 18, 1867, and sent to the penitentiary for two years. He killed Pittman with a rock. Sheriff Waggoner took him to State's prison, where he died.

John Yarnell.

This man was indicted April 23, 1867, for killing City Marshall James P. Goodwin, of Lewistown. He took a change of venue to

McDonough county and was sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years. He, however, only served about eighteen months, when he was pardoned.

Oscar Craig.

Craig shot and killed Thomas Brown, in Otto, and seemingly without any provocation whatever. He was indicted for murder Aug. 25, 1870, took a change of venue to Tazewell county and was acquitted.

Lemuel Purdy, Pitts Laurence Purdy and Samuel Nicholson.

These parties were indicted Aug. 29, 1871, for the murder of a Swede. The fatal affair occurred on the night of the 4th of July, 1871, at a saloon called Shoo Fly, one mile east of Lewistown. A majority of the crowd at this place that night were intoxicated. The Swede had but recently come to this country and is said to have been a very quiet, inoffensive man. In a fracas that occurred he was struck down with a club, and he died from the effects of the injuries received. Nicholson was tried at the April term, 1873, and found "not guilty." Pitts L. Purdy took a change of venue to Schuyler county, where he also was acquitted. Lemuel Purdy took a change to Macon county, tried, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced for five years. He was pardoned at the end of three years. All of these parties were accounted good, respectable citizens.

John Marion Chesney.

Chesney killed a negro at Abingdon, Knox county, in 1873. He was indicted for murder in the fall and a change of venue was taken to this county, where, at the December term, 1873, he was acquitted.

William Odell.

Odell was indicted for murder Aug. 1, 1875. He was a constable and lived at Havana, Mason county. He levied upon a boat belonging to a man by the name of Patterson, who lived near the Copperas-creek dam. Patterson was a bad character and a desperate man, which fact was known to Odell. He attempted to retake the boat from Odell, and in the attempt Odell began shooting at him, and fired four times, killing him instantly. Odell was tried in this county and acquitted.

Jonathan B. Berry.

About sundown July 10, 1876, Jonathan B. Berry shot and killed John J. Lalicker, of Pleasant township. Berry had married a widow lady named Maggie Shuman, and on the evening of the murder Berry was whipping one of her boys; and to help control

him she sent one of her sons, Willie Shuman, a boy of a dozen summers, to Mr. Lalicker's, who lived near, for assistance. Mr. L. hurried over according to the request, and as the two entered the yard Berry warned Lalicker not to enter the house. Berry fired at him through a window and again in the house, one of the shots proving fatal, killing Lalicker almost instantly. Berry was indicted at the August term of Circuit Court, 1876, and tried at the December term, found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. He is now confined there.

Richard B. Heather.

In 1876, Oct. 26, Richard B. Heather killed S. Peter Johnson, at Abingdon, Knox county. His bail was fixed at \$15,000, and he took a change of venue to this county, was tried at the April term and convicted of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary, but the following November pardoned. This was one of the most exciting trials that ever occurred in the county.

Joseph Mayall.

Mayall and Willis were both plasterers by occupation and resided in Ipava. It appeared that Wm. Collier had a job of plastering which both parties wanted to do. Finally Willis was awarded the work, which Mayall thought was obtained by defaming him as a workman. An altercation ensued between them. Willis had a hatchet in his hand and seemingly made some movement with it toward Mayall, when the latter said, "You are not going to hit me with the hatchet, are you?" Willis threw the hatchet down and they both walked toward the gate. Upon arriving at the gate Mayall pulled out a knife and cut Willis, from the wound of which he died. Mayall was tried at the December term of the Circuit Court, 1876, and acquitted.

Jacob Mabels.

Mabels was indicted for murder Sept. 1, 1877, for the killing of Bryan Daily, in Orion township. Both men were intoxicated and were each driving a wagon along the road. Mabels tried to drive around Daily, which the latter prevented. He then struck him with a missile, the blow killing Daily. Mabels was admitted to bail Dec. 7, 1877, the amount of the bond being \$3,000. He was tried at the April term of the Circuit Court, 1878, and found "not guilty."

Stephen Joy.

At Bernadotte, about 5 o'clock P. M., Saturday, July 19, 1879, Dr. Sylvester O. Hall, the leading physician of the village, met his death at the hands of Stephen Joy, an old and respected citizen, and phenomenally zealous in his religion. The facts as gleaned from the evidence at the Coroner's inquest, the trial of Joy not having



E. S. Powell
(DECEASED)
CANTON CITY



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yet occurred, were about as follows: On the morning of the murder Mr. Joy agreed with Dr. Hall that, if he would buy a pony offered for sale by Perry Jones, he would take the animal off his hands at \$20 cash. The doctor accordingly made the trade, took the pony to Joy's store and notified him that the animal was ready for him. Joy told him to hitch the animal and come in, which Hall did. Joy hesitated for a little while and then backed squarely out of the trade. This greatly enraged the doctor and some very bitter words passed, resulting in the doctor commencing a suit against Joy for damages. The trial was set for July 26, before 'Squire Shipton. All this occurred before noon. The parties discussed the question publicly during the day, and the very air seemed impregnated with bad blood.

Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon Hall sauntered around to Joy's store, and sat down upon the sidewalk at the southeast corner of the building, while Joy occupied a bench near by. Hall sat several inches lower than Joy and they were not more than four feet apart. Some bitter words ensued, when Hall called Joy a hard name. Joy had been whittling with a large pocket knife, and at this moment reversed the knife quickly, blade downward, and saying, "This must be settled," struck a quick blow at Hall's bare neck, when a huge stream of blood spurted eight or ten feet away. Hall seized his neck as if to stay the blood, and said, "He's killed me!" Within five minutes after the stab he died. The wound severed the left carotid artery and jugular vein. Quite a large number of persons were sitting around the two men when the tragedy occurred, and the blow could easily have been stayed had there been any suspicion that one would even strike the other. But it was all done in a flash—in the twinkling of an eye. The epithet uttered by Hall, the response by Joy, and the instant thrust with the knife,—all took place while the disputants were rising to a half-standing position.

Stephen Joy was indicted for murder August 21, 1879, and his trial postponed. Friday, September 5, 1879, Joy was brought before Judge Shope, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to have an examination with the object of securing his bail. After a very full hearing the Judge admitted him to bail in the sum of \$25,000, which was given, and the trial set for the next term of Court.

CHAPTER X.

PIONEER LIFE.

LOG CABINS.

We shall, in this chapter, give as clear and exact description of pioneer life in this county, as we can find language to picture it in, commencing with the time the sturdy settlers first arrived with their scanty stores. They had migrated from older States, where the prospects for even a competency were very poor, many of them coming from Kentucky, for, it is supposed, they found that a good State to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

As the first thing after they arrived and found a suitable location, they would set about the building of a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to the younger readers, and especially their descendants, who may never see a structure of the kind. Trees of uniform size were selected and cut into pieces of the desired length, each end being saddled and notched so as to bring the logs as near together as possible. The cracks were "chinked and daubed" to prevent the wind from whistling through. This had to be renewed every fall before cold weather set in. The usual height was one story of about seven or eight feet. The gables were made of logs gradually shortened up to the top. The roof was made by laying small logs or stout poles reaching from gable to gable, suitable distances apart, on which were laid the clapboards after the manner of shingling, showing two feet or more to the weather. The clapboards were fastened by laying across them heavy poles called "weight poles," reaching from one gable to the other, being kept apart and in their place by laying pieces of timber between them called "runs," or "knees." A wide chimney place was cut out of one end of the cabin, the chimney standing entirely outside, and built of rived sticks, laid up cob-house fashion, and filled with clay, or built of stone, often using two or three cords of stone in building one chimney. For a window a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes with glass but oftener with greased paper pasted over it. A doorway was also cut through one of the walls, and the door was made of spliced clapboards and hung with wooden hinges. This was opened by pull-

ing a leather latch-string which raised a wooden latch inside the door. For security at night this latch-string was pulled in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior, upon one side, was the huge fire-place, large enough to contain a back-log as big as the strongest man could carry, and holding enough wood to supply an ordinary stove a week; on either side were poles and kettles, and over all a mantle on which was placed the tallow dip. In one corner stood the larger bed for the old folks, under this the trundle-bed for the children; in another corner stood the old-fashioned, large spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the pine table, around which the family gathered to partake of their plain food; over the door hung the ever trustful rifle and powder-horn; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed chairs and three-legged stools; in one corner was a rude cupboard holding the table ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler, seeking lodgings for the night or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to serve the purpose of kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bedroom, and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members. Soon finer and more costly buildings were erected. Mr. Swan in his *History of Canton* describes the first frame building erected in that city as follows:

"The first frame house erected on grounds now within the present city limits was built for Deacon Nathan Jones, in the spring of 1830. Isaac Swan was the 'boss carpenter,' and was aided by the deacon. This building is still standing, on the south side of Jones street, between Wood and Lewistown streets, and is now occupied by Mrs. Dean. It is a two-story frame house. The frame, of the 'old-fashioned' variety, was built without any sawed stuff; the joists and studding being split out of heavy timber, the sills and plates hewed, and the weather-boarding of split boards, shaved. The weather-boarding was not jointed, but the ends of the clapboards were shaved thin and lapped. The roof was laid with split and shaved oak shingles. The floor, door-frames, corner-boards and stairs, were alone of sawed lumber. When the carpenters had finished their work, Mrs. Jones took the job of painting, and did quite a respectable job, too, painting it Venetian red. This house was considered the most stylish in the country. As Deacon Jones was Postmaster and kept the postoffice at his house, it became the place of resort for the most intelligent of the pioneers, who would congregate here and discuss educational and religious topics. This

building was not on the original town plat, however, being then considered out of town. The first frame erected on the original town site was built in 1831, and was the property of Joel Wright. This building was, in fact, but an addition to an already existing cabin. Isaac Swan was also the builder of this. It was occupied by Mr. Wright as a store-room, and was situated on the southeast corner of Wood and Illinois streets. This building is still standing, but has been removed from its original site, and is now standing on First street, between Illinois and Cole streets. It was occupied until recently by David Will, as a wagon-maker's shop."

SELECTION OF HOMES.

For a great many years but few thought it advisable to attempt farming on the prairie. To many of them the cultivation of the prairies was an untried experiment, and it was the prevailing opinion that the timber would soon become very scarce,—a fear soon proven to be without foundation. Another obstacle that was in the way for a great many years, was that no plows suitable for breaking the prairie land could be had. The sod was very much tougher then than it was in after years when the stock had pastured the prairies and killed out the grass to some extent. It would be astonishing to the younger residents to see the immense crops of prairie grass that grew upon the fields which are to-day in such a high state of cultivation. It grew in places six to twelve feet high. It was these immense crops of grass that furnished the fuel for the terrible fires that swept over the prairies during the fall. Then, again, there was so much of the prairie land that was considered too wet to be ever suitable for cultivation. Many of the older settlers now living well remember when farms that are now in the highest state of cultivation were a vast swamp. There was another drawback in the settlement of the prairies, and that was the great labor and cost of fencing. But the principal reason for locating in the timber was that many of their cabins were poor, half-finished affairs, and protection from the driving storms was absolutely required. The timber also sheltered stock until such times as sheds and out-buildings could be erected. That the time should soon come when intelligent, enterprising farmers would see that their interest lay in improving prairie farms, and cease clearing fields, when there were boundless acres presenting no obstacle to the most perfect cultivation, argues nothing in the policy of sheltering for a time in the woods. In regard to the pioneers settling along the timber, we often hear remarks made as though the selection of such locations implied a lack of judgment. Those who are disposed to treat it in that manner are asked to consider carefully the above facts, when they will conclude such selection argued in their favor.

Clearing of timber land was attended with much hard labor. The underbrush was grubbed up, piled into heaps and burned. The large

trees were in many cases left standing, and deadened by girdling. This was done by cutting through the bark into the wood, generally through the "sap," all around the trunk.

MILLING.

Not the least of the hardships of the pioneers was the procuring of bread. The first settlers must be supplied at least one year from other sources than their own lands. But the first crops, however abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills to grind the grain. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand power, and many families were poorly provided with means for doing this. Another way was to grate the corn. A grater was made from a piece of tin, sometimes taken from an old, worn-out tin bucket or other vessel. It was thickly perforated, bent into a semi-circular form, and nailed, rough side upwards, on a board. The corn was taken in the ear and grated before it got dry and hard. Corn, however, was eaten in various ways.

Soon after the country became more generally settled, enterprising men were ready to embark in the milling business. Sites along the streams were selected for water-power. A person looking for a mill-site would follow up and down the stream for a desired location, and when found he would go before the County Commissioners and secure a writ of *ad quod damnum*. This would enable the miller to have the adjoining land officially examined, and the amount of damage by making a dam was named. Mills being such a great public necessity, they were permitted to be located upon any person's land where the miller thought the site desirable.

BAND-MILL.

John Coleman established a mill north of the Fairview bridge. This mill was celebrated for "making haste"—and meal—"slowly." It was said that it ran so slow that the dogs were in the habit of chewing in two the band while the mill was running, when Coleman would call to Jerry, who drove the team, to know what was the matter; and Jerry would respond that the "dod-durned dogs had chewed the band in two again." Jacob Ellis erected a water-mill between Canton and Lewistown about 1824, which did a good business. He erected another mill near Canton, on Big Creek, about 1829-30.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The wild animals infesting this county at the time of its settlement were the deer, wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, woodchuck or ground-hog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit and squirrel; and the principal feathered game were the quail, prairie-chicken, and wild turkey. Several of these animals furnished meat for the early settlers; but their principal meat did not consist

song of game. Pork and poultry were soon raised in abundance. The wolf was the most troublesome animal, it being the common enemy of the sheep. It was quite difficult to protect the sheep from their ravages. Sometimes pigs and calves were also victims of the wolf. Their howlings in the night would often keep families awake, and set all the dogs in the neighborhood to barking. Their yells were often terrific. Says one settler: "Suppose six boys, having six dogs tied, whipped them all at the same time, and you would hear such music as two wolves would make." To effect the destruction of these animals the county authorities offered a bounty for their scalps; and, besides, big hunts were inaugurated for their destruction, and "wolf hunts" are prominent among the memories of the early settlers. Such events were generally turned into a holiday, and everybody that could ride a nag or stand the tramp on foot joined in the deadly pursuit. A large circuit was generally made by the hunters, who then closed in on every side, driving the hungry wolves into the center of the corral, where they were despatched. The return home with the carcasses was the signal for a general turn-out, and these "pleasure parties" are still referred to by old citizens as among the pleasantest memories of early life in Fulton county. Many a hungry wolf has been run down on the prairies where now is located a town or a fine farm residence. This rare old pastime, like much of the early hunting and fishing the pioneers indulged in here, departed at the appearance of the locomotive.

BEE-HUNTING.

During the early settlement of this part of the State, one of the prevailing customs of the pioneers was "bee-hunting." Often a small company would travel many miles into a wild, unsettled country, in search of the sweet, flavored honey of the wild bee. Large trees containing many gallons, and often a barrel, were frequently found by bee-hunters. The little, busy bees would be carefully watched as they flew heavily laden with the richest extract of the flowers that were purely native and unknown to the present generation. They always took a "bee-line" for their homes. This was a correct guide to the sturdy hunter, who had studied with care the ways of the bee and by their knowledge took advantage of the little insect. Once on the trail, good bee-hunters were almost certain to capture the rich prize. After the bee-tree was discovered it was no trouble to get possession of the honey. The tree was felled, and the hunters would rush for their booty ere it was lost by running out upon the ground.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The pioneer was more freely and heartily social with his friends, and cold toward his enemies, than we seem to be at the present day; and he showed what race he belonged to by his efforts to establish religious, philanthropic and educational institutions. The young

folks, we have no doubt, found many ways of robbing old Time of loneliness. It would be unfair to suppose them, especially the ladies, destitute of fashionable aspirations, but the means for gaudy display were very much circumscribed in those days. The male attire consisted chiefly of buckskin, or homespun cloth,—we might add home-woven, the loom being far more common in or near their rude huts than the piano or organ. They were not, however, destitute of musical taste, and many of their vocal performances would compare favorably with our present choirs. We may safely say they sang with the spirit. Most of the ladies, also, wore homespun, which they manufactured from wool, flax, cotton, and the bark or lint of the nettle, colored with such ingredients as nature provided, without the aid of art. A few even adopted buckskin. How many yards of the latter article were required for a fashionable dress in those times, or in what particular style it was cut and trimmed, we are not informed, and must leave the ladies to draw their own conclusions. These dresses certainly were durable, and shielded the wearer in out-door exercises incident to the planting, attending and gathering of crops, in which pursuit the ladies in all new countries assist.

Another of the prevailing fashions was that of carrying fire-arms, made necessary by the presence of roving bands of Indians, most of whom were ostensibly friendly, but like Indians in all times, treacherous and unreliable. These tribes were principally Pottawatomies. There were also in the northern part of the State several tribes of hostile Indians, ready at any time to make a murderous, thieving raid upon the white settlers; and an Indian war at any time was an accepted probability; and these old settlers to-day have vivid recollections of the Black Hawk and other Indian wars. And, while target practice was much indulged in as an amusement, it was also necessary for a proper self-defense, the settlers finding it necessary at times to carry their guns with them when they went to hoe their corn. In some instances their guns were stacked in the field and the laborers worked for a certain distance around them, and then moved the guns to a certain position and again proceeded with their work.

These were only a few of the hardships incident to pioneer life, which was largely made up of privations, inconveniences and dangers. They had few labor-saving machines and no reliable markets. Even communication by letter with their distant friends and relatives was rendered difficult for want of proper mail facilities, and sometimes for the want of money to pay the postage on the letters sent to them,—the postage then being twenty-five cents for a single letter, many of which remained in the office for weeks on account of the inability of the persons addressed to pay the postage.

PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL.

The early settlers were not entirely without preaching. Says an old pioneer on this subject: "The ministers of the Gospel of the Savior of the world hunted us up and preached to what few there were; therefore we did not degenerate and turn heathen, as any community will where the sound of the gospel is never heard. I shall not give their names, though sacred in memory, for they were not after the fleece, but after the flock, because they had but little to say about science and philosophy, but spoke of purer things."

EDUCATION.

Though struggling under the pressure of poverty and privation, the early settlers planted among them the school-house at the earliest practicable period. So important an object as the education of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommodations of the earliest schools were not good. Sometimes school was taught in a small log house erected for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are now in use were unknown. A mud-and-stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and fire-place wide and deep enough to take in a four-foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in either side, and may be a few lights of eight-by-ten glass set in, or just as likely as not the aperture would be covered with greased paper. Writing benches were made of wide planks, or likely puncheons, resting on pins or arms, driven into two-inch auger-holes, bored into the logs beneath the windows. Seats were made out of puncheons, and flooring of the same material. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves, and have come to be an honor to their country. Among these we can name Abraham Lincoln, our martyred President, one of the noblest men ever known to the world's history. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest statesmen of the age, began his career in Illinois teaching in one of these primitive school-houses.

James H. Murphy, who taught school at Canton in an early day, will probably remember the time he was asked for a holiday by his scholars and he refused to grant it. The following morning four of his scholars, J. L. Murphy and three Fenton boys, went to the school-house quite early, entered, locked and barred the door, and refused the teacher admittance when he came, unless he would grant them the desired holiday. He expostulated, but the boys were obdurate. He resorted to the chimney, covering the top of

smoke the boys out, but this proved useless. Finally he broke through a window and effected an entrance, when the boys pitched into him and proved the stronger. They bound him with ropes, yet he would not promise the holiday. At last they threatened to duck him in a pond that was near unless he promised. This was to severe for him; so he yielded and gave the school the holiday.

But all these things are changed now. We no longer see log school-houses. Their places are filled with handsome frame or brick structures, which for elegance and beauty of design rival those of older-settled countries; and in place of the "masters," who were "looked up to" as superior beings, and were consulted on all matters of law, physic and religion, there are teachers of liberal culture, intelligent and progressive, many of whom have a broad and comprehensive idea of education, and regard their labor as something more than teaching merely in order to make a living,—more than a knowledge of a great number of facts in the universe of mind and matter. It means culture, the educating, developing and disciplining of all the faculties of the human mind. It is the comprehension of the entire being of man; and the school or teacher who takes charge and care of the young should provide the means and methods for carrying forward the process in all departments of their complex natures, physical, mental and spiritual.

MARKETS.

The earliest settlers of the county went to St. Louis with what little produce they had to sell, and the merchants bought all their goods in that city. Soon, however, Peoria became a market, and produce was wagoned to that city and from there sent south on the river. There was at that time no sale for corn, or comparatively none, and wheat would bring but a small price; so that really there was no impetus given to the raising of grain of any sort, except for home consumption, until the advent of the railroad. At that time improvement began. The great resources of the county which had scarcely supplied more than home demand were then turned to supply the wants of thousands. That occasion, the advent of railroads, was the commencement of agricultural development. It was the commencement of the manufacturing institutions the county can now boast of; it was the building of her thriving cities and towns; indeed it was the beginning of progress.

One of the earliest steam-boats in the Illinois-river trade was the steamer "Exchange," which plied between St. Louis and Peoria. She was familiarly known as "the Shingle Weaver," so called from the fact of her carrying upon her hurricane deck a machine for cutting shingles, which was operated by the machinery of the boat, cutting whenever the boat was in motion. Shingle timber would be obtained at the wood-yards along the river, and market found for the manufactured goods either at St. Louis or Peoria. This

boat was an especial favorite with the people of this county, many of whom would, when desiring to take a trip by river, wait for her coming, and most of the early stocks of goods were shipped on her; she also carried most of the county's "beeswax" and other products to their market.

"When the first settlers came to the wilderness," says an old settler, "they all supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but alas! we looked for 'easier times next year' for about ten years, and learned to bear hardships, privation and hard living as good soldiers do. As the facilities for making money were not great, we lived pretty well satisfied in an atmosphere of good, social, friendly feeling, and thought ourselves as good as those we left behind when we emigrated West."

CHILLS AND FEVER.

One of the greatest obstacles to the early settlement and prosperity of this county was the "chills and fever," or "ague," or "Illinois shakes," as it was variously styled. This disease was a terror to new comers. In the fall of the year everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody shook with it, and it was in every person's system. They all looked pale and yellow as though they were frostbitten. It was not contagious, but was a kind of miasma floating around in the atmosphere and absorbed into the system. It continued to be absorbed from day to day, and week to week, until the whole body corporate became charged with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and an ending, coming on each day, or each alternate day, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shake came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first." It was a burning, hot fever and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect; indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency. Not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sunday or holidays. After the fever went down you still didn't feel much better. You felt as though you had gone through some sort of collision and came out not killed but badly demoralized. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out, so to speak. Your back was out of fix and your appetite was in a worse condition than your back. Your head ached and your eyes had more white in them than usual, and altogether you felt poor, disconsolate and sad. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe other people did either, and you didn't care. You

didn't think much of suicide, but at the same time you almost made up your mind that under certain circumstances it was justifiable. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a kind of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a kind of sickly shine about it. About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not accept the whole State of Illinois as a gift, and if you had the strength and means, you picked up Hannah and the baby and your traps, and went back "yander" to Injanny, Ohio, or old Kaintuck.

" And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cabin see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the 'ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and fallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The above is no picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting what occurred in hundreds of instances. Whole families would some times be sick at one time, and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. One widow lady on the Illinois river informs us that she lost nine children from this dreaded disease!

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended on trammels which were held by strong poles. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was held on the fire by hand; or, to save time, the handle was laid across the back of a chair. This pan was also used for baking short-cake. A better article was a cast-iron spider, which was set upon coals on the hearth. But the best thing for baking bread was the flat-bottomed bake-kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the "Dutch oven." With coals over and under it bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkeys and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

IMPLEMENTS.

The agricultural implements used by the first farmers here would in this age of improvement be great curiosities. The plow used was called the bar-share plow. The iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of correspond-

ing length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape in order to turn the soil over. Sown seed was brushed in by dragging over the ground a sappling with a bushy top. In harvesting the change is most striking. Instead of the reapers and mowers of to-day, the sickle and cradle were used. The grain was threshed with a flail, or trodden out by horses or oxen.

WOMEN'S WORK.

The men were not called upon to endure alone all the hardships and labor of frontier life. The women also had their physical labor to perform, and much of it was quite arduous. Spinning was one of the common household duties. This exercise is one which few of the present generation of girls have ever enjoyed. The wheel used for spinning flax was called the "little wheel," to distinguish it from the "big wheel" used for spinning yarn. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel. Not every house, however, in which spinning was done had a loom; but there were always some in each settlement who, besides doing their own weaving, did some for others. Settlers, having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand-cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We occasionally find now, in the houses of the old settlers, one of these big wheels, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, also called linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the girls and mothers. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home-made. Rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every man.

Not until the settlers had supplied themselves with the more useful articles of clothing and with edibles of various kinds, did wheat bread become a common article of food. It is true they had it earlier, but this was only served on extra occasions, as when visitors came, or on Sundays; and with this luxury they would have a little "store coffee." "The little brown jug" found a place in almost

every home, and was often brought into use. No caller was permitted to leave the house without an invitation to partake of its contents.

PLEASURES OF PIONEER LIFE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good, hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "apple-paring," "log-rolling" and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy, little insect, that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon ladies for miles around gathered at an appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, their hands were as busily engaged in making the quilt; and desire was always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass swiftly by in playing games or dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn, which was arranged for the occasion; and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served; then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

Mr. Swan in describing the pioneer dwelling and habits and customs, says:

"The furniture of the cabin was as primitive as the occupants. In one corner—perhaps in two or three corners—were the bedsteads. These were your genuine 'cottage bedsteads,' made by boring one hole, say four feet from one corner of the cabin, into a 'house-log,' another hole, say six feet from the same corner, on another side; opposite these holes was set an upright post, usually a section from the body of a peeled sapling; in this post two holes would be bored at any desired height, and at right angles with each other; poles were inserted in these holes, making in this manner a

square frame ; over this frame was laid a covering of clapboards, or, as some denominated them, 'shakes,' and on top of this platform the bed was spread. The chairs were not exactly chairs, but three-legged stools or puncheon benches. The cupboard was literally a cupboard, being a puncheon supported by pins driven into holes in the house-logs at some convenient corner. The boxes which had held the family dry goods while *en route* to the new country generally furnished the table, and a trough or troughs the meat and soap barrels. Hollow logs sawed into sections and provided with a puncheon bottom furnished a receptacle for meal, potatoes, beans, wheat, 'and sich like truck'—to use the pioneer vernacular. The table was bounteously supplied with 'samp,' 'ley hominy,' 'corn pone,' honey, venison, pork, stewed pumpkin, wild turkey, prairie chicken and other game. Wheat bread, tea, coffee, and fruit—except wild fruit—were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as a wedding or gala day. 'Samp' was quite a frequent dish. It was made by burning a hole into some convenient stump in the shape of a mortar; this hole was filled with corn and pounded by a large pestle hung like the old-fashioned well-sweep pendent from a long pole, which was nearly balanced on an upright fork. This pole had a weight attached to one end and the pestle to the other; the weight would lift the pestle, while manual force was expected to bring it down. When the 'samp' was pounded sufficiently, it was washed and boiled like rice.

"The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full; although there might already be a guest for every puncheon, there was still 'room for one more,' and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the log fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the 'first-rate claims in this neck of woods,' going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every 'Congress tract' within a dozen miles from his own cabin.

"To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a 'shoat' was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for 'cropping,' the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in 'gittin' it up.' One party with axes would fell and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would 'raise the cabin'; while several of the old men would 'rive the clapboards' for the roof. By night the cabin would be up and ready for occupying, and by the next day the new-comer was in all respects as well situated as his neighbors.

"Saturday was a regular holiday, in which work was ignored and everybody went to town or to some place of general resort. When all were together in town, sport began. Of course whisky circulated freely and every body indulged to a greater or less extent. Quarrels were now settled by hand-to-hand encounters; wrestling-matches came off or were arranged for the future; jumping, foot-racing, and horse-racing filled up the interval of time; and everybody enjoyed the rough sports with a zest unknown among the more refined denizens of the present good city of Canton.

"The fleetest runner among the pioneers was Stephen Coleman; the champion wrestler was Daniel Babbett; while at fisti-cuffs the belt was contested for between Stephen Coleman and Emsley Fouts. Coleman and Fouts were nearly equally matched, and on several occasions waged desperate war, with varying fortunes, until they held their last great battle, which will never be forgotten by the pioneers. It was on election day, in the fall of 1831. For weeks before it was understood that they were to fight. On election day, accordingly, they met on Union street, in front of Tyler's Tavern, and, surrounded by an immense crowd of their respective friends, proceeded to settle their difficulty. The fight was fierce, long, and bloody. Coleman, it was claimed, struck Fouts before he was entirely divested of his coat, and by this means began with the advantage in his favor, which advantage he was able to maintain until Fouts, after a gallant struggle, was forced to yield. Coleman's friends raised him on their shoulders, and marched with him a triumphal march to the public square and back.

"Fouts was defeated, but, as he believed, not fairly, and he determined to renew the contest on another occasion. This was also understood, and the final struggle was looked forward to by the settlers with even more expectant interest than the first. Accordingly, a few weeks later, one Saturday, Fouts came to town for the purpose of meeting Coleman. He stopped at Dickey Johnson's, where he left his coat and put himself in fighting trim. Johnson accompanied him to town and acted as his friend and second. Fouts soon met Coleman, and informed him that he had come to town expressly to settle their little trouble. Coleman began to draw his leather coat, but before it was off Fouts took the same advantage Coleman had taken in the previous fight, and struck him. This advantage was all he desired, and vigorously did he follow it up. Coleman was not easily handled, however, and soon was stripped and in fighting trim. The fight was a desperate one, and it was soon apparent that neither would acknowledge defeat. Fouts, however, had so well followed up his advantage that Coleman's friends parted them, and ever after neither could be induced to attack the other.

"Foot-racing, jumping, and wrestling were also indulged in on Saturdays, and among the pioneers were men of fleet foot, strong arm, and sinewy limb. John Anderson, a saddler who worked for

Bryant L. Cook, was credited with the fleetest foot prior and up to the storm of 1835; while Alexander Cumming, a brother-in-law of Jacob Weaver, was said to excel all others in jumping. In 1830 and immediately succeeding years John Scurlock and Abram Putman were the champion runners, and Putman the champion jumper. Occasionally the sport would be varied by a horse-race, while whisky and jokes were freely indulged in. Some of these pioneers were rare old jokers, too. The point of their jokes would some times rub a raw place in their victim, but for that so much the better."





Jacob Mowery

PUTMAN T^p



J. E. Rinsol

LEE T^p

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER XI.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Perhaps no district of country in the West contains more of the traces of that mysterious pre-historic people known to us only as the "Mound-Builders" than does Fulton county. There is not a township of land in the county which does not contain more or less of these traces, and in some of them are works which in extent and character will compare with any in the West.

These works of the Mound-Builders here are of four different classes: 1. Mounds, varying in size from two or three feet in diameter to immense pyramids, like one near Waterford, containing over an acre of ground, and of an altitude of over forty feet in its original condition, and the one in Otter Creek Valley near Otto, which looks in the distance like an immense hay-rick and is over two hundred feet long and between forty and fifty feet high; 2. Excavations usually circular, in regular lines in most cases, some small, others of great size and considerable depth; 3. Regular fortifications, square, elliptical, or following the accidental configuration of the ground; 4. Terraced hills.

One of the most interesting pre-historic points in the county is located on sections 31 and 32 in Kerton township. Here, on the summit of a high bluff, is a field on the land of a Mr. Fisher, known as the "Mound field," containing, perhaps, twenty-five acres, that may properly be called a city of the dead. In this field there is a level space of five or six acres enclosed by two rows of circular, cup-shaped depressions, inside of which is one large mound which must originally have been thirty or forty feet high. To the south of this level the bluff line, with its indentations, forms the border of the field, and here are the remains of not less than one hundred and fifty thousand human beings buried literally by the cord! Where the bluff begins to descend, it appears as though a step had been cut with the bluff face not less than ten feet high, and here were corded skeletons laid as one would cord wood, but with the bodies arranged just as one would preserve the level of the file best without regard to direction. This burial place follows the bluff line for some distance, where the skeletons appear to have been covered by a peculiar light-colored clay, which must have been brought from a considerable distance, as it is not found in the locality. There are also two pits near the brow of the bluff on the side-

hill, which appear to have been originally about forty feet in diameter and of great depth, which have been walled up by placing skeletons around the outside, as one would wall a well, covering the work with the same clay as in the other burial place. These skeletons are excellently preserved, in many cases the smallest processes of bone being in as sound a condition as though buried but a year ago. Over the entire surface of this field—which is in cultivation—the human hand cannot be placed without placing it on broken pottery, bones or shells.

At one point near the large mound an area of about two acres, which is evidently a “kitchen midden,” or refuse heap, covered with broken pieces of the bones of animals, broken household utensils and broken tools, to a considerable depth. In this refuse heap are the bones of nearly every animal known to have inhabited this country. Back of the square spoken of are a considerable number of ordinary mounds, arranged without much regard to order.

Just opposite and north of Duncan’s mill, on the north bluff of Spoon river, are extensive and in many respects singular remains extending for two or three miles. After leaving the Spoon river bridge going north on the Lewistown road, one observes running nearly parallel with the present road what appears to be an old disused road going up the bluff. A closer inspection discloses a ridge of earth several feet in height, extending from near the foot of the bluff to very near the summit, with a depression running parallel with it. On the crown of the bluff are mounds of earth built out from the brow of the hill, not elevated above the surface level but as though they were dumps of earth for some projected railroad. These mounds continue close together for nearly a mile; on the bluff back of them runs a low ridge of earth which follows the tortuous outline of the bluff, and still back of this ridge circular depressions, some of which are fully fifty feet in diameter and from three to five feet deep. Near this line of works is a low natural ridge on the top of which an earth-work exists, being an artificial addition to the ridge, building it up for a distance of two hundred yards, fully thirty feet higher than the natural elevation of the ridge. From the north end of this ridge the same class of mounds and embankment spoken of again appear, extending nearly a mile further up the river bluff.

In these mounds—which are in the woods—considerable excavating has been done in a desultory way, and many objects of interest exhumed, among which are wedges of hardened copper,—stone turned into the shape of a sleeve-button with a long shank, and plated with copper as skillfully as a modern jeweler could plate with silver. These works do not appear to have been purely defensive, as but few implements of warfare are found in or about them, while domestic tools and implements of peace are found in great abundance.

In Bernadotte township on the Dykes farm is a low hill, ellip-

tical in form, which is terraced in a singular manner. All around the side of the hill at the same elevation is a terrace perhaps twelve feet wide, and rising from this a second terrace about four feet high. These terraces are uniform, of the same height, width and grade, with places on the upper terrace where the hill has been leveled back a few feet in a circular form. Near this terraced hill are the remains of ancient pottery works, the mis-shaped and over-burned fragments filling the side of a hill for an area of one or two acres. North of the village of Bernadotte about one mile there is an elliptical ditch which appears to have been a fortification, containing within the ditch fifty or sixty acres of ground. This ditch, although the plow has aided in filling it for years, is still quite deep and clearly defined. Near this place a stone was observed projecting from the earth, and parties guided by the dictum of a spiritual medium dug it up expecting to find buried treasure under it; but did find a flat stone hearth at a depth of several feet, on which were fragments of burned wood and charcoal, showing that it had been used for fire.

At Waterford and in its vicinity are a great many ancient mounds, one of which is pyramidal with a road up the east side. There are also several ancient burial places near here, but none on so extensive a scale as that in Kerton township.

Liverpool township is also rich in pre-historic remains, including several very large mounds; and some artificial hill terraces at Politt's farm above the plank road, one on quite an extensive scale.

One of the most interesting archaeological relics in this county are the ancient furnaces, evidently for the working of ores or metal. One of these in Kerton township was discovered by citizens engaged in cutting a road-way around a side hill. This furnace was built up with rock laid up in a circular form, and was surrounded by scorie and some metallic slag. There are several other furnaces of the kind in the county, one of which, on the old Dilworth farm in Farmer's township, shows by its immense quantity of cinder, coal, clinkers and metallic scorie that extensive works of some kind were carried on here with coal for the fuel supply.

Just north of Seville, on a bluff of Spoon river, are quite extensive works supposed to be defensive in their character, but which have not been fully investigated. Near London Mills in Young Hickory township, are quite extensive works, mostly mounds, which have received but little attention. In fact there is scarcely a stream in the county the banks and bluffs of which do not show traces of prehistoric population.

The mounds in this county are evidently of three classes: Sacred mounds, which were used for the sacrificial fires; burial mounds, which were erected over the last remains of important personages; and mounds which were used for domestic habitations. In the latter class hearths are frequently found, and domestic utensils. These were probably residences similar to those of some tribes of our present Indians. First, poles or logs set up in a circle, then covered

with brush or grass, and the whole with earth to a considerable depth. The sacrificial mounds always contain burnt earth, burnt bones and frequently, too, the charred bones of human beings. In the burial mounds only the bones of a few persons are found, probably of some chief and his immediate family, and usually near them are utensils of the kitchen, arrows, pottery and such articles as were most prized in life by the departed.

In some localities immense shell heaps exist, while it is not uncommon to find in a mound shell from the sea, notably the conch shell and sea periwinkles, the latter very common. Implements of both hardened copper and copper in its soft state are often found, and a metal resembling iron in color and texture, but hard enough to cut glass, and which resists the action of almost all the acids. The writer has specimens of this metal which show under the action of acid only that copper enters into their composition. No file will affect this substance, yet it yields readily to the grindstone and can be sharpened to carry a fine but brittle edge. This metal was probably a composition of copper and one or two other metals, tempered by a process not now known to the scientific world. Norman Butler, a blacksmith in Toulon, Stark county, Ill., one day in 1853 accidentally tempered brass so that it would turn a file,—an experiment which he never afterward could successfully imitate.

That these Mound-Builders were not of the same race as our Indians, is at once apparent from the bones of the latter being of a reddish hue, while those of the Mound-Builders are of a different shade and much larger. Dr. Schenck, of Duncan's Mills, has a large collection of these prehistoric bones collected with especial reference to diseased bones and surgery. Some of these specimens show fractures which have been set with considerable skill; some indeed which would not disgrace the average surgery of this age. Some of these skeletons belonged to men who were giants, some over seven feet high; some have skulls equal to the average European skull in shape and brain capacity, while the general average is much superior to the Indian or negro skull.

It is our opinion that the Mound-Builders were a pastoral people who had made considerable progress in civilization. In the winter, doubtless, they drove their flocks and herds to the bluffs and rich, sheltered bottoms where they could obtain shelter, and in the summer drove them to the prairies for pasturage. Doubtless, like the Chinese of to-day, they esteemed their native hills sacred and sought to be buried there no matter where the iron hand of death overtook them; and their friends, respecting this desire, were in the habit of bringing the bones of each family or tribe to these sacred burial places, after they had been stripped of their flesh, for permanent burial.

Perhaps some future archæologist will delve among these ancient ruins and find a key to the mystery of the builders of whom we to-day know next to nothing; and unless some means are taken by the

Government or societies organized for the purpose, and these measures at no distant day, they will have become so far obliterated by the plow and by unskilled diggers that the slight clues they contain will be buried in an oblivion greater than now enshroud the history of their builders.



CHAPTER XII.

MEXICAN WAR.

When war was declared against Mexico in 1846 by our Government, enlistment of troops immediately began all over the country, but nowhere was greater promptitude manifested than in Fulton county. Several other companies were raised and offered besides the one accepted, but were refused by the Governor, the quota of the State being already more than filled. Capt. Lewis W. Ross raised Co. K, tendered it to the Governor, and it was accepted and assigned to the Fourth regiment, Col. Ed. D. Baker commanding. The company was mustered in at Alton July 4, 1846, and moved to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and then proceeded to the front, where no company did more valiant service for our country than Company K, of Fulton county. Veterans never fought more nobly or effectively than did the volunteers to the Mexican war from this county. Their brave commander, Col. Baker, won for himself and men a never-perishing name.

At the glorious capture of Vera Cruz and the not less famous storming of Cerro Gordo, these troops did valiant service. In the latter action, when, after the brave Gen. Shields had been placed *hors de combat*, the command of his force, consisting of three regiments, devolved upon Col. Baker, this officer with his men stormed with unheard-of prowess the last stronghold of the Mexicans, sweeping everything before them. Such, indeed, were the intrepid valor and daring courage exhibited by Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war, that their deeds should live in the memory of posterity through future ages.

Many of the veterans of this war enlisted a few years later to defend the same old flag from the insults of a domestic foe that they had so bravely against a foreign one. Among them were Col. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff, and Lieutenant Ross, who became Brigadier General and won laurels that will wreath his name with honor for generations after he has passed from earth.

The Company was mustered out at New Orleans, La., May 26, 1847, and returned to their homes and resumed the various occupations which they had quit a year previous to defend our country.

In rumaging through the old records and papers on file and stowed away in the County Clerk's office we were fortunate enough to find a complete official muster roll of the men of this company, which we give below.

In the list e. stands for enlisted, m. o. for mustered out, res. for resigned, dis. for disability, and disch. for discharged.

4th REGT. ILL. INF. VOL.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Lewis W. Ross, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

First Lieutenants.

Geo. W. Stipp, e. July 4, '46, res. Aug. 30, '46.

Leonard F. Ross, e. July 18, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Second Lieutenants.

John B. McDowell, e. July 4, '46, res. Aug. 30, '46.

Robert Johnson, e. July 4, '46, res. Dec. 20, '46.

Joseph L. Sharp, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Sergeants.

Marvin Scudder, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.
Stephen B. Webb, e. July 4, '46, died at Matamoros, Oct. 24, '46.

Robert Carter, e. July 4, '46, disch. Nov. 9, '46, dis.

Samuel D. Reynolds, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Milton C. Dewey, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Jas. B. Anderson, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Corporals.

Thomas W. Head, e. July 4, '46, disch. Nov. 26, '46, dis.

Tracy Stroud, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Jas. W. Anderson, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Edward Brannon, e. July 10, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Simeon Cannon, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Jas. Dunsmore, e. July 4, '46, died Oct. 1, '46, at Matamoros.

Privates.

Ackerson, Garrett, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Andrews, Hannon, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Bennington, Geo., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Bervard, John, e. July 4, '46, disch. Dec. 20, '46, dis.

Beadles, Wm., e. July 4, '46, disch. Mar. 7, '47, dis.

Bristow, Isaac M., e. July 18, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Clark, David, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Crittenden, Uriah, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Crawford, Jas., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Collins, David, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Carter, Simeon, e. July 2, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Coon, Ross, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Cannon, John, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Carter John S. S., e. July 4, '46, died Oct. 27, '46, at Carmago.

Dalley, Chas., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Dobson, Joseph, e. July 4, '46, disch. Feb. 8, '47, dis.

Dobbins, John F. P., e. July 4, '46, disch. Nov. 9, '46, dis.

Deiter, John, e. July 4, '46, disch. Aug. 24, '46, dis.

Deiter, Joel, e. July 4, '46, disch. Aug. 24, '46, dis.

Ellis, John, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Ellis, Jacob, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Engle, Wm. H., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Foot, Zach., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Freeborn, Philip T., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Fitzpatrick, Michael, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Gregory, Jesse, e. July 20, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Hoover, Richard, e. July 20, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Hannum, Joshua B., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Kelly, Ephraim, e. July 20, '46, disch. Sept. 18, '46, dis.

King, Horace B., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Kimball, Myron, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Lyon, Ely, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Land, John, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Mason, Wm. C., e. July 18, '46, disch. Aug. 30, '46, dis.

McNeil, Malcolm, e. July 18, '46, disch. Oct. 8, '46, dis.

McKee, Patrick, e. July 18, '46, disch. dis.

Monroe, Thomas, e. July 20, '46, disch. Feb. 8, '47, dis.

Morton, Richard W., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Mayall, Joseph, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Milsagle, Elias, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Moover, William, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Myers, Jonas H., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Murphy, Wm., e. July 20, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Patton, Hugh, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Painter, Wm., e. July 4, '46, disch. Nov. 9, '46, dis.

Pig, John, e. July 20, '46, disch. Sept. 26, '46, dis.

Powell, Andrew M., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Reid, John H., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Rigdon, Stephen, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Ross, Pike C., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Shields, David, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Sieele, John, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Smith, James H., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Smith, David, e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Stevenson, Thomas, e. July 20, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Turner, Oren, e. July 20, '46, disch. 8, '46, dis.

Taylor, Julius J., e. July 4, '46, m. o. May 26, '47.

Wilson, Samuel, B., e. July 4, '46, disch. Oct. 4, '46, dis.

Yaw, Alonzo, e. July 4, '46, died Sept. 10, '46.



CHAPTER XIII.

THE REBELLION.

FIRST INDICATIONS OF THE WAR.

When, in 1861, the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do,—working the mines, making farms or cultivating those already made, establishing homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories; in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the North were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for comfort and competence in their declining years. They little heeded the mutterings and threatenings wafted from the South. They never dreamed that there was one so base as to attempt the destruction of the Union their fathers had purchased for them with their life-blood. While thus surrounded with peace and tranquillity they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh, of others.

The war clouds grew darker and still darker, the thunders of treason grew louder and louder until April 12, 1861, when the fearful storm burst upon the country and convulsed a continent with its attendant horrors.

On that day the rebels, who for weeks had been erecting their batteries upon the shore, after demanding of Major Anderson a surrender, opened fire upon Fort Sumter. For hours an incessant cannonading was continued; the fort was being damaged severely; provisions were almost gone, and Major Anderson was compelled to haul down the stars and stripes,—that dear old flag which had seldom been lowered to a foreign foe; by rebel hands it was now trailed in the dust. How the blood of patriotic men of the North boiled when on the following day the news was flashed along the telegraph wires that Major Anderson had been forced to surrender! And nowhere was greater indignation manifested than in Fulton county.

THE FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln, America's martyr President,—who but a few short weeks before had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief executive,—issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word of that proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled, and men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house,—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Bitter words spoken in moments of political heat were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman, "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.*"

Call the young men in the prime of their life;
Call them from mother, from sister, from wife;
Blessed if they live, revered if they fall,—
They who respond unto Liberty's call.

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the Rebellion; nor were ten times the number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response; and it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to offer themselves as a sacrifice on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Fulton made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record.

VARIOUS MEETINGS HELD IN THE COUNTY.

The tocsin of war was sounded, meetings were held in every township, village and city, at which stirring and spirited addresses were made, and resolutions adopted admitting of but one interpretation,—that of unconditional allegiance and undying devotion to their country and their country's flag; that, at whatever cost of blood or treasure, the stars and stripes, wherever floating, must be honored; and the supremacy of the law of the National Union sustained.

A meeting was held at Canton, April 20, 1861, at the old Congregational church. Ira Johnson was called to the chair, and stated the object of the meeting to be, to express the feelings of the people in regard to the difficulties then in our country, and to respond to the call of Gov. Yates for military force to aid the

Federal Government in sustaining the laws. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was effectively sung by a number of young ladies, after which the military band rendered several national airs with good spirit. A committee of five was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. This committee was composed of the following gentlemen: John W. Ingersoll, W. H. Haskell, William Babcock, G. W. East and Tracy Stroud. The meeting was then addressed by Hon. William Kellogg, W. H. Haskell and James H. Stipp. Resolutions were adopted, which showed this people to be patriotic and ready to sacrifice all for the Union. After this an opportunity was given for enlistments, and forty names were enrolled.

At the court-house in Lewistown, on Tuesday evening, April 23, a meeting was held with George Humphrey in the chair. The committee on resolutions were H. B. Evans, R. B. Stevenson, M. Eichberger, S. P. Shope, L. W. James, James Hasson and Robert Campbell. The meeting, which resolved to support the Government, was addressed by L. F. Ross, R. R. McDowell, M. S. Kimball, L. W. Ross and S. C. Judd.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Farmington was held Saturday evening, April 20, for the purpose of discussing the condition of the country. A. K. Montgomery presided, and Dr. J. Gregory acted as secretary. The following resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, events have lately transpired which call for all good citizens to express in what estimation they hold the institutions of Americans and American liberty, therefore

Resolved, That when the Government of the United States is attacked, we can recognize no distinction between the foreign and the domestic foe.

Resolved, That since forbearance has ceased to call the traitors of the South to fealty to the Government, we heartily approve of the measures recently taken by the administration, choosing rather to bear the burdens of a just war than to enjoy the ease under an ignominious peace.

Resolved, That we will freely assist, with all the means in our power, the efforts of the Government to vanquish traitors, whether at home or abroad.

Resolved, That we are firmly and devotedly attached to the United States, and to the flag under which our fathers fought; and, we hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to sustain the one and defend the other.

Similar meetings were held in all parts of the county, and resolutions, full of patriotism and devotion to the country and the old flag, were sent forth as the sentiment and voice of the people.

Immediately, in response to the call for troops, enlistments began. As early as April 30 a company of 100 was organized at Canton. They drilled in the city for some days, and so impatient were they to strike a blow in defense of the dear old flag which had been trampled beneath the feet of traitors at Sumter, that they wanted to be off immediately to the scene of conflict. Many of them were afraid they would not "get to go." They little realized the magnitude of the war.

A meeting was held Saturday evening, April 27, for the purpose of making arrangements to raise subscriptions for the benefit of this company, to equip it, etc. J. G. Piper was elected president and C. C. Dewey secretary. Hon. A. C. Babcock, G. W. East, S. C. Thorp, J. W. Ingersoll, H. P. Fellows, J. H. Dorrance, B. F. Ruble, T. Atwater, G. W. Hardesty and P. C. Stearns were appointed a committee to procure subscriptions. This company was named the Fulton Volunteers. Wm. Babcock was elected Captain, L. C. Chase First Lieutenant, Wm. Trites Second Lieutenant and J. H. Dorrance Third Lieutenant.

While the above company was being raised at Canton, a company was gotten up at Lewistown with L. F. Ross as Captain, T. A. Boyd First Lieutenant and A. Willison Second Lieutenant. This company was originally the "Fulton Blues," and was organized about the year 1857, by Capt. Leonard F. Ross. On Monday, April 29, it was permanently re-organized for the U. S. service and was afterwards transferred to the 17th Regiment as Co. H.

At Vermont a company was organized, and Thomas Hamer was elected Captain, Josiah Dennis First Lieutenant, and Hinman Rhodes Second Lieutenant.

A company was also raised at Fairview, which left for Camp Mather, Peoria, May 15. Before leaving their homes, however, they were presented with a fine flag by the ladies of Fairview. They were accompanied to Peoria by the Fairview Brass Band. It was noised around Canton that this company, after being in camp, needed flannel shirts; and within a few days 75 shirts were made and sent to them.

On Friday morning, May 10, 1861, the Fulton Blues left Lewistown for camp at Peoria. The public square was filled with citizens to witness the flag presentation and departure of the company. Capt. Ross marched the boys to the residence of Dr. R. R. McDowell, where each of them was provided with a flannel shirt, made for them by the ladies of Lewistown. Each and every man was also presented with a copy of the New Testament, accompanied by the request to write therein his name and age, and name of his father, guardian or other member of his family, with place of residence. At nine o'clock the company was paraded in front of the courthouse, where a large number of people had gathered. H. B. Evans was chosen to preside over the assembly. He called the large concourse of people to order, and on behalf of the ladies Dr. McDowell presented to the company a beautiful flag. Capt. Ross received the colors with pledges that they should not be disgraced, and handed them to Ensign Woolfolk, who received them in the name of the company. The brass band played and three cheers were given for the ladies. The company took their places in the wagons, receiving meanwhile the sorrowing farewells of their friends. They were then driven to Havana, where a boat was taken for Peoria.

The Fulton Light-Horse Invincibles were organized Tuesday May 7, '61, by Capt. W. A. Presson.

Other companies were raised. Call after call was made by the Government and each time Fulton county nobly responded. While some thought the policy of the administration wrongful and hurtful, and that the desired end might be attained in a more conciliatory manner than by the stern and bloody arbitrament of war, yet the majority believed their only recourse was a resort to arms.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

While the people throughout the State were busily engaged in preparing for the war, the sad news of the death of her beloved Senator, Stephen A. Douglas, was announced. Funeral services were held in almost all towns of this county upon the death of this distinguished statesman. At Canton, Thursday, June 6th, 1861, a meeting was held at Graham's Hall to make suitable arrangements for ceremonies. S. A. Gee, Wm. Kellogg, P. L. Snyder and James T. Slack were appointed a committee of arrangements. G. Barrere, Thomas Snyder, W. H. Haskell, Dr. Henry Ingersoll and S. Y. Thornton were selected as a committee to draft resolutions. On Friday, as for several days previous, the flag was bound in black and displayed at half-mast. Shortly before two o'clock P. M. the bells commenced tolling, and continued while a procession was formed upon the public square, headed by the Canton Silver Cornet Band and Masonic Lodge. It marched to the Baptist church, where the following exercises took place under the direction of T. Stroud, chief marshal and master of ceremonies. Hon. John G. Graham was called to the chair and Messrs. P. L. Snyder, Ira Johnson, S. N. Breed, Dr. Henry Ingersoll, J. M. Bass and G. Barrere were chosen vice presidents; S. Y. Thornton and Alpheus Davison, secretaries. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Webb, which was followed by singing by a choir organized for the occasion under the direction of Mr. E. P. Ingersoll, Mrs. Law presiding at the instrument. Resolutions fitting and full of sorrow at the loss of the great Senator were passed. Wm. H. Haskell then delivered an oration upon the life and services of Mr. Douglas. Hon. Wm. Kellogg made a brief address. He was followed by John G. Graham, S. A. Gee, G. Barrere and J. T. Slack. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. P. Bergstresser, and thus ended the services of respect to a great and beloved statesman.

A PICTURE OF A SAD AND DESOLATE HOME.

The boys went forth to the field of carnage; and what vivid words can the pen employ that will do justice to their heroic valor, to their unequalled and unparalleled bravery and endurance? Home and home comforts, wives and little ones, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, were all given up for life and danger on the fields of battle,—for

exposure, fatigue, disease and death at the point of the bayonet or the cannon's mouth. But while they were thus suffering let us not suppose that the mother, and sister, the wife, the children were free from the tortures of anxiety, of the loss of dear ones. Yes; while the brave boys upon the Southern field suffered indescribably, the wife and little ones at home endured sufferings beyond the power of pen or tongue to describe. Let us picture a home where the husband and the wife and the little ones are thus separated. The picture of one will only reflect those of hundreds of others. We look into the plain but tidy room. A mother is preparing her evening meal. Upon a chair, and leaning her little arm on the window-sill, a little child is kneeling, looking far into the dusky shadows that encircle the brow of night. Her dark eyes have a longing, desolate look, and on her brow lies one of life's shadows. At last she speaks:

"Oh, mamma, papa has been gone so long! why don't he come?"

The mother sighs and her heart repeats, "So long?" But the little one must have an answer, and mamma tries to comfort her: "Papa has gone to war, dear; gone to fight for his country; and when the war is over he will come back to see mamma and little Bessie."

"But it seems so long, mamma! When will the war be over?"

"Mamma cannot tell, dear; but we will hope for the best."

Their frugal meal is now ready, and mother and child sit down with heavy hearts, their eyes wandering to the place where papa used to sit; but there is no manly form,—only a vacant chair.

In the mother's heart sad questions will arise: "Will he return to us? or will some swift-winged bullet, sped by a traitor's hand, destroy the life so dear to us?"

Oh, why could not all men have been true to a government so mild,—to their country so vast and grand? Why should they cause sorrow and death to o'er-spread our land, and the voice of wailing to go forth from every fireside? In silence the meal is ended, and the little one, whose eyes have grown heavy, is taken upon the mother's lap, and prepared for rest. Her little prayer is said, and a good-night kiss given for papa. She falls asleep, and the shadow is chased from her brow. But the shadows hover darkly round the mother's heart, as she thinks of distant battle-fields; of wounded and dying men whose lives, and those they love more than life, have been given up that their country might be saved. And on this September evening a terrible battle has closed. For three days they have fought, and now the evening shadows unite with clouds of smoke, and our army is victorious; but the ground is strewn with the dead and dying. Hark! here is one who speaks: "Water, water; won't Bessie bring me water?" But Bessie's soft hands cannot reach him; kind but rougher and stranger hands give him the cooling drops, and with a weary sigh for his home, wife and little one, his breath is gone, and the brave heart beats no more.

Rumors of the terrible fight reach that quiet home; then come dispatches, making rumors facts. How long and dark are the hours

of suspense to the anxious wife and little one! Eagerly the papers are watched for every word concerning the division in which was the loved one, and now at last comes a list of the killed and wounded in his regiment. With fast-beating heart the poor wife takes the list of wounded first, that she may still have some hope. His name is not there. With hushed breath and heart beating faster, she scans the list of the killed, until she comes to his name. The paper falls from her nerveless hand and she sinks heavily to the floor. Bessie bends over her, and the touch of her smooth hands and the sound of her sweet voice bring the widow back to life that is now so dark. But for Bessie's sake she will still be brave, and struggle on alone, —no, not alone. Bessie is still with her, and their heavenly Father will lead them through the darkness.

This is only one of the many pictures that are drawn upon the pages of unwritten history. Have traitors nothing to answer for?

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

The continued need of money to obtain comforts and necessities for the sick and wounded of our army, suggested to the loyal ladies of the North many and various devices for the raising of funds. Every city, town and village had its fair, festival, picnic, excursion, concert, which netted more or less for hospital relief. The ladies of Fulton honored themselves and their county by their noble, generous work in behalf of the soldiers. Their devotion to the loyal principles of the national Government was undying, and its defenders were objects of their deepest sympathy. During the dark and trying days of the Rebellion they were ever on the alert raising funds, sending food, clothing, delicacies and medicines to the soldiers in the hospital and at the front.

In the noble efforts the ladies made to palliate the sufferings of their brothers upon the Southern fields of carnage, they were actuated by love of country, devotion to kindred and sympathy for those in distress. Though physically incapacitated to share with them the toils and perils of battle, yet before its smoke and the echoes of its artillery passed away, the offerings of their hands would relieve their pain, and inspire them with holier ardor for the cause they were defending. The number of weary sufferers on the field of battle and in the lonely hospital relieved by their bounty, none but the Recording Angel can tell.

The ladies of Lewistown organized a Soldiers' Aid Society Nov. 28, 1862. Similar societies were organized in many towns of the county, but we will let the following detailed statement of the first year's labor of the Lewistown society suffice as an illustration of the labor of all the others: The money contributed was mostly used in purchasing material for making clothing. Those goods which were sent to the 17th and 103d Illinois Regiments (the latter wholly and the former mostly made up of Fulton men), to the Quincy hos-

pitals and State Sanitary Commission for 1862-'63 were as follows:

Cash \$227.26; 99 towels; 94 shirts; 42 handkerchiefs; 61 pairs drawers; 7 coats; 51 pair woolen socks; 3 vests; 1 pair of pants; 6 pair of slippers; 37 pillow cases; 15 sheets; 3 quilts; 1 lb. woolen yarn; 6 doz. wash-basins; 1 bushel turnips; 1 barrel butter; 21 pounds butter; 6 barrels pickles; $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrels dried apples; 2 barrels apple butter; $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrels sauerkraut; 140 dozen cakes; 6 loaf cakes; 66 pies; 52 dozen eggs; 2 chickens; 1 pound tea; 19 packages dried fruit; 26 cans fruit; needles and thread; reading matter and other small articles.

SOLDIERS IN FULTON COUNTY.

There are many rumors afloat relative to Fulton county's loyalty during the dark days of the Rebellion, which are very much exaggerated, so far as we are able to learn. Among other things much has been said about United States soldiers being sent to the county while the war was in progress. That soldiers were sent into the county is a fact; but many have a wrong impression as to the cause of their being sent here. The semi-official report made by Provost Marshal Phelps, and published at the time, concerning the reason why the soldiers were brought to the county and what they did while here, is perhaps the most authoritative account of the affair we are able to obtain. It is substantially correct even in detail, and we give the entire letter below, that our readers may see the Marshal's statement in full:

"In view of the troubles existing at this time in the southern portion of Fulton county, and to allay any unnecessary apprehension therefrom, and also for the purpose of correcting evils and misunderstandings naturally growing out of vague rumors and unfounded reports, many of which are afloat in the community, in relation to the late military proceedings enacted in south Fulton, I deem it due to the public that a fair and candid statement of the matter should be made, in order that all may understand the basis upon which troops were called into the county, their action since their arrival, and when their mission will have been fulfilled.

"It is a fact well known to the public that there has been for several weeks past a determined armed resistance, accompanied with violent threats, against the execution of the enrollment law in some of the townships in this county. The first noticeable demonstration of this spirit was manifested in Pleasant township, and was of so violent a character as to compel Luke Elliott, the clerk duly appointed by William McComb, the enrolling officer of this county, to abandon the work. After some delay and much parleying, the enrollment was completed without further serious opposition, by another appointee. This spirit of resistance was caught up by the citizens of Isabel township, and culminated in a more formidable and determined resistance than had been exhibited in Pleasant, and finally terminated in intimidating one, and taking the enrolling books of another of the officers, by armed force, and with threats that no man should enroll the township except at the peril of his life.

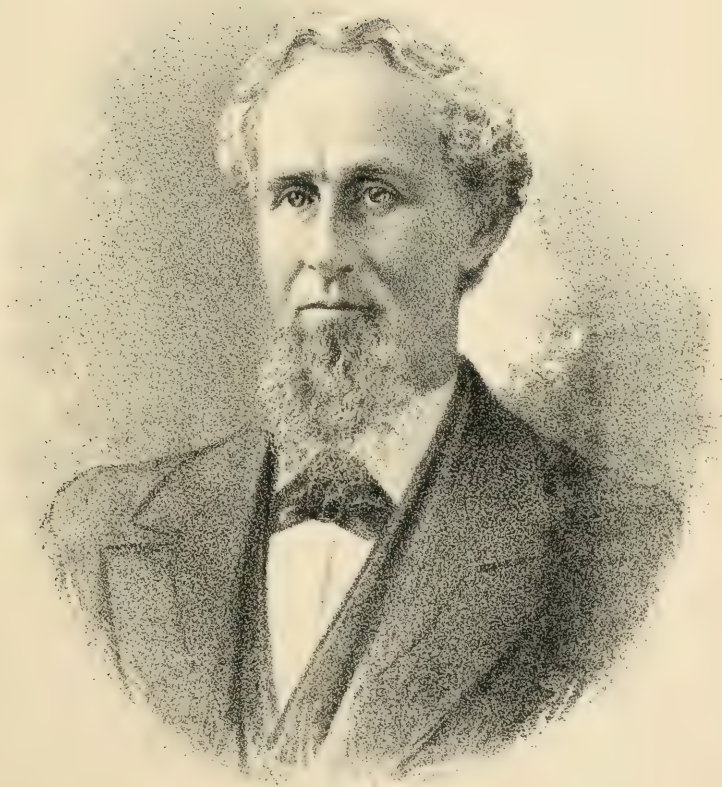
"In addition to this there was manifested a bitter hostility to the arrest and return of deserters from the army, so much so that deserters to the number of 15 to 25, encouraged by this spirit, had for some time past been encamped in the open field, and at other places of rendezvous, with the avowed purpose of resisting any attempt which might be made by the authorities to arrest them. Not only this, a large number of the citizens of Isabel were in the habit of drilling and performing other military duty, with no other avowed purpose

than to be prepared to resist the enrollment. This being the condition of things, it was manifest to the Provost Marshal that he and his little force were not able to enforce the law and bring the offenders to justice.

The Provost Marshal of the district, being informed of the condition of affairs in the county, visited it, and by his direction a small force of cavalry (61 in number) with one six-pounder was ordered into the county, for the purpose, and no other, of enforcing the enrollment of Isabel township and for the arrest of deserters and other individuals against whom legal process had been issued. This force arrived and encamped at Duncan's Mills, five miles south of Lewistown, on the 13th inst. About 12 o'clock that same night, this force being divided into three squads, of ten men each, leaving the remainder to guard the gun and take charge of prisoners, should any be arrested, started with their respective officers for three different points in the same neighborhood, viz.: Charles Brown's, John Lane's and John Graham's. The first visit made by either of the squads was at Charles Brown's. The officer, taking two men with him, went to the house, and after knocking at the door and making his business known, entered the house and arrested John and Benjamin F. Brown, who were in bed, no opposition of any kind being made. These two prisoners were put in charge of two soldiers and sent to camp, while the officer with the remainder of his men joined those who were at John Lane's. Here eight of the company were detailed to surround the house and barn of Mr. Lane. The officer then knocked at the door, made his business known and demanded admittance, which being refused, five minutes were given in which to comply, at the expiration of which no compliance being made, the door was forced in and three soldiers entered the house. There were nine men in the house all armed. Two double-barreled shot-guns, one rifle, three revolvers, one double-barreled pistol, all loaded, and one bowie knife, were also found in the house. Upon a demand to deliver up their weapons and surrender, all complied except Aaron Bechelhimier and John Alexander, including James Lane, who first drew a revolver and afterwards surrendered. Bechelhimier and Alexander were in a back room, and, as the soldiers approached, Bechelhimier offering resistance, was caught by a soldier and thrown out of a window, when he was instantly arrested by another soldier. Alexander, in the meantime, who had been ordered several times to surrender, attempted to draw a revolver, and was standing with one hand upon the collar of his coat and the other in the act of drawing his weapon, when he was shot in the left breast by a soldier, and the revolver taken from him. Of the number in the house, Platt and James Lane were arrested, the latter of whom escaped; also Aaron Bechelhimier and Marshal Athey, two deserters, and John Lane, who was afterwards released by the Provost Marshal.

The third squad, composed of ten men, had gone to John Graham's on a like errand to arrest deserters, and also to arrest Graham, against whom charges had been preferred before the proper tribunal. Here, as at the other places, the officer in command knocked at the door and made known his business. Graham replied that no deserters were in the house, and that he was alone. Search was made at his barn for deserters, but without success. Demand was again made for entrance in his house and refused, when the door was forced open. No men were found in the lower story. Edward Trumbull, who was one of the squad, opened a door leading up a narrow stairway, and with a candle in his hand attempted to go up stairs, when he was fired upon by John Graham, the ball inflicting a slight wound in Trumbull's breast, and passing down lodged in his thigh, causing a severe flesh wound. At the same time a shot was fired from the porch, which barely missed Van Meter. Graham still refusing to surrender, a guard was placed around his house and a messenger sent to the Captain of the company, at Duncan's, to bring up the artillery. At this, and when Graham discovered what he was contending against (for, as he said, up to this time he supposed it to be Phelps and his posse), he finally surrendered, and, with Joseph Brown, was taken prisoner.

These are the facts, as related by the officers of the several squads, upon which I rely with the utmost confidence. The prisoners, nine in number, were brought by the cavalry to Lewistown, where they remained until the afternoon train, when seven (two being released by the Marshal) were sent to



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the Provost Marshal of the district, to be by him delivered over to the United States District Marshal of this State, to be tried by the civil authorities upon the charges preferred against them.

"From present indications it is hoped and believed that the law will be enforced, the enrollment made and deserters arrested, without any resistance; and when this fact is clearly demonstrated the military force now in the county will be withdrawn, and not until then.

"I have been thus particular in collecting and detailing the facts connected with this transaction, which have been gathered from eye-witnesses, and other facts, some of which have come under my own observation and that of numerous other citizens of the county, for the purpose of guarding the people against false reports, and that they may understand the true condition of affairs in Fulton county. The excitement which followed the arrest by the military, and the demonstration of six or seven hundred armed citizens exhibited in the environs of Lewistown within eight hours thereafter, needs no comment from me, but of itself is sufficient apology for an armed force being quartered in our midst.

WM. PHELPS,

LEWISTOWN, August 17, 1863.

Provost Marshal of Fulton county."

LEE'S SURRENDER.—LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Our armies bravely contended until finally, after four long years of bloodshed and carnage, the news was flashed over the wires that Lee had surrendered. This joyful news reached this county Monday, April 10, 1865, being within two days of four years from the time the batteries were opened on Fort Sumter. On receiving the news of the fall of Richmond the people were very jubilant over the success of the Union forces. They assembled in all parts of the county and had grand jubilees. The streets of the cities were brilliantly illuminated; bonfires, rockets and music were seen and heard on every hand; it was indeed a season of rejoicing; and well might it be, for what had been endured, what had been suffered.

Scarcely had the downfall of the Southern Confederacy been received ere the sad news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was flashed over the wires. On that beautiful April morning, five days after the announcement of Lee's surrender, the people, joyful over the near approach of the return of their loved ones from the South, the sorrowing news of the President's death was announced. Mr. Lincoln was bound to the people of this county with stronger cords than simply being a good ruler. He had spent many days here, had many warm personal friends, and it was like the loss of a brother. They felt the loss keenly; the tolling bells, the sympathetic dirges, interpreted not merely the grief of a people at the loss of a President, but the sorrow of a community at the death of brother, a son, one who was closely akin to all. Meetings were held and appropriate resolutions passed. Dwellings, stores, churches and public buildings were draped, and the flags which had been sent up in moments of rejoicing were taken down, draped, and sent up at half-mast.

THE CLOSE.

The war ended and peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, the sons of Fulton who had volunteered their lives in de-

fense of their Government, and who were spared to see the army of the Union victorious, returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and zealously followed them wherever the fortunes of war called. Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old vocations,—on the farm, at the forge, at the bench, in the shop, and at whatever else their hands found to do. Brave men are honorable always, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the volunteer soldiery of Fulton county, not alone because they were soldiers, but because in their associations with their fellow-men their walk is upright, and their honesty and character without reproach.

Their country first, their glory and their pride,
Land of their hopes, land where their fathers died;
When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right.

No more fitting tribute to their patriotic valor can be offered the brave men who went forth in defense of liberty and union, than a full and complete record, so far as it is possible to make it, embracing the names, the terms of enlistments, the battles in which they were engaged, and all the minutiae of their military lives. It will be a wreath of glory encircling every brow, a precious memento to hand down to posterity, and one which each of them earned in defense of their and our common country. There are, no doubt, some men who, while they lived in Fulton county, enlisted in other counties and were never credited to this county. While the names of such properly belong here, and we would gladly give them did we know them, yet the Adjutant-General's reports, the source of our information, give their names as belonging to other counties, and we were unable to learn of this fact in every case.



FULTON COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abs.....	Absent.
art.....	Artillery.
col.....	Colonel.
capt.....	Captain.
corpl.....	Corporal.
com.....	Commissioned.
cav.....	Cavalry.
capd.....	Captured.
dis.....	Disability.
d.....	Discharged.
e.....	Enlisted.
hos.....	Hospital.

inf.....	Infantry.
kld.....	Killed.
lieut.....	Lieutenant.
m. o.....	Mustered Out.
pris.....	Prisoner.
pro.....	Promoted.
regt.....	Regiment.
res.....	Resigned.
sergt.....	Sergeant.
tr.....	Transferred.
v.....	Veteran.
wnd.....	Wounded.

8th INFANTRY.

Bradshaw, John W., e. Co. C. Mar. 21, '65. m. o. May 4, '66.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Samuel Caldwell, e. July 25, '61, m. o. May 4, '66.

Privates.

Caldwell, Wm. L., e. July 25, '61. Died Feb. 17, '64.

Cooper, C. S., e. July 28, '61. Trans. to artillery.

Downing, H. H., e. July 28, '61, d. Mar. 31, '62.

Farewell, Milo, e. July 28, '61, d. Mar. 28, '64.

Jamison, S. H., e. July 28, '61.

Keefer, John M., e. July 28, '61.

Norcott, F. A., e. July 28, '61, d. July 28, '64.

Nutt, Samuel, e. July 28, '61.

Pettit, C. E., e. July 28, '61, d. Mar. 31, '62.

Rockhold, B. F., e. July 28, '61, d. July 28, '64.

Stockdale, S. A., e. July 28, '61.

Thornton, T. W., e. July 28, '61, d. Jan. 21, '62.

Thompson, J., e. July 25, '61, m. o. July 30, '64.

Wallace, J. B., e. July 28, '61, kld. at Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Cole, Henry, e. Nov. 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 31, '65.

Ellis, John, e. Oct. 3, '64, Co. H, 12th regt., m. o. July 10, '65.

Gonder, F., e. Oct. 4, '64, Co. H, 12th regt.; m. o. July 10, '65.

Cramp, F. H., e. May 24, '61, Co. F, 14th regt.; died May 2, '62.

Retter, Chas., e. Feb. 23, '65, Co. C, 14th regt.

Hughes, J. W., e. Mar. 31, '64.

16th INFANTRY.

Mackey, P. F., e. in Co. A, May 24, '61, v.

Magee, Jas., e. in Co. A, May 24, '61, died June 10, '62.

COMPANY G.

Anderson, W. B., e. May 24, '61, pris. war, m. o. June 3, '65.

Hunter, W. A., e. May 24, '61, v., m. o. July 8, '65, as corpl.

Husted, M. A., e. May 24, '61, d. May 14, '62.

Matthews, E. D., e. May 24, '61, v., m. o. July 8, '65.

Newell, Thos., e. May 24, '61, v., m. o. July 8, '65.

Westlake, J., e. May 24, '61, v., m. o. July 8, '65.

Westlake, M. M., e. May 24, '61, v., m. o. July 8, '65.

Perkins, M., e. May 24, '61, in Co. K., d. Oct. 10, '61.

Saxbury, B. F., e. Jan. 5, '62, in Co. K. v., m. o. July 8, '65.

17th INFANTRY.

The 17th Reg. Ill. Inf. Vols. was mustered into the United States service at Peoria, Ill., on the 24th day of May, 1861. Left for Alton, Ill., late in July, proceeded to St. Charles, thence to Warrenton, Mo., where it remained about two weeks. The regiment left Warrenton for St. Louis and embarked on transports for Bird's Point, Mo.; thence to Sulphur Springs Landing; debarking, went to Pilot Knob, Mo., in pursuit of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, and joined Prentice's command at Jackson, Mo., thence to Kentucky and aided in the construction of Fort Holt. Was then ordered to Cape Girardeau and was again sent in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson; participated in the engagement near Greenfield; returned to Cape Girardeau and performed provost duty until Feb., 1862. Was then ordered to Fort Henry; participated

in that engagement and Fort Donelson, losing several men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Soon after, went to Pittsburg Landing and was assigned to the army of West Tennessee; engaged in the battle of the 6th and 7th of April, suffering great loss in killed and wounded; was in the advance to Corinth; after the evacuation of Corinth, marched to Jackson, Tenn.; remained until July, when it was ordered to Bolivar, where it remained until November, 1862, participating during the time in the expedition to Iuka to reinforce General Rosecrans, where it was engaged in the battle of the Hatchie; marched to Lagrange, Tenn., the middle of November, reporting to Gen. John A. Logan, and was assigned to duty as provost guard. Early in December marched to Holly Springs, *via* Abbeville and Oxford. At the battle of Holly Springs was assigned to Gen. McPherson's command, then proceeded to Moscow, Collierville and Memphis, and was assigned to duty at the navy yard, remaining until June 16, then embarking for Vicksburg, re-embarking for Lake Providence, La., where it remained until the investment of Vicksburg began. Went to Millikin's Bend, May 1, commenced the march across the Delta to Pekin's Landing, advanced with McPherson's command to the final investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city, remained there, making frequent incursions into the enemy's country until May, 1864, the term of service expiring on the 24th of May of that year.

The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out, when those who had not re-enlisted as veterans received their final discharge. A sufficient number not having enlisted to entitle them to retain their regimental organization, were consolidated with the 8th Ill. Inf., and were finally mustered out with that regiment in the spring of 1866.

Colonel.

Leonard F. Ross, e. May 3, '61, pro. Brig. Gen., April 25, '62.

Surgeons.

L. D. Kellogg, e. April 1, '61, res. June 14, '63.
Chas. B. Tompkins, e. May 20, '61, term expired June, '64.

COMPANY C.

Captains.

Allen D. Rose, e. May 13, '61, res. Dec. 24, '61.
Geo. W. Wright, e. May 23, '61, res. April 18, '62.
Milton S. Kimball, e. May 20, '61, pro. A.A.G. Dec. 23, '62.
Chauncey Black, e. May 26, '61, term expired June, '64.

First Lieutenants.

Wm. Walsh, e. May 13, '61, res. Dec. 31, '61.
Wm. T. Dodds, e. May 25, '61, res. April 18, '62.
Jas. B. Rowley, e. May 25, '61, term expired June, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

David A. Parks, e. May 13, '61, res. Dec. 27, '61.

Sergeant.

G. A. Schaper, e. May 2, '61.
J. V. D. Davis, e. May 2, '61, d. Oct. 20, '62.

Corporals.

L. B. Martin, e. May 25, '61.
D. M. Boynton, e. May 25, '61, d. Sept. 7, '61, dis.
James M. Moor, e. May 25, '61.

Privates.

Allen, Siras, e. May 25, '61.
Blont, Allen, Jr., e. May 25, '61.
Bower, Wm., e. May 25, '61.
Boynton, Jonah, e. May 25, '61.
Barker, Chas., e. May 25, '61, d. Aug. 18, '62.
Bumnaugh, C. W., e. May 25, '61.
Blackall, Joseph, e. May 25, '61, d. April 3, '62.
Babbett, Joel, e. May 25, '61.
Colville, Wm., e. May 25, '61, kld. at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
Driggs, Wm. H. e. May 25, '61.
Edmonson, W. H. 1, e. May 25, '61, d. May 11, '62.
Edmonson, Wm. H., 2, e. May 25, '61.
Ellis, Wm., e. May 25, '61, died Oct. 31, '61.
Giles, D. E., e. May 25, '61.
Hunts, Geo. W., e. May 25, '61, d. Aug. 9, '62, wnd.
Head, Wm. E., e. May 25, '61, d. Nov. 10, '62.
Haggard, Joseph, e. May 25, '61, died July 11, '62.
Huribut, D. A., e. May 25, '61, d. Feb. 6, '62.
Hall, C., e. May 25, '61, v.
Johnson, H. D., e. May 25, '61, d. Feb. 7, '62.
Lake, Wm. D., e. May 25, '61, died Oct. 7, '62.
Lambert, C. C., e. May 25, '61, v.
Leevy, J. T., e. May 25, '61.
Lamb, W. H., e. May 25, '61.
Mann, Isaac, e. May 25, '61.
McConnell, W. J., e. May 25, '61.
Mott, John M., e. May 25, '62.
Murrey, Wm., e. May 25, '61, died Oct. 31, '61.
Morris, Edward, e. May 25, '61, d. May 3, '62.
Norris, M. D., e. May 25, '61.
Parks, C. E., e. May 25, '61, d. Oct. 20, '62.
Penny, W., e. May 25, '61, d. May 5, '62.
Pardun, J. J., e. May 25, '61, d. June 13, '62.
Russell, John, e. May 25, '61, d. April 29, '62.
Rodenbaugh, J. H., e. May 25, '61, d. May 13, '63.
Shaw, Amos, e. May 25, '61.
Steel, Geo. W., e. May 25, '61, d. April 27, '63.
Small, L. H., e. May 25, '61.
Saunders, General L., e. May 25, '61, d. May 16, '62.
Smith, F. M., e. 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
Smith, J. C., e. May 25, '61.
Schank, Jacob, e. May 25, '61, d. April 29, '62.
Singleton, A. A., e. May 25, '61, d. April 29, '62.
Taylor, H. N., e. May 25, '61, d. Aug. 7, '62.
Venable, C., e. May 25, '61, d. Sept. 20, '61, dis.
Weaver, Eldridge, e. May 25, '61.
Weaver, Jonathan, e. May 25, '61.
Welsh, Barclay, e. May 25, '61.
Wilmarth, C. S., e. May 25, '61, died May 6, '62.
Wagner, A. H., e. May 25, '61, d. July 10, '61, dis.
Wesfall, A. P., e. May 25, '61.
Wilkins, Philander, e. May 25, '61.
Culver, D. S., e. June 1, '61.
Corzette, Peter, e. June 1, '61, died May 6, '62.
Davis, Joseph, e. June 1, '61, d. April 3, '62.
Henderson, Wm. C., e. Dec. 18, '63, m. o. May 4, '66.
Jacobs, H. F., e. June 1, '61, d. May 11, '62.
Neagley Martin, e. Sept. 11, '61, kld. at Shiloh.
Prinze, Christ., e. June 1, '61, kld. at Shiloh.
Powell, Al., e. June 24, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
Post, Harrison, e. July 26, '61.
Perine, J. L., e. Aug. 6, '62, d. April 27, '63.
Palmer, H. C., e. Dec. 31, '63, m. o. May 4, '66.
Rust, John, e. May 25, '61.
Shepherd, Wm., e. June 1, '61, died May 31, '62.
White, Milton, e. June 1, '61.
White, F. M., e. June 1, '61.
Walling, J. M., e. Dec. 28, '63, m. o. May 4, '66.
Fogg, David W., e. May 25, '61, in Co. E.
Newton, Walter, e. May 25, '61, in Co. E.

COMPANY H.*Captains.*

Leonard F. Ross, e. May 13, '61, promoted col.
 Thomas A. Boyd, e. May 13, '61, res. April 24, '62.
 William W. Hull, e. May 25, '61, m. o. June '64.

First Lieutenants.

Asias Willison, e. May 13, '61, res. April 18, '62.
 M. S. Kimball, e. May 20, '61, pro. capt. Co. C.
 Wm. C. Stockdale, e. May 25, '61, m. o. June, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

Wm. E. Yarnell, e. May 25, '61, pro. 1st. lieut.
 Co. E., 8th regt.

Sergeants.

James J. Hall, e. May 25, '61, d. May 13, '62.
 Chauncey Black, e. May 25, '61, pro. 1st. lieut.

Corporals.

Christian D. Bliss, e. May 25, '61.
 C. B. Tompkins, e. May 25, '61.
 L. W. Potts, e. May 25, '61, v.
 D. G. Campbell, e. May 25, '61, died Sept. 12, '62.

Privates.

Baken, Greenbury, e. May 25, '61, d. April 20, '62, wnds.
 Burger, J. S., e. May 25, '61, promoted.
 Basor, John, e. May 25, '61, died Mar. 8, '62, wnds.
 Beeson, J. A., e. May 25, '61, d. Oct. 26, '62.
 Bennett, John, e. May 25, '61.
 Berrys, J. B., e. May 25, '61, d. July 22, '62.
 Bowen, Evan, e. May 25, '61.
 Brooks, N. C., e. May 25, '61, d. Dec. 20, '62.
 Buck, J. H., e. May 25, '61, d. July 22, '62.
 Birch, A. W., e. May 25, '61, v., pro. 1st Lieut.
 Bardownie, S. M., e. May 25, '61, d. May 13, '62.
 Cappee, Tobias, e. May 25, '61.
 Carey, Patrick, e. May 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
 Childs, J. R., e. May 25, '61, died May 15, '62.
 Cunningham, T. H., e. May 25, '61, trans. to gun-boat service.
 Donnelly, John, e. May 25, '61.
 Day, C. M., e. May 25, '61.
 Dickenson, E. J., e. May 25, '61.
 Glacken, E. F., e. May 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
 Goodman, Thos., e. May 25, '61, v.
 Gray, J. A., e. May 25, '61.
 Huffer, Wm. J., e. May 22, '61.
 Ham, R. W., e. May 25, '61, d. June 29, '62, wnds.
 Harris, James, e. May 25, '61, trans. to gun-boat.
 Hasson, H. C., e. May 25, '61.
 Jones, S. M., e. May 25, '61.
 Kent, J. F., e. May 25, '61.
 Kent, David, e. May 22, '61, died April 14, '62, wnds.
 Kent, E. Y., e. May 25, '61.
 Kindall, J. K., e. May 25, '61, d. May 2, '62.
 Layton, Thomas, e. May 25, '61, kld at Fred-erickston, Mo., Oct. 21, '61.
 Lewis, A. H., e. May 25, '61.
 Love, Archibald, e. May 25, '62.
 Maxwell, J. T., e. May 25, '61.
 Maxwell, J. L., e. May 25, '61.
 McClay, Samuel, e. May 25, '61.
 McDowell, J. R., e. May 25, '61.
 Messplay, G. S., e. May 25, '61, d. Aug. 6, '62.
 Millison, John, e. May 25, '61.
 Moranville, Eli, e. May 25, '61.
 Nelson, Thomas, e. May 25, '61, trans. to gun-boat.
 Pixley, Thaddeus, e. May 25, '61, d. June 20, '61.
 Prickett, Nicholas, e. May 25, '61, died March 28, '62.
 Rootson, J. V., e. May 25, '61, v.
 Sevier, Noah, e. May 25, '61, v.
 Shiner, G. W., e. May 25, '61, died April 4, '62, wnds.
 Slack, J. T. Jr., e. May 25, '61, v., d. Dec. 19, '65.
 Snell, Samuel, e. May 25, '61.
 Stenson, Alfred, e. May 25, '61, d. July 26, '62.

Smith, James T., e. May 25, '61, d. June 20, '62.
 Trite, W. H., e. May 25, '61, d. May 5, '62.
 Waddell, O. B., e. May 25, '61.
 Walling, Eli, e. May 25, '61, d. May 13, '62.
 Weaver, T. M., e. May 25, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
 Wheeler, Samuel, e. May 25, '61.
 Walker, F. M., e. May 25, '61, d. Mar. 8, '62.
 White, C. W., e. May 25, '61.
 Wilson, J. W., e. May 25, '62.
 Westfall, O. C., e. May 25, '61, d. Nov. 4, '61.
 Woolfolk, A. C., e. May 25, '61.
 Wilson, J. N., e. May 25, '61, d. Aug. 14, '62.
 Zepperer, W. H., e. May 25, '61.
 Barney, H. C., e. May 26, '61, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Black, J. H., e. May 28, '61, d. Mar. 10, '63.
 Brick, J. E., e. June 26, '61.
 Barber, Geo., e. Dec. 17, '63, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Bush, Sampson, e. Dec. 12, '63, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Cline, H. L. D., e. June 1, '61, d. May 2, '62.
 Edwards, J. W.
 Edwards, W. O., e. Nov. 28, '63, m. o. June 13, '65.
 Foote, G. M., e. Oct. 15, '61, died Mar. 28, '62.
 Griffith, Edward, e. Feb. 25, '64, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Hill, J. B., e. Aug. 12, '61.
 Hill, Henry B., e. Sept. 25, '61.
 Humphrey, W. H., e. June 1, '61.
 Herrill, D. H., e. Dec. 7, '63.
 Krider, John, e. Feb. 15, '64, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Locke, W. E., e. May 26, '61, died Nov. 18, '61, wnds.
 McCammy, D. W., e. May 28, '61, v., m. o. May 4, '66.
 McConnell, J. L., e. May 28, '61.
 Morgan, R. A., e. Dec. 7, '63.
 McCrasky, Sabron, e. Dec. 3, '63, m. o. April 19, '66.
 Norman, S. H., e. June 1, '61, d. Nov. 10, '62, wnds.
 Resor, J. W., e. June 1, '61.
 Siever, Levi, e. June 1, '61, v. m. o. May 4, '66.
 Smith, J. W., e. Oct. 21, '61, v. m. o. May 4, '66.
 Shaw, S.
 Slack, W. H., e. Dec. 19, '63.
 Smith, A., e. Feb. 2, '64, m. o. May 24, '65.
 Seiver, Jacob, e. Feb. 1, '64, m. o. May 4, '66.
 Weaver, R. G., e. Feb. 1, '61, died Dec. 4, '64.
 Willis, B. F., e. Feb. 1, '64.
 Yarnell, J. H., e. June 1, '61.

18th INFANTRY.**COMPANY I.**

Thomas, Wm., e. Mar. 10, '65.
 Belloss, Amos, e. Mar. 7, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.
 Thomas, Robert, e. Mar. 10, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.
 Wilcox, Geo., e. Mar. 7, '65.
 Belloss, Peter, e. Mar. 7, '65, died April 4, '65.
 Mahoney, John, e. Oct. 3, '64.

21st INFANTRY.**COMPANY F.**

Gilson, Charles B., e. Mar. 8, '64, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.
 Greer, D. B., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Dec. 16, '65.
 Knock, Samuel, e. Dec. 16, '63.

COMPANY G.

Bryant, M. A., e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Dady, Owen, e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Douglas, C. W., e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Gove, Joel, e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Lindsley, W. J., e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Lovejoy, Ami, e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Mitchell, J. F., e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Stone, W. E., e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Whitney, A. B., e. Oct. 10, '64.
 Washburn, Volney, e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.
 Hall, H. W., e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

26th INFANTRY.

Gregory, B. F., e. Aug. 23, '61, v., m. o. July 20, '65.
 Bates, G. D., e. Jan. 25, '64, in Co. C, m. o. July 20, '65.

COMPANY K.*Captain.*

John B. Bruner, e. Jan. 28, '62, pro. Major.

Privates.

Beers, W. R., e. Dec. 16, '61, died Aug. 11, '63.
 Onion, M. F., e. Dec. 18, '61, died Aug. 20, '63.
 Rockhold, L. C., e. Dec. 30, '61.
 Robinson, W. G., e. Dec. 18, '61.
 Shook, J. M., e. Aug. 12, '61, Co. E, 27th Regt.
 Cox, John, e. Aug. 12, '61, Co. E, 27th Regt.
 Musselman, G., e. Aug. 12, '61, Co. E, 27th Regt.
 Perkins, R. J., e. Mar. 21, '64.

28th INFANTRY

was organized at Camp Butler, August, '61. It proceeded, Aug. 28, to Thebes; Sept. 9, to Bird's Point, Mo.; Oct. 2, to Fort Holt, Ky.; Jan. 31, '62, moved to Paducah, Ky.; Feb. 5, moved up Tennessee river; Feb. 6, took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Heiman; Feb. 13, a detachment of 48 men and 12 officers met the enemy (500 strong) at Little Bethel Church, and immediately attacked and routed them. Arrived at Pittsburg Landing Mar. 17. It was assigned to a position in the Peach Orchard. April 6, they repulsed the attacks of the enemy, holding its position from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. On the morning of the 7th, it held a position on the right of the line, and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory was won. During these two, long, trying, bloody days, this regiment behaved nobly, and its lines were never broken nor was it driven back by the enemy, though often most heavily pressed. The regiment sustained the fearful loss of 239 men killed and wounded; was engaged in the siege of Corinth during the month of May, '62; marched to Memphis, arriving July 21, '62; marched Sept. 6, reaching Bolivar, 14th; Oct. 5, engaged in battle of Matamora, losing 97 men, killed, wounded and missing; returned to Bolivar Oct. 7; Dec. 30, were assigned to duty of guarding railroad from Holly Springs to Waterford, Miss.; was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg from June 11 to July 4, '63. On the 12th of July, '63, near Jackson, Miss., the 28th, 41st and 53d Illinois and 3rd Iowa Infantry, not exceeding 800 men, were ordered to charge across a level open cornfield, some six hundred yards, and carry a strong line of the enemy's works, mounting 12 guns and manned by at least 2,000 men. The brigade swept gallantly forward, under a destructive fire of grape, canister and minie bullets. The enemy appearing upon both flanks as it reached the ditch, it was compelled to fall back, *with a loss of more than half of the rank and file killed and*

wounded; out of the 128 men of this regiment engaged, 73 were killed and wounded and 16 taken prisoners. The regiment remained at Natchez during the latter part of '63, doing provost guard duty. The regiment re-enlisted Jan. 4, '64. May 18, proceeded to Illinois for veteran furlough; returning, arrived at Natchez July 8; were engaged in several expeditions; Oct. 10, was consolidated into four companies; was engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort, losing 14, killed and wounded, including two captains; was reviewed by Chief Justice Chase June 3, '65.

Number of men at organization..... 761
 Recruits..... 959

Commissioned officers killed.....	1,720
" " wounded.....	9
" " discharged.....	19
" " dismissed.....	49
" " died of disease.....	4
" " transferred.....	2
Enlisted men killed.....	3
" " died of wounds.....	52
" " wounded.....	34
" " missing in action.....	265
" " killed accidentally.....	17
" " died of disease.....	5
" " discharged.....	139
" " transferred.....	445
	18
	975

Colonel.

Hinman Rhodes, e. Aug. 17, '61, m. o. Mar. 15, '66.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Edwin P. Durell, e. Aug. 15, '61, m. o. Mar. 15, '66.

Adjutant.

Thomas A. Ralston, e. Aug. 17, '61, m. o. Oct. 7, '64.

Quartermaster.

James C. Dunlap, e. Aug. 15, '61, m. o. Mar. 15, '66.

Sergeant Major.

David Branson.
 Wm. D. Cox, e. Jan. 8, '62, v. m. o. Mar. 15, '66.

Commissary Sergeant.

Robert Blair.
 John R. Patrick.

Hospital Steward.

Oliver Wood, e. Sept. 1, '61, v. m. o. March. 15, '66.

COMPANY A.*Second Lieutenant.*

John R. Easley, m. o. Mar. 15, '66.

Sergeants.

J. A. Blair, e. Aug. 1, '61, d. Aug. 26, '64.
 J. P. Smith, e. Aug. 1, '61, trans. to U. S. Navy.
 J. M. Smith, e. Aug. 1, '61, d. Aug. 26, '64.

Privates.

Allen, G. W., e. Aug. 1, '61, v. m. o. Mar. 6, '66.
 Brewer, J. S., e. Aug. 1, '61, v. m. o. Mar. 15, '66.
 Crosby, D. M., e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Cary, F. M., e. Aug. 1, '61, d. Mar. 28, '62, dis.
 Dutro, J. B., e. Aug. 1, '61, v.
 France, W. L., e. Aug. 1, '61, v. died Feb. 28, '64.
 Fisher, John, e. Aug. 1, '61, d. May 7, '62, dis.
 Hanks, J. A., e. Aug. 1, '61, v. pro. 2d Lieut.
 Co. E.
 Hedge, Richard, e. Aug. 1, '61, died.

Newton, D. W., e. Aug. 1,'61, kld. at Shiloh.
 Stropes, Wm., e. Aug. 1,'61, v. m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Smith, W. P., e. Aug. 1,'61.
 Wilcox, B. F., e. Aug. 1,'61.
 Walling, E. P., e. Aug. 1,'61, m. o. Aug. 16,'64.
 Williamson, J. A., e. Aug. 1,'61, v. m. o. Mar. 7,'66.
 Davis, Lukins, e. Sept. 27,'61, v. m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Schoolcraft, Benj., e. Aug. 17,'61, died Oct. 1,'63.
 Davis, J. G., e. Aug. 22,'61, v. in Co. G.
 Moore, J. G., e. Aug. 22,'61, in Co. G.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant..

Isaiah Denness, e. Aug. 17,'61; term ex.'64.

Second Lieutenant.

J. B. Carithers, e. Aug. 15,'61, resigned Aug. 8,'63.

Corporals.

J. Q. Ludlum, e. Aug. 15,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 C. R. Watkins, e. Aug. 15,'61, v.
 Wm. H. Barrow, e. Aug. 15,'61, died of wnds. April 26,'62.
 Thomas Barrow, e. Aug. 15, '61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 William H. Wier, e. Aug. 15,'64, wnd; d. Dec. 31,'62.

Privates.

Arnold, J. M., e. Aug. 15,'61, v.
 Aten, Henry, e. Aug. 15,'61, d. June 19,'62, dis.
 Atherton, James, e. Aug. 15,'61, v.
 Barrow, Jinken, e. Aug. 15,'61, m. o. Aug. 16,'64.
 Burton, Lemuel, e. Aug. 15,'61.
 Carter, John, e. Aug. 15,'61, v. m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Dollar, Wm., e. Aug. 15,'61.
 Easley, D. M., e. Aug. 15,'61, v. m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Etnire, Samuel, e. Aug. 15,'61, d. Oct. 2,'62, wnds.
 Farrand, James, e. Aug. 15,'61, v.
 Hill, George, e. Aug. 15,'61.
 Howard, S. M., e. Aug. 15,'61, v.
 House, B. F., e. Aug. 15,'61, v.
 Hall, F. A., e. Aug. 15,'61, d. Aug. 16,'62, dis.
 Jacob, J. A., e. Aug. 15,'61.
 Kelso, John, e. Aug. 15,'61, d. Aug. 16,'62, dis.
 Ludlum, Alma, e. Aug. 15,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 Mercer, Charles, e. Aug. 15,'61, d. Aug. 2,'62, dis.
 Moore, J. W., e. Aug. 15,'61.
 Musgrove, S. R., e. Aug. 15,'61, m. o. Sept. 8,'64.
 Musgrove, B. F., e. Aug. 16,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 Morrison, G. V., e. Aug. 15,'61, v., kld. Sept. 20,'64.
 Moses, Samuel, e. Aug. 15,'61, d. Oct. 22,'62, dis.
 Powell, J. C., e. Aug. 15,'61.
 Pettinger, William, e. Aug. 15,'61, kld. at Shiloh.
 Stevens, Robert, e. Aug. 15,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 Sapp, John, e. Aug. 15,'61.
 Thompson, John, e. Aug. 15,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 Thomas, G. W., e. Aug. 15,'61, v., m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Wilson, Charles, e. Aug. 15,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 Wilkins, Ralph, e. Aug. 15,'61.
 Wood, Eli, e. Aug. 15,'61, kld. at Shiloh.
 Bedwell, Benj., e. Mar. 21,'64, m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Brown, Peter, e. Jan. 18,'62, m. o. June 19,'65.
 Brick, G. W., e. Mar. 24,'64, m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Cooper, M. T., e. Mar. 24,'64, m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Cooney, Geo., e. Sep. 6,'61, m. o. Sept. 4,'64.
 Cameron, J. H., e. Jan. 14,'64, d. May 12,'65, dis.
 Denness, Charles, e. Oct. 11,'61.
 Dickinson, Geo., e. Nov. 14,'61.

Dobbins, Franklin, e. Jan. 8,'62, died of wnds Oct. 14,'62.
 Galbreath, William, e. Aug. 8,'61, d. Jan. 28,'63, dis.
 Halliday, J. C., e. Mar. 21,'64, m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Hermon, Calvin, e. Aug. 8,'61, kld. at Shiloh.
 Hermon, J. P., e. Sept. 1,'61.
 Ingram, Simpson, e. Sept. 1,'61.
 Knowles, Noah, e. Mar. 29,'64, m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Moore, Wm., e. Mar. 14,'64, m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Miller, Michael, e. Mar. 26,'64, m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Morrison, C. B., e. Mar. 21,'64, m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 McMullen, Horace, e. Sep. 1,'61, m. o. Sep. 4,'64.
 Price, W. M., e. Sept. 27,'61, died Sept. 2,'63.
 Reese, G. W., e. Sept. 1,'61, m. o. Sept. 4,'64.
 Sturgeon, Simpson, e. July 22,'61.
 Thompson, Charles, e. Feb. 30,'64, d. Jan. 18,'65, dis.
 Thompson, J. M., e. Mar. 21,'64, m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Thomas, Samuel, e. Sept. 1,'61, m. o. Sept. 4,'64.
 Thomas, Erastus, e. Sept. 1,'61, m. o. Sept. 4,'64.
 Thomas, R. T., e. Sept. 1,'61, v. m. o. Mar. 16,'66.
 Wood, Aaron, e. Mar. 14,'64, m. o. Mar. 6,'66.
 Warner, Alfred, e. Sept. 1,'61, m. o. Sept. 4,'64.
 Watt, Henry, e. Oct. 28,'61, v. m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Wiley, J. W., e. Sept. 1,'61, d. July 24,'62, wnds.
 Youst, Elijah, e. Sept. 1,'61, d. Oct. 22,'62, dis.
 Bateson, Geo., e. Mar. 10,'65, m. o. Mar. 10,'66.
 Hays, James, e. Mar. 10,'65, m. o. Mar. 10,'66.
 Nelson, Edward, e. Mar. 10,'65, m. o. Mar. 10,'66.
 Rutledge, Simon, e. Mar. 10,'65, m. o. Aug. 11,'65.
 Wiley, J., e. Mar. 10,'65, m. o. Mar. 10,'66.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant.

Andrew J. Petty, e. Aug. 27,'61, died Mar. 6,'62.

Corporals.

John Smith, e. Aug. 27,'61, wnd. v.
 James H. Rogers, e. Aug. 27,'61, died April 9,'62, wnds.

Privates.

Clift, E. M., e. Aug. 27,'61, v. m. o. Mar. 15,'66.
 Murphy, W. H. e. Aug. 27,'61.
 Massie, M. W., e. Aug. 27,'61, d. Oct. 20,'62, dis.
 Phrimmer, S., e. Aug. 27,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 Rogers, Jackson, e. Aug. 27,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 Rogers, J. L., e. Aug. 27,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 Stevens, Joseph, e. Aug. 27,'61.
 Stambaugh, J., e. Aug. 27,'61, m. o. Aug. 26,'64.
 Voorkees, T. J., e. Aug. 27,'61.
 Voorkees, J. M., e. Aug. 27,'61, right arm shot off at Metamora.
 Craig, Wm., e. Jan. 5,'64.
 Hubbard, W. H., e. Mar. 1,'62, v.
 Turpin, Martin, e. Jan. 18,'64, died Feb. 12,'64.
 Miller, W. F., e. Feb. 15,'64.
 Eickelberger, J., e. Mar. 4,'65, m. o. Mar. 4,'66.
 Allen, Geo., e. Aug. 4,'62, in Co. F, 29th regt.
 Courtney, R., e. Oct. 4,'64, in Co. A, 31st regt.
 Soaper, S., e. Oct. 4,'64, in Co. A, 31st regt.
 Williams, J. J., e. Oct. 4,'64, in Co. A, 31st regt.
 Wages, Isaac, e. Oct. 4,'64, in Co. A, 31st regt.
 Murphy, J. E., e. Aug. 15,'61, in Co. I, 31st regt.
 Anderson, Henry, e. Oct. 3,'64.
 Maloon, Wm., e. Oct. 4,'64, in Co. I, 32d regt.
 Wilcoxon, D., e. Jan. 8,'62, in Co. I, 32d regt. died May 1,'62.
 Mann, J., e. Oct. 5,'64, in Co. I, 32d regt.
 Mallon, Wm., e. Oct. 4,'64, in Co. I, 32d regt.
 Moore, David, e. Aug. 23,'61, in Co. E, 33d regt.
 Lines, W. H., e. Mar. 20,'65, in Co. C, 34th regt.
 DaCogan, E., e. Mar. 20,'65, in Co. G, 34th regt.
 Forrest, Daniel, e. July 3,'61, in Co. F, 35th regt.

36th INFANTRY.

Ammerman, A. A., e. Oct. 3,'64, in Co. E, pris. war.

Bier, S. B., e. Oct. 4, '64, in Co. E.
 Chamberlain, Wm., e. Oct. 3, '64, in Co. E.
 Figard, David, e. Oct. 3, '64, in Co. E.
 Leigh, L., e. Oct. 3, '64, in Co. E, died of wnds.
 Dec. 7, '64.
 Shreves, L., e. Oct. 4, '64, died Jan. 13, '65.
 Danblazer, H., e. Oct. 14, '64, in Co. H.
 Fisher, I. B., e. Oct. 18, '64, in Co. H.
 Ray, Wm. W., e. Oct. 15, '64, in Co. H.
 Buckner, W. E., e. Oct. 19, '64, died Jan. 15, '65.
 McBride, W. P., e. Oct. 14, '64, supposed to have
 died.
 Sayers, F. M., e. Oct. 14, '64, in Co. K.

37th INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Brigg, Henry, e. Aug. 1, '61. v. m. o. May 15,
 '66.
 Cleaveland, Chas., e. Aug. 1, '61. v. m. o. May
 15, '66.
 Cleaveland, James, e. Aug. 1, '61. v. m. o. Oct.
 4, '64.
 Chadwick, W., e. Aug. 1, '61. kld. Oct. 4, '63.
 Carman, T. H., e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Hender, Vernon, e. Aug. 1, '61. m. o. Oct. 4, '64.
 Hawkins, J. S., e. Aug. 1, '61.
 Jacobs, F. J., e. Aug. 1, '61. v.
 Morrell, W. C., e. Aug. 1, '61. v. pro. Q. M. ser-
 geant.
 McCormick, J., e. Aug. 1, '61. d. Nov. 16, '62. dis.
 Manner, G. B., e. Aug. 1, '61. kld. Mar. 7, '62.
 Potter, A. J., e. Sept. 1, '61.
 Rowling, C. J., e. Aug. 1, '61. m. o. Oct. 4, '64.
 Rich, Peter, e. Sept. 1, '61. v. m. o. May 15, '66.
 Squires, C. S., e. Aug. 1, '61. m. o. Sept. 29, '64.
 Ward, J. S., e. Aug. 1, '61. died Nov. 18, '61.

COMPANY F.

Galliger, W. H., e. Aug. 19, '61. m. o. Oct. 4, '64.
 Hall, C. F., e. Aug. 19, '61. m. o. Sept. 19, '64.
 Maltby, C., e. Aug. 19, '61. m. o. Sept. 19, '64.

39th REGIMENT.

COMPANY F.

Drake, J. C., e. Feb. 23, '64. m. o. Dec. 6, '65.
 Harvey, Henry, e. Feb. 29, '64. m. o. July 17, '65.
 Letwiler, C., e. Feb. 29, '64. m. o. Dec. 6, '65.
 Lusk, P., e. Feb. 2, '64. died at Andersonville.
 Mittimore, A., e. Feb. 29, '64. died Mar. 23, '64.
 Smith, A., e. Feb. 2, '64. d. May 6, '65. dis.
 Butterfield, F. L., e. Feb. 4, '64. m. o. May 30,
 '65.
 Gillmore, Wm., e. Aug. 7, '61, in Co. F. 41st
 regt.

42d INFANTRY.

Day, Geo., e. Aug. 20, '61.
 Burnett, James, e. Aug. 3, '61. m. o. Feb. 8, '65.
 Chamberlain, Wm., e. Sept. 15, '61. leg ampu-
 tated.
 Courtney, H. H., e. Aug. 3, '61. v. m. o. Dec. 16,
 '65.
 Corbin, Wm., e. Aug. 3, '61. d. Aug. 31, '62.
 Duryea, J. W., e. Aug. 10, '61. v.
 Gibson, J. A., e. Aug. 3, '61. wounded.
 Green, W. R., e. Aug. 10, '61. v. m. o. Aug. 3,
 '65.
 Hoag, J., e. Aug. 29, '61. v. m. o. Dec. 16, '65.
 Johnson, W. H., e. Aug. 13, '61.
 Morse, W. C., e. Aug. 10, '61. m. o. June 3, '65.
 Oldham, J., e. July 13, '61. v. m. o. Dec. 16, '65.
 Roberts, J. J., e. Aug. 10, '61. d. for dis.
 Thompson, John, e. July 30, '61. v. m. o. Dec.
 16, '65.
 Vogland, F. E. D., e. Aug. 27, '61. m. o. Sept.
 16, '64.

47th INFANTRY

Was organized at Peoria, Aug. 16, '61. It pro-
 ceeded to Benton Barracks, Sept. 23; May 9,
 '62, was engaged at Farmington, Miss.; was
 engaged May 28, near Corinth, and at that city
 Oct. 3d and 4th, where they lost their brave
 Col. W. A. Thrush, while leading a charge.
 The regiment lost in this engagement 30 killed
 and over 100 wounded. May 14, '63, was en-
 gaged at Jackson, Miss.; took part in the
 charge on the enemy's works at Vicksburg
 May 22, losing 12 killed and a large number
 wounded; was at the battle of Pleasant Hill,
 La., April 9, '64. Returned to Vicksburg May
 22, with Gen. Smith's command, after a cam-
 paign of nearly three months, in which they
 suffered almost unheard-of fatigue and priva-
 tions, many men dying from hardships. The
 47th met and defeated Gen. Marmaduke near
 Lake Chicot, in which they lost 11 killed and
 a number wounded. It was mustered out
 Jan., '66, at Selma, Ala.

COMPANY A.

First Lieutenant.

John W. Dodds, e. Aug. 25, '61. res. June 17, '62.

Sergeant.

John Watts, e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Corporals.

James Parr, e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Irving C. Fox, e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 J. A. H. Speer, e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Reuben Edmonson, e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct.
 11, '64.

Privates.

Baxter, John, e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Cunningham, Alex., e. Aug. 16, '61. d. April 13,
 '63. dis.
 Combs, A. J., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Cain, John, e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Cozad, B. F., e. Aug. 16, '61. d. June 19, '62. dis.
 Cook, C. C., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Dyer, Martin, e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Edmonson, C. B., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11,
 '64.
 Fredrick, P., e. Aug. 16, '61. v. pro. 1st Lieut.
 Gray, D. H., e. Aug. 16, '61. died Nov. 6, '61.
 Giberson, D., e. Aug. 16, '61.
 Griffith, T., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Gladman, Amos, e. Aug. 16, '61. v. m. o. Jan.
 21, '66.
 Hirn, D. A., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Haptenstall, A. C., e. Aug. 16, '61. v. pro. Cap-
 tain.
 Hart, James, e. Aug. 16, '61. died Oct. 22, '62.
 Harlan, Plato, e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Harlan, N. B., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Jackson, J. A., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Kirkendall, Wm., e. Aug. 16, '61. v.
 Logan, Geo., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 McFarland, John, e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11,
 '64.
 Patton, Wm., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Dec. 17, '64.
 Romine, S., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Stewart, S. G., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Toland, G. W., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Sullivan, S. D., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Sullivan, Elijah, e. Aug. 16, '61. v. m. o. Jan.
 21, '66.
 Thurman, S. H., e. Aug. 16, '61. d. Dec. 15, '62.
 dis.
 Warriner, J. C., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Wendall, J. R., e. Aug. 16, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.

Hollister, H. F., e. Aug. 2, '64. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Stewart, Wm., e. Sept. 18, '61. m. o. Aug. 18, '64.
 McKenzie, J. S., e. Aug. 18, '61. d. Jan. 2, '63.
 dis.
 Sampson, J. T., e. Aug. 18, '61. d. Dec. 16, '61.
 dis.
 Sampson, C. J., e. Aug. 18, '61. died Aug. 18, '63.
 Sampson, W. B., e. Aug. 18, '61. m. o. Oct. 11,
 '64.
 Fountain, Samuel.
 Snyder, H. H., e. Aug. 21, '61, in Co. F.
 Wilmot, L. D., e. Aug. 16, '61, in Co. G. m. o.
 Aug. 11, '64.

COMPANY I.

Chadwick, Geo., e. Sept. 4, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Davis, J. H., e. Sept. 4, '61.
 Daft, W. H., e. Sept. 4, '61.
 Galer, R., e. Sept. 4, '61. v. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Leeper, G. T., e. Sept. 4, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Leeper, W. O., e. Sept. 4, '61. m. o. Oct. 11, '64.
 Saunders, Henry, e. Sept. 4, '61.
 Stoddard, Israel, e. Sept. 4, '61. d. June 24, '62.
 dis.
 Tullis, Daniel, e. Sept. 4, '61. died of wds. Oct.
 4, '62.

COMPANY F.

47TH CONSOLIDATED.

Sergeants.

John J. Bell, e. Feb. 24, '65. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 J. O. Thorn, e. Mar. 1, '65. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Wm. Maxwell, e. Mar. 1, '65. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.

Privates.

Culley, John, e. Feb. 23, '65. d. Nov. 18, '65. dis.
 Dawson, Robt., e. Feb. 23, '65. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Davis, Joseph, e. Feb. 23, '65. m. o. May 23, '65.
 Fahee, Wm., e. Feb. 21, '65. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Gamble, J., e. Mar. 1, '65. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Hendricks, James, e. Mar. 1, '65. m. o. Jan. 21,
 '66.
 Hendricks, Wm., e. Feb. 23, '65. m. o. Jan. 21,
 '66.
 Johnson, Levi, e. Feb. 25, '65. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 McKinney, J. O., e. Mar. 2, '65. m. o. Jan. 21,
 '66.
 Ohern, M., e. Feb. 24, '65. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.
 Turl, F., e. Mar. 1, '65. m. o. Jan. 21, '66.

50th INFANTRY

Was organized in the month of August, 1861, by Col. Moses M. Bane. The 50th was engaged at Shiloh, April 6th and 7th; engaged in the siege of Corinth, May, 1862. June 4 it pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Miss., returning to Corinth June 10. The regiment was engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, during their service. About three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans and were mustered Jan. 16, '64, when they left for Illinois for veteran furlough. The 50th was one of the best drilled regiments in the service. In the prize drill July 3, '65, with the 63d Illinois, 7th Iowa and 50th Illinois competing, the latter won the prize banner. They were mustered out of service July 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mervin B. Converse, e. Sept. 10, '61. m. o. July 13, '65.

Adjutant.

Walter S. Wood, e. Aug. 26, '64, res. April 14, '65.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

A. J. Ransom, e. Sept. 10, '61, d. July 15, '62, dis.
 Miller, Wm., Co. F, e. Nov. 14, '64.
 Randall, Stephen, Co. F, e. Nov. 14, '64, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Scott, Joseph, Co. F, e. Nov. 14, '64, m. o. July 13, '65.

COMPANY G.*Captain.*

Jacob Fleming, e. Sept. 25, '61, m. o. July 13, '65.

First Lieutenants.

E. P. Barrett, e. Dec. 12, '61, res. July 13, '62.
 Lewis Zolman, e. Sept. 10, '61, res. Aug. 31, '62.
 James D. Graham, e. Sept. 25, '61, m. o. July 13, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

J. B. Strode, e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. July 13, '65.
 A. S. Wright, e. Dec. 14, '61, kld Oct. 5, '64.

Sergeant.

J. W. DeVaney, e. Sept. 10, '61. m. o. July 13, '65.

Corporals.

Wm. Gustin, e. Oct. 1, '61, d. May 6, '62, dis.
 J. A. Gustin, e. Oct. 1, '61, m. o. Oct. 7, '64.
 O. S. Munger, e. Sept. 10, '61.

Privates.

Burgett, W. C., e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Bybee, C. H., e. Oct. 1, '61.
 Blain, J. H., e. Sept. 19, '61, m. o. July 13, '65, corp.
 Baughman, W. H., e. Oct. 8, '61, died July 19, '62.
 Compton, J. J., e. Sept. 24, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Chicken, N. D., e. Oct. 12, '61, m. o. Oct. 7, '64.
 Culver, Solon, e. Oct. 8, '61, m. o. Oct. 7, '64, corp.
 Fridley, A. T., e. Oct. 1, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Fate, Martin, e. Oct. 1, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64, corp.
 Fate, G. R., e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Graham, J. S., e. Sept. 25, '61, d. July 1, '62, dis.
 Holt, Ira, e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Jennings, G. W., e. Sept. 24, '61, d. June 17, '62, dis.
 Knock, W. R., e. Oct. 1, '61, m. o. July 13, '65, Sergt.
 Knock, Bruce, e. Oct. 1, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Leslie, T. H., e. Sept. 10, '61, pro. hos. steward, U. S. A.
 Moon, D. R., e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 McQueen, T., e. Oct. 1, '61, v. m. o. July 13, '65, sergt.
 McGee, Terry, e. Oct. 8, '61, v. m. o. July 13, '65, sergt.
 Nolan, Augustus, e. Oct. 8, '61, m. o. Oct. 7, '64.
 Nolan, John, e. Oct. 8, '61, d. June 21, '62, wnds.
 Overton, C. E., e. Sept. 10, '61, pro. 1st sergt. 1st Ala. Inf.
 Quigley, E. J., e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Reese, H. B., e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Reese, J. W., e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Wheeler, A. O., e. Sept. 10, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Wyant, I. F., e. Oct. 8, '61, m. o. Oct. 7, '64.
 Zolman, A. P., e. Oct. 8, '61, kld. May 16, '62.
 Anderson, R. R., e. Mar. 7, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Anthony, Wm., e. Mar. 9, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Anderson, J. S., e. Jan. 26, '64, d. Mar. 7, '65, dis.
 Bogue, Wm., e. Feb. 8, '64, m. o. July 13, '65, corp.
 Bean, Joseph, e. Feb. 4, '64, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Berry, Thos. A., e. Feb. 25, '64, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Bradley, Samuel, e. April 1, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Chicken, John, e. Jan. 26, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Conn, G. W., e. Mar. 7, '65, abs. sick at m. o. of regt.
 Dorsey, N. H., e. Mar. 7, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Graham, J. S., e. Feb. 8, '64, m. o. July 13, '65, corp.
 Gustine, Wm., e. Mar. 7, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Graham, J. T., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Gregory, D. B., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.

Hoopes, John, e. Jan. 26, '64, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Knock, J. N., e. Feb. 25, '64, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Lamb, E. H., e. Mar. 7, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Mathews, J. T., Feb. 10, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 McMullen, Rufus, e. Mar. 7, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Pickering, A. L., e. Mar. 9, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Parks, James, e. Mar. 7, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Pickering, J., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. June 26, '65.
 Strode, A. H., e. Feb. 8, '64, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Strode, W. S., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Allder, I. F., e. Nov. 14, '64, died Jan. 18, '65.
 Cory, J. W., e. Nov. 17, '64, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Klemp, A., e. Nov. 30, '64, m. o. July 13, '65.
 Marshall, J. M., e. Nov. 14, '64, m. o. July 1, '65.
 Poe, Anthony G., e. Nov. 14, '64, died Jan. 12, '65.

51st INFANTRY

Was organized December 24, '61, and on February 14, '62, was ordered to Cairo, Ill., Col. Cummings commanding. April 7, the regiment moved against Island No. 10; on the 8th pursued the enemy, compelling the surrender of Gen. Mackall. On the 11th embarked and moved down the Mississippi to Osceola, Ark., and disembarked on the 22d. The 51st participated in the battles of Farmington, siege of Corinth, Nashville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and many others. They were in the thickest of the fight at Chickamauga, sustaining heavy loss, nearly one-half of the number engaged being killed or wounded. They also sustained a severe loss at Kenesaw Mountain. The regiment was heavily engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 1, where they lost 150 men in killed, wounded and missing. The 51st was mustered out at Camp Irwin, Texas, September 25, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, October 15, 1865, where they received final pay and discharge.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

Henry Augustine, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Geo. A. Turner, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel Nutt, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

First Sergeant.

W. D. Johnson, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Sergeant.

J. P. Fox, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 W. H. Brown, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 George Black, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Jas. H. Burk, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Corporals.

Jesse Beason, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 John Newton, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 J. M. Putnam, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Malen Blanvett, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Geo. Sebree, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Philander Wilkins, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Peter Walling, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Musicians.

Theodore Wilson, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

W. E. Walgamot, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Wagoner.

Isaac V. Dean, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Privates.

Bailey, U. L., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Birkshire, J. C., e. Mar. 16, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Baylor, J. R., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Birkshire, Hamilton, e. Mar. 13, '65, m. o. Aug. 18, '65.

Bringar, W. H., e. Mar. 20, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Barber, Robert, e. Mar. 16, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65, corpl.

Black, W. H., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Bryant, Daniel, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Barber, Geo. W., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Bennett, E., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Bragg, J. F., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. May 11, '65.

Burkinshaw, Geo., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Blaine, James, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Ball, Harrison, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Connelly, S. L., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Cisco, M. S., e. Feb. 14, '65, died April 9, '65.

Cox, John B., e. Mar. 20, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Conlin, Thos., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Cooper, H. A., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Davis, D. T., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Davidson, Wm., e. March 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Dewey, Frederick, e. Feb. 23, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Dunkin, Joseph, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Aug. 9, '65.

Edgar, Thomas, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Fox, J. P., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Ford, Thomas, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Groenvdyke, Garrett, e. Mar. 13, '65, died Aug. 6, '65.

Garrison, J. W., e. Mar. 20, '65.

Greenslit, Hubert, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Harris, Isaac, e. Mar. 20, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Johnson, Erick, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Jones, W. W., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Jones, James, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Knapp, J. D., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Luther, John, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

McKinney, E., e. Mar. 14, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Moore, Ezekiel, e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

McCreary, W. H., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Aug. 6, '65.

McCreary, J. L., e. Mar. 20, '65, m. o. Sept. 15, '65.

McKinley, M. G., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Mille, G. W., e. Feb. 25, '65.

Mills, Andrew, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Oatman, Jacob, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Provard, Robert, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Aug. 9, '65.

Provard, C. W., e. Feb. 25, '65, died April 2, '65.

Pickett, W. W., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. May 23, '65.

Pretman, J. W., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Payton, Elijah, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Rooks, William, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Rawalt, John, e. Mar. 6, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Schooley, Benj., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Sebree, Preston, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 26, '65.

Singleton, Milton, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Scott, Robert, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Scrivner, Leander, e. Mar. 20, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

See, David, e. Mar. 17, '65, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.

Sylva, T. W., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Wilke, J. H., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. May 23, '65.

Wilcoxon, W. H., e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Ward, E. L., e. Mar. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 15, '65.

Wages, John, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Wise, Jacob, e. Feb. 25, '65, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.

Eldridge, J. B., Co. B, e. Dec. 24, '63, kld. June 20, '64.

Thos. McCormick, corpl., Co. F, e. April 15, '62.
m. o. June 16, '65.
Jones, Warren, Co. F, e. May 3, '62.
Kelly, F. M., Co. F, e. April 24, '62, m. o. June
16, '65.
Wisher, W. E., e. Dec. 22, '63, Co. I, 52d Inf.,
m. o. July 6, '65.
Williams, E. C., e. Feb. 6, '64, Co. I, 52d Inf., m.
o. June 24, '65.

53d INFANTRY.

Mann, C. W., Co. A., e. Oct. 19, '64, sub. m. o.
July 22, '65.
Sommers, A. J., Co. A., e. Dec. 7, '64, sub. m. o.
July 22, '65.

COMPANY E.

Edwin Vandervere, Corpl. e. Jan. 9, '62. kld.
Oct. 5, '62.
Cameron, A. A., e. Jan. 9, '62. d. Apl. 23, '63.
dis.
Elliott, I. V., e. Jan. 9, '62. died Apl. 10, '62.
Elliott, Jasper, e. Jan. 9, '62. died June 21, '62.
McCabe, John, e. Jan. 10, '62. died Apl. 12, '62.
Shields, J. B., e. Jan. 9, '62. m. o. Feb. 16, '65.
Warner, S. D., e. Jan. 10, '64. m. o. July 22, '65.
Carr, William, e. Mar. 11, '62. died July 8, '62.
Kirk, Wm., e. Mar. 10, '62. d. Oct. 16, '62. dis.
Keys, T. J., e. Mar. 8, '62.
Kirk, George, e. Mar. 9, '65. m. o. July 22, '65.
Lovell, George, e. Mar. 8, '62. m. o. Mar. 26, '65.
Lovell, Sam'l., e. Mar. 8, '62. m. o. July 15, '65.
pris.
Marble, H. A., e. Mar. 8, '62.
Richardson, Otis, e. Mar. 1, '62. d. June 18, '62.
dis.
Ellison, Silas, e. Dec. 7, '64. m. o. July 22, '65.
McCune, H. S., e. Mar. 1, '62.
Sanderson, J. C., e. Mar. 11, '62. d. Dec. 24, '62.
dis.
Niblack, J. M., e. Apl. 15, '65. m. o. May 8, '65.
Tunderberk, D. H., e. Apl. 15, '65. m. o. May 8,
'65.
Saffer, John F., e. Nov. 14, '64, Co. F., 3d Inf.
m. o. July 22, '65.

55th INFANTRY

Was organized at Camp Douglas, and mustered
into service Oct. 31, 1861. Nov. 9, left Camp
Douglas. Remained at Camp Benton until
Jan. 12, 1862, when it was ordered to Paducah,
Ky. On the morning of March 15 marched
out with expedition from a point some 14
miles above Pittsburg Landing, for the sur-
prise and overthrow of Corinth.

The opening of the battle, Sunday morning,
found the regiment in position with an effective
force of 873 men. Col. Stewart was
wounded and 9 of the line officers, 3 of whom
died of wounds; 102 enlisted men were killed
and mortally wounded, and 161 wounded and
taken prisoners. The regiment was with the
army in advance on Corinth, and at Russell's
house, May 17, lost, in skirmish, 8 men,—2
killed and 6 wounded. Entered Corinth May
30; thence, with Gen. Sherman, westward
along Memphis and Charleston R. R. The
regiment re-embarked with army, and was
present and under fire at battle of Arkansas
Post, Jan. 10 and 11, 1863, losing three men
wounded. Was at Vicksburg in 1863, partici-
pating in the fight. Participated in the siege

of Jackson, Miss. On 30th Oct., 1863, marched
from East Point, on Tennessee river, for Chat-
tanooga. During night of 23rd, with rest of
brigade, manned a fleet of pontoon boats in
North Chickamauga creek, and in the midst of
rain and intense darkness, with muffled oars,
descended and crossed the Tennessee river and
captured the enemy's picket line. Nov. 25,
marched with Sherman to the relief of Knox-
ville, E. Tenn. June 27, 1864, participated in
assault upon Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. July 22
the regiment was again engaged, with an effective
force of 239 men, and came out of the en-
gagement with 180 men. Was in the siege of
Atlanta; in battle of Jonesboro. In a short
campaign of a little over two months the reg-
iment lost half its number. Marched with
army, *via* Richmond, to Washington; partici-
pated in the grand review at Washington.
During its term of service the regiment
marched 3,374 miles.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Theodore C. Chandler, e. Dec. 19, '62. res. July
3, '64.

Surgeon.

Charles B. Tompkins, e. Nov. 25, '64. m. o. Aug.
14, '65.

First Assistant Surgeon.

John B. Tompkins, e. May 5, '65. m. o. Aug. 14,
'65.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Wm. N. Presson, e. Oct. 31, '61. res. Mar. 13, '62.
Jacob M. Augustine, e. Oct. 31, '61. kld. June
27, '64.
Henry Augustine, e. Aug. 23, '61. m. o. Nov. 6,
'64.
Harrison H. Prickett, e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Aug.
14, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Casper Shleich, e. Oct. 31, '61. kld. Dec. 29, '62.
Capt.
Wm. F. Cootes, e. Sep. 1, '61. res. Mar. 30, '63.
Capt.
Wm. McCumber, e. Sep. 2, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65.
Sergt.

Second Lieutenants.

Levi Hill, e. Sep. 30, '61. kld. May 19, '63.
John P. Phillips, Sergt. e. Aug. 23, '61.

Corporals.

Geo. Luckey, e. Aug. 12, '61. d. July 24, '62. dis.
John C. Glass, e. Aug. 30, '61. kld. May 19, '63.
1st Sergt.
Peter Shleich, e. Aug. 31, '61. Trans. to I. C.
S. J. Simpson, e. Aug. 9, '61.
G. A. Buffum, e. Oct. 7, '61. d. Jan. '63. dis.

Privates.

Apple, N., e. Sep. 10, '61.
Banks, J. M., e. July 31, '61.
Babbitt, C., e. Aug. 9, '61.
Bolander, Harvey, e. Sep. 2, '61. kld. July 22,
'64.
Bull, Wm., e. Aug. 9, '61.
Boyle, Jason, e. Sep. 12, '61.
Burnside, G. M., e. Sep. 14, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Barclay, J. M., e. Oct. 9, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Brown, E. C., e. Sep. 2, '61. d. Jan. 28, '63. dis.
Burns, John, e. Sep. 20, '61. kld. May 22, '63.
Sergt.
Brader, Sam'l., e. Oct. 10, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Barclay, J. C., e. Sep. 11, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Coykendall, M., e. Oct. 16, '61. d. Jan. 28, '63. dis.

Cox, M. T., e. Sep. 1, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65.

Coleman, W. H., e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65.

Chambers, Chas., e. Sep. 2, '61.

Cadwallader, John, e. Sep. 2, '61, pro. Lieut. 2d Mississippi Col'd Regt.

Clark, James, e. Sep. 14, '61. died July 9, '64. wds.

Deford, Milton, e. Aug. 31, '61.

Deems, Joseph, e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64. Sergt.

Duryea, B. F., e. Sep. 2, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Deford, Thomas, e. Sep. 1, '61.

Eveland, Lorenzo, e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Elrodd, T. J., e. Aug. 31, '61. died Aug. 21, '63.

Frye, David J., e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. sergt.

Filer, Lorenzo, e. Sep. 3, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Garritt, S. S., e. Sep. 24, '61. trans. to Art.

Glass, W. M., e. Oct. 12, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. corpl.

Gay, J. H., e. Sep. 14, '61. d. Sep. 4, '62. dis.

Huffard, F. M., e. Sep. 10, '61. died Nov. 19, '63.

Hart, H. L., e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64. corpl.

Hamilton, C. F., e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Holden, Bartley, e. Aug. 31, '61. Missing in action June 27, '64.

Hebb, Joseph, e. July 30, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Hastey, Willis, e. Oct. 5, '61. kld. July 28, '64.

Jones, Abner, e. Sep. 2, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Lowe, W. H., e. Aug. 5, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Lowden, James, e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Lowder, A. J., e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. Sergt.

Lenhart, Henry, e. Aug. 31, '61. died Aug. 21, '63.

Lingeneelter, Aaron, e. Aug. 9, '61. m. o. July 22, '65. v.

Lenhart, Istiah, e. Aug. 31, '61.

Moran, Chas., e. Aug. 13, '61. died Oct. 17, '63.

Mitchell, Mathews, e. Aug. 13, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. Corpl. v.

Maxwell, A. B., e. Aug. 8, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Maxwell, D. R., e. Aug. 5, '61. d. Mar. 10, '65. dis. v.

McCumber, Orvill, e. Sep. 2, '61. d. Jan. 28, '63. dis.

Mills, J. H., e. Sept. 13, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. Sergt. v.

Morgan, Newton, e. Sept. 13, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

McCullough, J. R., e. Aug. 25, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. corpl. v.

Negley, Daniel, e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Nov. 1, '64. sergt.

Norman, James, e. Sep. 12, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Prickett, J. P., e. Sep. 3, '61.

Porter, Edgar, e. Oct. 17, '61. m. o. Nov. 1, '64.

Pritchard, Benj., e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Mar. 27, '65.

Pollock, Harrison, e. Oct. 7, '61.

Porter, F. J., e. Aug. 31, '61. d. Sep. 14, '62. dis.

Peters, W. T., e. Aug. 13, '61.

Robbins, J. F., e. Aug. 26, '61.

Redfarm, Mark, e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Rockhold, Chas., e. Aug. 5, '61. died Sep. 11, '63.

Reeves, D. M., e. Sep. 6, '61.

Ross, S. M., e. Aug. 31, '61.

Roseboom, A., e. Oct. 9, '61.

Scanlan, Tho's., e. Aug. 8, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. corpl. v.

Shaw, Harvey, e. Oct. 5, '61. m. o. May 10, '65. v.

Sebree, James, e. Aug. 10, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64. corpl.

Tobin, Patrick, e. Sep. 2, '61. kld. May 19, '63.

Vaughn, J. A., e. Aug. 15, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. v.

White, J. M., e. Aug. 8, '61. d. June 6, '65. wds. v.

Wheeler, J. P., e. Sep. 24, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. Sergt. v.

Williamson, N., e. Aug. 22, '61.

Wilson, Benj., e. Aug. 31, '61. d. Sep. 4, '62. dis.

White, J. H., e. Aug. 31, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Wellington, H., e. July 31, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Cox, A. J., e. Mar. 7, '65. m. o. June 8, '65.

Fingle, C. P., e. Mar. 7, '65. m. o. Aug. 14, '65.

COMPANY D.

First Lieutenants.

J. R. Roberts, e. Sep. 12, '61. m. o. Nov. 26, '62.

Jacob Frink, e. Sep. 12, '61. m. o. Oct. 30, '64.

Wm. S. Johnson, 2nd Lieut., e. Oct. 31, '61. Res. Mar. 5, '62.

Chas. G. Burnap, 1st Sergt. e. Sep. 12, '61.

J. K. Niles, 1st Sergt. e. Sep. 12, '61. m. o. Nov. 4, '64.

Sergeants.

Job Vaughn, e. Sep. 22, '61. m. o. Nov. 1, '64.

James M. Green, e. Oct. 11, '61. m. o. July 12, '65.

Corporals.

M. C. Athearn, e. Oct. 8, '61. kld. Aug. 31, '64. sergt.

James Havell, e. Sep. 12, '61. v.

T. Wilhelm, e. Sep. 12, '61. m. o. Nov. 1, '64. sergt.

James Knapp, e. Sep. 22, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

J. A. Knott, e. Oct. 8, '61. d. Jan. 28, '63. dis.

Asa Morris, e. Sep. 22, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. 1st sergt. v.

Privates.

Abbott, Joseph, e. Oct. 8, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Athearn, J. F., e. Oct. 8, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Bayless, Wm., e. Oct. 19, '61.

Bonney, W. W., e. Oct. 8, '61. m. o. Oct. 14, '65. Sergt. v.

Bonney, S. P., e. Oct. 18, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Burlingame, Sam'l., e. Sep. 22, '61. d. Jan. 28, '63. dis.

Bulger, John, e. Sep. 22, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Burk, D. S., e. Sep. 12, '61. kld. Aug. 12, '64.

Bragg, J. F., e. Sep. 22, '61. died Jan. 1, '64.

Carder, Benj., e. Oct. 5, '61. died Jan. 15, '64.

Curry, J. W., e. Sept. 16, '61. kld. May 19, '63.

Conger, John, e. Sept. 12, '61.

Cameron, J. H., e. Oct. 8, '61. m. o. July 15, '65. v.

Curfman, G. W., e. Oct. 19, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. sergt. v.

Campbell, W. H., e. Oct. 29, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Chenhall, Philip, e. Oct. 1, '61. died Jan. 10, '62.

Criss, W. H., e. Sep. 27, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Dewey, A. S., e. Oct. 18, '61. missing at Shiloh.

Davis, Benj., e. Oct. 20, '61. d. Feb. 11, '62.

Erwin, Jesse, e. Sept. 8, '61.

Fields, G. H., e. Aug. 26, '61.

Fisher, Jacob, e. Oct. 15, '61.

Greathouse, Daniel, e. Sept. 11, '61.

Hughes, T. H., e. Sept. 12, '61.

Hufford, James, e. Sept. 12, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. v.

Hill, Solomon, e. Oct. 8, '61. d. Jan. 28, '63. dis.

Harrison, James, e. Oct. 18, '61.

Hallibaugh, Wm., e. Oct. 19, '61. d. Jan. 28, '63. dis.

Johnson, Thos., e. Oct. 22, '61.

Jordan, Chas., e. Sept. 14, '61.

Knight, Sam'l., e. Oct. 11, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. Corpl. v.

Laswell, James, e. Oct. 8, '61.

Michaels, F. A., e. Oct. 24, '61.

Paden, E. F., e. Sept. 27, '61. m. o. June 17, '65.

Pallett, Geo., e. Sept. 12, '61. m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Parker, G. T., e. Sept. 11, '61.

Ross, W. A., e. Oct. 22, '61.

Rodenbaugh, L. N., e. Sept. 22, '61. died Nov. 16, '62. wds.

Sheaneman, John, e. Oct. 17, '61. m. o. Aug. 14, '65. Corpl. pris.

Saville, Edward, e. Sept. 29.

Shaw, Hiram, e. Oct. 19,'61, m. o. Aug. 14,'65.
 Shaw, James, e. Oct. 25,'61.
 Sebrree, Preston, e. Sept. 22,'61.
 Shoup, A. D., e. Sept. 22,'61, m. o. Aug. 14,'64.
 Smith, Harrison, e. Sept. 22,'61, d. Jan. 28, dis.
 Shellenberger, Wm., e. Aug. 19,'61.
 Twitchell, S. B., e. Aug. 26,'61.
 Thompson, S. L., e. Sept. 22,'61.
 Vice, G. B., e. Sept. 22,'61, trans. V. R. C.
 White, T. J., e. Oct. 8,'61, died Dec. 26,'61.
 Wilkie, J. W., e. Oct. 9,'61.
 Young, James, e. Oct. 1,'61.
 Yates, T. J., Oct. 18,'61.

COMPANY F.*Captain.*

Vincent Brink, e. Oct. 3,'61, died Oct. 31,'63.

Sergeant.

H. M. Haney, e. Oct. 4,'61, m. o. Oct. 31,'64.

Corporals.

Mason McCane, e. Oct. 4,'61.

P. B. Ferguson, e. Oct. 4,'61, d. Jan. 28,'63, dis. sergt.

Richard Haney, e. Oct. 4,'61, kld. May 22,'63.

J. H. Beadles, e. Oct. 4,'61, d. Dec. 6,'62, dis.

Privates.

Bond, B. F., e. Oct. 12,'61.

Collier, Wm., e. Oct. 5,'61, m. o. Oct. 31,'64.

Fugate, J. N., e. Oct. 8,'61, m. o. Aug. 14,'65, v.

Lyonger, L., e. Oct. 3,'61.

Lutz, A. B., e. Oct. 5,'61, died Dec. '62.

McCaughy, J. W., e. Oct. 3,'61, m. o. Oct. 31,'64.

McElroy, W., e. Oct. 31,'61, d. Feb. 18,'63, dis.

Sunders, F. S., e. Oct. 3,'61.

Faass, Saml., e. Oct. 12,'61, d. July 25,'65, dis. v.

Boye is, Corydon, e. Nov. 26,'61.

B. C. Swars, 1st Lieut. Co. K, e. Oct. 31,'61, res.

Mar. 13,'62.

COMPANY G.*Captain.*

Peter Roberts, e. Aug. 20,'61, m. o. Aug. 14,'65.

Privates.

Loucks, Delos, e. Oct. 4,'61.

Gay, J. W., e. Jan. 2,'61, m. o. Aug. 14,'65, sergt. wnds.

57th INFANTRY.

Prior, M. F., e. Dec. 16,'61, Co. I, 57th Inf. m. o. Dec. 24,'64.

Wags, C. H., e. Dec. 16,'61, Co. I, 57th Inf. m. o. July 7,'65, corpl.

Wages, Alfred, e. Dec. 16,'61, Co. I, 57th Inf. m. o. July 7,'65, corpl.

Bowley, David, e. Jan. 4,'62, Co. I, 57th Inf.

Thomas, J. N., Sept. 17,'61, Co. K, 57th Inf. d. Sept. 14,'62, dis.

Thorn, Michael, e. Sept. 28,'61, Co. K, 57th Inf. d. Sept. 14,'62, dis.

58th INFANTRY.

Shreve, J. A., sergt., Co. B, e. Feb. 24,'64, m. o. June 24,'66.

Skinner, J. L., Co. C, e. Aug. 2,'64, m. o. April 1,'66.

Castle, Daniel, Co. F, e. May 17,'65, m. o. Nov. 17,'66.

Farris, Wm., Co. I, e. May 14,'65, m. o. Nov. 24,'66.

Gurdner, John, Co. I, e. May 25,'65.

Morris, Wm., Co. I, e. May 27,'65.

59th INFANTRY.

Nichols, W. C., Co. A, e. July 17,'61, d. Dec. 4,'62, dis.

Fielding, E., Co. C, e. Dec. 5,'63, kld. June 27,'64.

Herr, G. W., Co. C, e. Jan. 5,'64, m. o. Dec. 8,'65.
 Melvin, T. J., Co. C, e. Dec. 5,'63, pro. com. sergt.

Nelson, B. F., Co. C, e. Dec. 5,'63, m. o. Dec. 8,'65, sergt.

Stier, G. R., Co. C, e. Dec. 5,'63, pro. 2nd lieut.

60th INFANTRY.

Harrington, musician Co. E, e. Dec. 25,'61.

Pierce, Jackson, Co. C, e. Dec. 25,'61, m. o. July 31,'65, v.

Hess, W. R., Co. G, e. Mar. 24,'64, m. o. June 29,'65.

Maxwell, J. M., Co. G, e. Mar. 20,'64, m. o. June 29,'65.

McConnaday, I., Co. G, e. Mar. 30,'64, m. o. June 3,'65.

61st INFANTRY.

Ball, Joseph J., prin. musician, e. Mar. 11,'62, m. o. Sept. 8,'65, v.

Jagers, Nathan, Co. B, e. Feb. 16,'62, m. o. Sept. 8,'65.

Hibbard, C. M. Co. F, e. Mar. 24,'62, d. July 19,'62, wnds.

Miller, Lacy, Co. F, e. Mar. 24,'62, died April 23,'62.

Walters, J., Co. F, e. Mar. 24,'62, m. o. Sept. 8,'65, corpl.

Whealdon, N., Co. F, e. Mar. 24,'62, d. Oct. 2,'62, dis.

Walters, James, Co. F, e. Mar. 24,'62.

Winner, W. J., Co. F, e. Mar. 24,'62.

COMPANY I.*Captain.*

Henry S. Goodspeed, e. Feb. 1,'62, m. o. Mar. 24,'65.

Privates.

Kimball, Henry, e. Mar. 11,'62, m. o. Sept. 8,'65, v.

Cunningham, A., e. Mar. 11,'62, m. o. Sept. 8,'65, v.

Easley, Reese, e. Mar. 11,'62, m. o. Mar. 24,'65, wnds.

France, John, e. Mar. 11,'62, m. o. Sept. 8,'65.

Harris, Isaac, e. Feb. 15,'62, died Oct. 19,'64.

Steeber, V., Co. A. 63d Inf. e. May 14,'64, m. o. July 13,'65.

Childers, C. W., musician Co. K, 63d Inf. e. Dec. 1,'61, m. o. July 13,'65.

Hendricks, J. M., prin. musician 64th Inf. e. Dec. 31,'63, m. o. July 11,'65.

Minge, Wesley, Co. D, 64th Inf. e. Nov. 1,'61, m. o. Dec. 24,'64, corpl.

Hendricks, John, Co. D, 64th Inf. e. Feb. 21,'64, m. o. July 11,'65.

Wheeler, T. F., Co. I, 64th Inf. e. Jan. 4,'64, m. o. June 10,'65.

Mills, S. W., Co. F, 66th Inf. e. Mar. 18,'64, m. o. July 7,'65.

67th (Three Months) Infantry.

H. G. Coykendall, Sergeant-Major, e. May 31,'62, pro. Capt. Co. D. 72d Inf.

COMPANY F.*Sergeant.*

Wm. H. Black, e. May 31,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

L. E. Trites, e. May 31,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

H. H. Downing, e. May 31,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

A. E. Plattenburg, e. May 31,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

A. J. Rounk, e. June 12,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

Corporals.

J. H. Rodenbaugh, e. May 31,'62, n. o. Oct. 6,'62.

L. F. Rundolph, e. June 2,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

G. B. Vittum, e. May 31,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

Amos Naylor, e. May 31,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

Geo. Turner, e. June 4,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

Wm. Maxwell, e. May 31,'62, m. o. Oct. 6,'62.

Musician.

A. F. Small, e. May 31, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.

Privates.

Andrews, Harvey, e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62, corpl.

Arnold, J. A., e. June 5, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Black, George, e. May 31, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Berry, John, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Barnes, Thos., e. June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Barker, Derion, e. June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Brister, W. H., e. June 5, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Birch, Chas., e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Bryant, Wm., e. June 1, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Boman, J. H., June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Bell, J. M., e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Bates, Edgar, e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Cather, Harvey, e. June 5, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Caplinger, Chauncy, e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Carr, Joseph, e. June 1, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Coles, H. C., e. May 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Devaughn, Emanuel, e. June 5, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Donly, Franklin, e. May 31, '62, d. June 24, '62, dis.
 Dennison, Isaac, e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Eby, J. M., e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Eads, Joseph, e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Eskridge, J. T., e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Emry, J. H., e. June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Ellis, Newton, e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Filch, Asa, e. June 5, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Fox, James, e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Gibbons, Patrick, e. May 31, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Grim, William, June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Huff, Burton, e. May 31, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Hughes, W. T., e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Heckard, Martin, e. June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Harwick, James, e. June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Jarnagan, John, e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Knapp, J. D., e. June 5, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Lockwood, John, June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Martin, James, e. May 31, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Mills, Joseph, e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 McAdams, S. D., e. June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Newhall, Samuel, e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Oatman, Jacob, e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Phelps, S. S., e. June 1, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Proctor, Joseph, e. June 1, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Painter, J. C., e. June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Penny, John, e. June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Reeves, J. W., e. June 1, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Roberts, Stephen, e. June 3, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Shrader, G. W., e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Saville, Daniel, e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Sweetser, Luke, e. May 30, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Tanquary, W. P., e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Turner, Albert, e. June 5, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Thomas, A. O., e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Varner, S. C., e. June 5, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Vulgamove, Wm., e. June 5, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Wansel, Wm., e. June 1, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Whitmore, Jacob, e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Wilcoxon, Wm., e. June 2, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Williams, William.
 Weaver, William, e. June 2, '62, d. June 24, '62, dis.
 Warden, G. W., e. June 6, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Youngman, James, e. June 1, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.
 Smith, J. A., Co. G, e. June 4, '62, m. o. Oct. 6, '62.

71st (Three Months) Infantry.**COMPANY D.***Sergeant.*

Geo. Mahaffey, e. July 6, '62.

Corporal.

William Hunter, e. July 16, '62.

Privates.

Brunt, James, e. July 4, '62.
 Bush, Sampson, e. July 6, '62.
 Doran, John, e. July 5, '62.
 Davis, John, e. July 4, '62.
 Hempill, James, e. July 7, '62.
 Wilson, G. B., e. July 4, '62.

72d INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade. Its first bills were put out for one company, calling itself the "Hancock Guards," on July 23, '62, and exactly one month afterwards the entire regiment was complete and mustered into service for three years. The very day of their muster they started for Cairo, arriving on the 24th. Their strength at that time was 37 officers and 930 men.

The 72d participated in many engagements during their three years' service in the field. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., they fought with commendable bravery, being in the hottest of the fight from four in the afternoon till midnight, during all which time the battle raged with terrific fury. In this fight the 72d lost nine officers and 152 men, who were either killed or severely wounded.

COMPANY I.*Captain.*

Abner E. Barnes, e. Aug. 21, '62, pro. by president.

First Lieutenant.

Jacob Schank, e. Aug. 14, '62, res. Oct. 29, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

E. S. Gorham, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65.

Sergeants.

J. D. Mantania, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. May 31, '65, corpl.
 S. S. Hawken, e. Aug. 14, '62.

Corporals.

Asa Eagle, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Nov. 5, '62, wnds.
 W. W. Thompson, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Mar. 17, '63.
 John Freeborn, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. for pro.
 Wm. Sparks, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65, sergt.

Privates.

Barber, J. S., e. Aug. 14, '62, trans.
 Barnes, H. C., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. for pro.
 Bags, L. B., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65, corpl.
 Brimstall, D., e. Aug. 14, '62, died April 22, '63.
 Chew, Edward, e. Aug. 14, '62.
 Cramblett, J., e. Aug. 14, '62.
 Flake, H. B., e. Aug. 14, '62, pro. corpl.
 Fuller, I. O., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65, sergt.
 Gorham, E. S., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65, sergt.
 Herr, J. D., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Sept. 7, '64.
 Hoyt, Abraham, e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. May 22, '63.
 Harland, J. M., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65.
 Knott, J. M., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65.
 Lucah, W. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Dec. 6, '64, wnds, corpl.
 Leeper, G. W., e. Aug. 14, '62, died May 27, '63 of wnds.
 McBride, A. J., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65, corpl.

McKeever, J. D., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. May 31, '65, corpl.
 Morris, W. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65.
 Melvin, Eli, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65, corpl.
 Painter, H. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65.
 Peterson, Robert, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65.
 Pool, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65, corpl.
 Sullivan, J. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65.
 Throckmorton, Wm., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. May 24, '65.
 Thorp, L. R., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. April 30, '65, wnds. corpl.
 Trulock, S. M., e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. Nov. 30, '64.
 Thomas, L. F., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. Aug. 7, '65, sergt.
 White, James, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Feb. 7, '63, dis.
 Vertrice, N. J., e. Jan. 5, '64, trans.

83rd INFANTRY.

Keller, J. H., Co. C, e. Mar. 12, '64, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.
 Cook, John, Co. G, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. for pro.
 Harsbberger, W. H., Co. G, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 26, '65.
 Jones, E. R., Co. G, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 26, '65, corpl.
 Phillips F., Co. G, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. April 29, '65.
 Rice, Jesse, Co. G, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 26, '65.
 Schockley, John, Co. G, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 26, '65.
 Thurman, J. M., Co. G, e. Aug. 10, '62, m. o. June 26, '65.
 Moore, Wm., Co. G, e. Mar. 15, '64.
 Hendricks, J. J., Co. H, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 26, '65.
 Palmer, F. R., Co. H, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Nov. 25, '62.
 Shaffer, R., Co. H, e. Mar. 8, '65.
 Singleton, A. P., Co. H, e. Mar. 4, '65.
 Singleton, J. R., Co. H, e. Mar. 4, '65.
 Sturgeon, John, Co. H, e. Mar. 8, '65.

THE 84th INANTRY

was organized at Quincy in August, 1862, and left for Louisville, Ky., Sept. 23rd, 951 strong. The 84th was a fighting regiment from the first, and was engaged in the following battles: Stone River, Dec. 13, '62, Jan. 12 and 13, '63, loss 228 men; Woodbury, Jan. 17, '63; Chickannauga, Sept. 19 and 20, '63, loss 172 men; Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringold, Nov. 24, 25 and 26, '63, loss 9 men; Dalton, Feb. 22, '64, loss 4 men.

In the Atlanta campaign at Buzzard's Roost, May 10, '64; Dalton, May 13, '64; Resaca, May 14, '64; Burnt Hickory, May 26 to 31, and June 1, 2 and 3; Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, loss in the campaign, 125 men; Franklin and Nashville, loss 20 men. Total casualties in battle, 558 men.

From the 84th but one man was taken prisoner; but 10 men deserted; only 1 man ever sent to military prison; and but 4 tried by court martial.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Thomas Hamer, e. Sept. 1, '62, res. July 24, '63.

Major.

Caleb B. Cox, e. Sept. 1, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

Quartermaster.

James A. Russell, e. Sept. 1, '62, res. July 25, '63.

First Assistant Surgeon.

Frank W. Hunter, e. July 24, '62, res. Sept. 27, '64.

Sergeant Major.

J. B. Green, e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

COMPANY A.

First Lieutenant.

Thos. G. Wisdom, e. Sept. 1, '62, d. Aug. 25, '63.

Privates.

Carnahan, Fielder, e. Aug. 2, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

L. M. Scott, e. Sept. 1, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Wm. M. Provine, e. July 30, '62, hon. d. May 15, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

-Emmor Dilworth, e. Aug. 7, '62, res. Oct. 31, '63.
 W. A. Highland, e. July 28, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

Corporals.

Edwin Knock, e. July 28, '62, missing at Chickamauga.

Robert A. Burns, e. Aug. 6, '62, died June 7, '63.
 A. S. Stanton, e. July 28, '62, m. o. June 8, '65, sergt.

W. J. Moore, e. Aug. 4, '62, d. Mar. 27, '63, dis.
 Amos Knock, e. Aug. 6, '62, died Oct. 11, '64, wnds. sergt.

Privates.

Atherton, David, e. July 28, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.
 Bartholomew, L., e. July 20, '62, trans. V. R. C. wnd.

Boyd, J. E., e. July 31, '62, died Andersonville pris. June 15, '64, No. of grave 1,471.

Beans, Amos, e. Aug. 2, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

Bishop, Daniel, e. Aug. 2, '62, d. Mar. 11, '63, dis.
 Bartholomew, A., e. Aug. 4, '62, kld. at Chickamauga.

Battin, G. W., e. Aug. 7, '62, trans. V. R. C.
 Cramlet, Jesse, e. July 28, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.
 Cadwalder, Jesse, e. July 28, '62, died Dec. 7, '62.

Cope, W. V., e. July 28, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

Dilworthy, H. W., e. Aug. 7, '62, d. Dec. 5, '62, dis.

Dobbins, W. A., e. July 29, '62, died May 28, '64, wnds.

Easley, Mark, e. July 28, '62, m. o. June 8, '65, Corpl.

Easley, D. L., e. July 28, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

Faucher, L., e. July 28, '62, wnd. 4 times.

Franklin, Benj., e. July 28, '62, trans. V. R. C. wnd.

Farquhar, I. W., e. July 28, '62, m. o. June 8, '65, Sergt.

Greenell, I. W., e. July 28, '62, d. Mar. 24, '63, wnds.

Hughes, David, e. July 28, '62, trans. to V. R. C.

Hughes, I. M., e. July 28, '62, d. Jan. 22, '63, dis.

Hasty, William, e. July 28, '62, e. Jan. 24, '63, wnds.

Hall, Francis, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 8, '65, wnds.

Harland, W. V., e. July 30, '62, trans. to P. C.

Hickle, G. W., e. Aug. 4, '62, trans. to V. R. C.

Hoops, Wm., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

Harland, Monroe, e. Aug. 7, '62, kld. Oct. 11, '63.

Hillger, Thos., e. July 28, '62, trans. V. R. C.
 Johnson, H. A., e. July 28, '62, captured Dec. 31, '62.

Knock, Daniel, e. July 25, '62, died Oct. 1, '62.

Kinsey, W. A., e. July 24, '62, d. Apl. 27, '63, dis.

Koons, A. J., e. July 7, '62, d. Dec. 20, '63, dis.

Miner, J. W. e. July 29, '62, kld. Dec. 31, '62.

Miller, J. H., e. Aug. 5, '62. m. o. July 9, '65.
 Miller, G., e. Aug. 8, '62. died Dec. 7, '64.
 Pratt, H. C., e. July 28, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Parks, Joseph, e. July 28, '62.
 Russell, Dilworth, e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65. Corp'l.
 Swinkins, Francis, e. July 28, '62. d. Dec. 13, '64. wnds.
 Shaddock, Robert, e. Aug. 1, '62. died Jan. 10, '63. wnds.
 Walters, W. A., e. July 29, '62. d. Aug. 10, '63. dis.
 Wildman, A. G., e. Aug. 4, '62. kld. at Stone River.
 Webster, Monroc, e. Aug. 7, '62. died Feb. 5, '63.
 Yost, Samuel, e. Aug. 7, '62. died Nov. 3, '62.
 Zoll, Carothers, e. July 23, '62. d. Oct. 20, '64. wnds. Serg't.
 Zinc, J. F., e. July 28, '62. d. Apl. 11, '63. dis.
 Nance, H. H., m. o. May 26, '65.

COMPANY F.*Captains.*

Joseph Nelson, e. Sep. 1, '62. res. Dec. 15, '63.
 R. D. Dilworth, e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.

First Lieutenant.

F. W. Ross, e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.

Sergeants.

J. M. Moore, e. Aug. 7, '62. trans. to V. R. C.
 Stephen Bogue, e. Aug. 7, '62. d. Jan. 8, '62. dis.

Corporals.

D. W. Litchfield, e. Aug. 7, '62. died Jan. 11, '63. wnds.
 R. M. Miller, e. Aug. 7, '62. d. Dec. 10, '63. wnds.
 Wm. Nelson, e. Aug. 8, '62. d. Feb. 14, '63. wnds.
 Wm. Walker, e. Aug. 8, '62. kld. at Stone River.

Privates.

Adams, J. F., e. Aug. 7, '62. kld. at Chickamauga.
 Beers, Jabez, e. Aug. 7, '62. d. Mar. 4, '63. dis.
 Brown, Wm., e. Aug. 11, '62. died Jan. 5, '63.
 Boyer, J. B., e. Aug. 7, '62. trans. Brigade band.
 Brown, Thos., e. Aug. 9, '62. d. June 7, '63. dis.
 Crater, F. M., e. Aug. 9, '62.
 Clark, John, e. Aug. 9, '62. m. o. June 8, '65. wnds.
 Deobler, T. H., e. July 28, '62.
 Durell, F. W., e. Aug. 22, '62. d. Apl. 14, '63. dis.
 Dewitt, Solomon, e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 France, B. H., e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65. wnds.
 Foster, N. T., e. Aug. 8, '62. m. o. June 8, '65. Corp'l.
 Forquer, Wm., e. Aug. 11, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Glympse, Eli, e. Aug. 8, '62. kld. at Chickamauga.
 Griffin, Lewis, e. Aug. 13, '62. d. Mar. 17, '63. dis.
 Kirkiride, John, e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Kinnie, E. E., e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Kinsey, J. R., e. Aug. 7, '62. d. Feb. 9, '63. dis.
 Koonts, Jas., e. Aug. 7, '62.
 Knock, W. A., e. Aug. 9, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Kirkbride, Wesley, e. Aug. 22, '62. trans. Brig. band.
 Lowe, B. F., e. Aug. 7, '62.
 Litchfield, Durant, e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Morgan, J. H., e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Moore, John, e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65. wnd.
 Menteer, J. V., e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65. sergt.
 McHenry, John, e. Aug. 7, '62. died Dec. 2, '62.
 Morrison, J. A., e. Aug. 8, '62. trans. V. R. C.
 Moore, Edward, e. Aug. 2, '62. d. Oct. 15, '62.

Martin, A. G. e. Aug. 9, '62.
 Nunamaker, J. W., e. Aug. 7, '62. died Sept. 23, '64.
 Nebergall, B. P., e. Aug. 10, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Porter, A. K., e. Aug. 7, '62. trans. to marine service.
 Porter, E. F., e. Aug. 7, '62.
 Purnell, Joseph, e. Aug. 7, '62. d. Ap. 16, '63. dis.
 Pollock, H. C., e. July 20, '62. died Feb. 27, '64.
 Parish, Asbury, e. Aug. 9, '62.
 Reese, Jacob, e. Aug. 4, '62. died Feb. 6, '63.
 Benner, Ephraim, e. Aug. 9, '62. m. o. June 8, '65. sergt.
 Bowland, T. R., e. Aug. 9, '62. died Aug. 17, '63.
 Sexton, James, e. Aug. 7, '62. d. Mar. 4, '63. dis.
 Shaffer, L. J., e. Aug. 7, '62. died Dec. 10, '62.
 Shaw, Wm., e. Aug. 7, '62. missing at Stone River.
 Thomas, W. A., e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Walker, Amos, e. Aug. 7, '62. m. o. June 8, '65.
 Hoopis, Ellis, unassigned recruit.

85th INFANTRY.

The 85th was organized at Peoria in August, '62, by Col. Robert S. Moore, and mustered into service Aug. 27, '62. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6, '62, assigned to Thirty-Sixth Brigade, Eleventh Division, Third Army Corps, Col. D. McCook commanding Brigade, Gen. Sheridan commanding Division, and Gen. Gilbert commanding Corps. The 85th marched in pursuit of the enemy under Gen. Bragg, Oct. 1, '62, was engaged in the battle of Champion Hill, at Perryville, Kentucky, Oct. 8, and moved with the army to Nashville, Tenn., arriving Nov. 7, '62.

Regiment mustered out June 5, '65, at Washington, D. C., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., June 11, '65, where they received their final discharge.

Major.

S. P. Cummings, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. April 6, '63.

Quartermaster.

W. H. Evans, com. Jan. 14, '64, m. o. June 5, '65.

COMPANY G.*Captain.*

Wm. McClelland, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. Dec. 21, '62.

First Lieutenants.

LaFayette Curless, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. Nov. 12, '62.

J. M. Robertson, e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Sergeants.

Lewis Post, e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. V. R. C.
 Irving Shannon, e. Aug. 11, kld. June 27, '64.
 McDonald Cox, e. Aug. 11, '62.
 L. D. Gould, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Nov. 1, '64.

Corporals.

Wm. Roe, e. Aug. 11, '62. m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.
 Henry Aten, e. Aug. 11, '62. m. o. June 5, '65, 1st sergt.

W. F. Bryant, e. Aug. 11, '62.
 J. F. Kennedy, e. Aug. 11, '62. trans. V. R. C.
 Elias Wheeler, e. Aug. 11, '62. d. Aug. 31, '63. dis.

Thos. Harlon, e. Aug. 11, '62. m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.

Perry Adkinson, e. Aug. 11, '62.

Jackson Smith, e. Aug. 11, '62.

Musician.

Samuel Simmers, e. Aug. 11, '62.



Hiram Higgins

CASS TP.



L. J. Leslie

BERNADOTTE



J. M. Onion

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Wagoner.

Geo. Cooper, e. Aug. 11, '62.

Privates.

Atwater, M. L., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Atwater, Wm., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Mar. 1, '63, dis.
Aten, John, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Brown, Perry, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Brown, Thos., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Bushnell, A. P., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Brewer, Aaron, e. Aug. 12, '62, died June 22, '64.
Boyd, Wm., e. Aug. 12, '62, died Feb. 12, '65.
Castor, S. L., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Curless, John, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.
Curless, L. D., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Clupper, P. W., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.

Dodge, John, e. Aug. 12, '65, m. o. June 5, '65.
Douglass, J. W., e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. V. R. C.
Edmonds, B. F., e. Aug. 12, '62.
Fawcett, Michael, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Apr. 5, '63.
Lawsett, Levi, e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Jan. 1, '63, dis.
Holt, Solomon, e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Hays, Daniel, e. Aug. 16, '62, died Dec. 1, '62.
Hagan, J. B., e. Aug. 16, '62, died Jan. 28, '63.
Hensley, J. W., e. Aug. 16, '62.
Jones, J. M., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Kelly, Wm., e. Aug. 16, '62, d. July 18, '63.
Kelly, Josiah, e. Aug. 16, '62, d. July 29, '63, dis.
King, D. M., e. Aug. 16, '62, d. Apr. 1, '63, dis.
Line, D. T., e. Aug. 16, '62.
Longfellow, D. G., e. Aug. 16, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
Lamperell, Chas., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Lafaire, Henry, e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Latourett, H. A., e. Aug. 16, '62.
Levingston, Jno., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Levingston, T. A., e. Aug. 16, '62, d. Oct. 1, '62, dis.
McComb, A. E., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
McKay, John, e. Aug. 16, '62.
Meek, G. W., e. Aug. 16, '62, d. June 15, '63, dis.
McKee, F. M., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Monroe, Biram, e. Aug. 16, '62.
O'Dannel, Thos., e. Aug. 16, '62.
Prentice, Wm., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Prentice, Berry, e. Aug. 16, '62, kld. at Ken. Mt.
Parr, J. N., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Plunk, Marion, e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.
Parker, N. B., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Powell, Geo., e. Aug. 16, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
Reeves, Peter, e. Aug. 16, '62, missing at Kene-saw Mt.
Reed, G. W., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Smith, L. C., e. Aug. 16, '62, d. April 1, '63, dis.
Snodgrass, J. H., e. Aug. 16, '62, kld. at Kenesaw.
Shargo, G. W., e. Aug. 16, '62, d. Oct. 1, '62, dis.
Stephenson, J. N., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Severns, Marion, e. Aug. 16, '62, kld. at Kene-saw Mt.

Still, Solomon, e. Aug. 16, '62, trans. V. R. C.
Still, Sam'l, e. Aug. 16, '62, died Dec. 5, '62.
Still, Robt., e. Aug. 16, '62, d. April 1, '63, dis.
Shields, James, e. Aug. 16, '62, kld. at Kenesaw.
Snodgrass, J. W., e. Aug. 16, '62, died Oct. 8, '63.
Seymour, Louis, e. Aug. 16, '62, trans. to Eng. C.
Shores, John, e. Aug. 16, '62, kld. at Kenesaw.
Smith, Wm., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.

Thomas, Aaron, e. Aug. 16, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
Thomas, David, e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Taylor, David, e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Tate, T. J., e. Aug. 16, '62.
Thompson, Jno., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Workman, Geo., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Wheeler, Thomas, e. Aug. 16, '62, d. Oct. 30, '62, dis.

Wright, L. P., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.

Woodruff, J. H., e. Aug. 16, '62.

COMPANY H.*Captains.*

Nathaniel McClelland, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. Nov. 12, '62.

David Maxwell, e. July 31, '62, res. May 14, '63.
J. T. McNeil, e. July 31, '62, res. Aug. 29, '64.
I. A. Mardis, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

First Lieutenants.

Luke Elliott, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. Nov. 21, '62.
A. J. Horton, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Wm. Cohren, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. Nov. 12, '62.
W. M. Shields, e. July 31, '62, res. Feb. 16, '63.

Sergeants.

S. B. Palmer, e. July 3, '62, m. o. June 5, '66.
Eli Shields, e. Aug. 6, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
Amos Kinza, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Corporals.

J. T. Zimmerman, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
G. H. Wetzel, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Anderson Jennings, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.
H. Shields, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.
Franklin Shelley, e. July 31, '62, d. Mar. 9, '65, dis.
D. S. Shank, e. Aug. 6, '62.
J. W. Swann, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
E. J. Elliott, e. July 31, '62, kld. June 27, '64.

Musicians.

H. H. Willson, e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
M. K. Dobson, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Wagoner.

Benj. Bolen, e. July 31, '62, d. Jan. 29, '63, dis.

Privates.

Barnes, G. W., e. Aug. 6, '62, d. Jan. 29, '63, dis.
Branson, C. R., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Bloomfield, H., e. Aug. 6, '62, died Feb. 11, '63.
Barnes, J. A., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Cunningham, John, e. July 5, '62, died at Bowling Green, Ky.
Crabbe, Joseph, e. July 31, '62, d. Feb. 3, '63, dis.
Cunningham, Wm., e. July 31, '62, died at Bowling Green, Ky.
Coope, Abraham, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.
Collins, Wm., e. Aug. 6, '62, d. Dec. 20, '64, wds.
Duncan, Chas., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.
Davis, Joseph, e. July 31, '62.
Dutton, Daniel, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Dial, Lewis, e. Aug. 6, '62, d. Feb. 20, '65.
Elgin, W. F., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Engle, T. B., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 4, '65, corpl.
Fenton, J. D., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Freitley, W. H., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Hudnall, Wm., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Henderson, S. D., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.

Horton, J. B., e. July 31, '62, d. June 19, '63, dis.
Horton, Marion, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Hughes, C. A., e. Aug. 6, '62, died June 20, '64.
Hughey, J. T., e. Aug. 6, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
Heaton, Simon, e. Aug. 6, '62, kld. Nov. 29, '64.
Horn, Jacob, e. Aug. 6, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
Hudnall, Wesley, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Jameson, James, e. July 31, '62, d. Feb. 3, '63, dis.

Johnson, H. J., e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.
Jellison, Benj., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Kinery, J. F., e. July 31, '62, sick at m. o.
Lane, Richard, e. July 31, '62, sick at m. o.
Lovell, Henry, e. July 31, '62, d. Feb. 3, '63, dis.
Myers, Solomon, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
McClaren, W. H., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.

McClaren, J. W., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Newberry, Geo., m. o. June 5, '65.
Osborn, Wm., e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Palmer, Joel, e. July 31, '62, d. Jan. 10, '63, dis.
Powell, J. R., e. July 31, '62, m. o. Aug. 12, '65.
Parker, M. V., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Plank, M. V., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
Rodgers, Michael, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Sears, L. J., e. July 31, '62, June 5, '65.
 Sears, Lemuel, e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Swisher, H. C., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Shields, J. B., e. Aug. 6, '62, sick at m. o.
 Shields, Wm., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.
 Shrier, F. M., e. July 31, '61.
 Severns, Wm., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Severns, Eli, e. Aug. 6, '63, d. Mar. 20, '65, dis.
 Snodgrass, Robt., e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Salisbury, James, e. Aug. 4, '62, trans. to Eng. C.
 Shaw, Geo. W., e. Aug. 6, '62, died at Nashville.
 Shields, B. F., e. July 31, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Shanon, Nathan, e. Aug. 6, '62, d. May. 9, '63, dis.
 Thompson, J. A., e. Aug. 6, '62, died of wuds. July 7, '64.
 Thompson, Samuel, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.
 Turner, C. C., e. Aug. 6, '62.
 Thosio, John, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. July 22, '65, was pris.
 Toler, J. T., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Wheeler, Arden, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Worley, Daniel, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Zellers, F., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 17, '65, was pris.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

W. H. Marble, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. April 9, '63.

Second Lieutenant.

Hugh McHugh, e. Aug. 27, '62, res. Feb. 9, '63.

Sergeants.

A. A. Cameron, e. Aug. 27, '62, trans. Eng. C.
 L. V. Tarter, e. Aug. 27, '62, d. July 31, '64.
 John Rennan, e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Robt. Mullican, e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.

Corporals.

Jeremiah Cockley, e. Aug. 27, '62, d. at Nashville, Tenn.
 J. W. Belless, e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 William Landon, e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 L. Collins, e. Aug. 27, '62, trans. Eng. C. sergt.
 James Moslander, e. Aug. 27, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.
 Ezariah Thomas.
 Chas. Mathews, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Milo Butler, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.

Musician.

Wm. McCaustland, e. Aug. 1, '62, d. Feb. —, '63.

Wagoner.

Edmund Curless, e. Aug. 1, '62, pro. 1st Lieut.

Privates.

Amsden, Lincoln, e. Aug. 1, '62.
 Belless, Wm., e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Cakley, John, e. Aug. 1, '62, died Jan. 18, '63.
 Frazer, Thomas, e. Aug. 1, '62, died Jan. 1, '63.
 Fatchcraft, Henry, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Gilson, Sanford, e. Aug. 1, '62, d. Mar. —, '63.
 Gray, Vison, e. Aug. 1, '62, d. at Nashville.
 Graham, W. A., e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.
 Horton, Isaac, e. Aug. 1, '62, d. Oct. —, '62.
 Hughes, N. P., e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.
 Hughes, Wm., e. Aug. 1, '62, died Nov. —, '62.
 Hall, Josiah, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 19, '65, pris.
 Holmes, J. R., e. Aug. 1, '62, trans. V. R. C.
 Keller, Sylvester, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Lapole, John, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Lovell, Wm., e. Aug. 1, '62.
 Minnes, Wm., e. Aug. 1, '62, d. at Louisville, Ky.
 Markel, Solomon, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.

Moore, J. E., e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 McCroskey, E., e. Aug. 1, '62, died Dec. —, '62.
 Phillips, W. H., e. Aug. 1, '62, trans. V. R. C.
 Richardson, Isaac, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.
 Royes, T. J., e. Aug. 1, '62, d. Oct. —, '62.
 Stats, T. J., e. Aug. 1, '62.
 Sanders, Geo., e. Aug. 1, '62.
 Smith, W. H., e. Aug. 1, '62.
 Tyra, Geo., e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Traves, John, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, corpl.
 Trapp, Oliver, e. Aug. 1, '62, d. Feb. 9, '63.
 Walker, Austin, e. Aug. 1, '62, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain.
 Wilkes, Lemuel, e. Aug. 1, '62, m. o. June 5, '65, sergt.
 Winchel, Albert, e. Aug. 1, '61, d. Aug. 3, '63.
 Markley, Wm., d. Oct. —, '62.
 Menner, John, e. Feb. 8, '64.
 Moore, J. H., Jan. 5, '64, d. Mar. 13, '65.
 Moore, Ellis, e. Jan. 5, '61, ab. at m. o. of regt.
 Dewey, I. B., Co. D, 86th Inf. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 6, '65.

89th INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Corporal.

S. Alden, e. Aug. 5, '62.

Privates.

Buck, Jacob, e. July 31, '62.
 Baughman, David, e. Aug. 1, '62, kld. May 27, '64.
 Coleman, A., e. Aug. 5, '62, d. May 16, '63, dis.
 Hebb, Saml., e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 19, '65, corpl.
 Kunkle, I. H., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.
 Rowley, Reuben, e. July 31, '62, d. Sept. 16, '63, dis.
 Sterling, Henry, e. Aug. 7, '62, kld. Sept. 19, '63.
 Thomas, D. M., e. Aug. 1, '62, died Mar. 12, '63.
 Taylor, Thomas, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.

THE 96th INFANTRY

Was organized at Rockford in August, '62, by Col. T. E. Champion, and mustered in Sept. 6. Oct. 8, it moved to Newport, Ky.; on the 29th moved to Lexington and Harrodsburg, where it remained four weeks, and thence removed to Danville, where it arrived Nov. 28. The regiment was mustered out June 10, '65, at Camp Harker, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago June 14, '65, where it received final pay and discharge.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

David Salisbury, e. Sept. 6, '62, res. Feb. 17, '63.
 A. B. Whitney, e. Sept. 6, '62, res. Jan. 8, '64.
 E. J. Gilmore, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. June 25, '64.
 G. H. Burnett, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.

First Lieutenant.

A. A. Bangs, e. Sept. 5, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.

Sergeant.

O. Ferrand, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 8, '65.

Corporals.

J. D. Fulsom, e. Aug. 9, '62.
 S. H. Lindsey, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 10, '65, sergt.
 Arthur Cook, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 10, '65, sergt.
 Willard Whitney, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 10, '65.

Privates.

Burnett, Jerome, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 10, '65, corpl.

Butler, Isaac, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 10, '65.
 Bangs, G. A., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 10, '65.
 Barron, Orville, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 10, '65.
 Brown, James, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Jan. 25, '63.
 Beck, J. A., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.
 Brogar, Henry, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. April 10, '63, dis.
 Carl, Wm., e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to V.R.C.
 Collins, Alfred, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Jan. 28, '63.
 Cleveland, M. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 10, '65, corpl.
 Cleveland, E. T., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 13, '65.
 Collins, LaFayette, e. Aug. 9, '62.
 Cooper, G. J., e. Aug. 9, '62, died Nov. 18, '63.
 Dombiski, Henry, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.
 De Voe, I. W., e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to V.R.C.
 Edwards, Alfred, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to V.R.C.
 Fisher, Whitman, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Mar. 19, '63, dis.
 Fuller, Wm., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.
 Gillmore, M., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Jan. 5, '65, dis.
 Hendee, G. E., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 13, '65.
 Hoagstraal, H., e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. May 14, '64.
 Litwiler, James, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. May 14, '64.
 O'Connell, James, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Aug. 24, '63.
 Potter, Edwin, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.
 Rich, Esau, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. Nov. 24, '63.
 Washburn, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. Dec. 16, '64.
 Young, James, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. June 16, '63, dis.
 Fidler, John, Co. C., e. Aug. 15, '62, kld. Sept. 20, '63.
 McCreadie, Wm., Co. C., e. Aug. 15, '62, died at Andersonville pris. June 4, '64.
 Savage, Jerry, Co. C., e. Aug. 1, '62, trans. to V. R. C.

COMPANY D.

Carpenter, G. W., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.
 Hankins, C. S., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 10, '65.
 Peppard, Chas., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 10, '65, sergt.
 Ricks, Edw., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 10, '65, corpl.
 Sells, W. D., e. Aug. 2, '62, died July 30, '63.
 Thayer, Eli, e. Aug. 13, '62, missing in action.
 Drury, W. E., Co. G., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. May 22, '63, dis.
 Gay, Henry, Co. G., e. Aug. 7, '64, m. o. June 16, '65, corpl.
 Hill, James, Co. F., 102d, e. Jan. 4, '64.
 Olson, Peter, Co. I., 102d, e. Dec. 15, '63.

THE 103d INFANTRY

Was organized in August, '62, and mustered in Oct. 2.

The 103d was exclusively a Fulton county regiment, having been raised entirely in this county. The regiment received orders Oct. 30 to move to Cairo, and thence to Columbus, Jackson and Bolivar, where it was assigned, Nov. 2, to First Brigade, Fourth Division, Thirteenth Corps. The regiment was engaged in sundry marches and reconnaissances, from Jackson and Bolivar, during November and December, 1862. On the 9th of November it engaged the enemy near Coldwater, Miss., driving him, killing 15 and capturing 70 prisoners. On the 28th of November went on a campaign to Tallahatchie river, where they met a strong force of the enemy and drove them from their position. On the 30th of December went into winter quarters at Jackson.

The 103d took part in the battle of Resaca, Ga., where they sustained quite a heavy loss, and among the brave men who fell there was

the gallant Col. Willard A. Dickerman, who gave up his life May 28, '64.

The regiment was mustered out June 21, '65 at Louisville, Ky., and proceeded to Chicago, where, June 24, '65, it received final payment and discharge.

Colonels.

Amos C. Babcock, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. Oct. 18, '62.
 W. A. Dickerman, e. Oct. 18, '62, kld. at Resaca, Ga., May 28, '64.

G. W. Wright, e. Oct. 18, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Asias Willis, e. Oct. 18, '62, res. Jan. 8, '65.
 Charles Willis, e. Oct. 2, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Adjutants.

S. S. Tipton, e. Aug. 2, '62, res. June 19, '63.
 A. E. Waystaff, e. Aug. 6, '62.
 F. B. Lermond, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Quartermaster.

William Miller, e. Oct. 18, '62, m. o. May 15, '65.
 H. S. Ingersoll, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Surgeon.

Richard Morris, e. Nov. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

First Assistant Surgeon.

S. S. Buck, e. Oct. 2, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Second Assistant Surgeon.

J. W. VanBrunt, e. Oct. 3, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Chaplain.

W. S. Peterson, e. Oct. 2, '62.

Sergeant Major.

S. R. Quigley, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Wilson Fisher, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Commissary Sergeant.

George Stipp, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Hospital Steward.

H. J. Miffin, e. Aug. 22, '62, d. June 8, '63.
 John Hughes, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Principal Musicians.

C. E. Payne, e. Aug. 14, '62, died July, 20, '63.
 H. E. Schaefer, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 E. A. Parvin, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

W. W. Bishop, e. Oct. 18, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

First Lieutenant.

I. W. Worley, e. Oct. 18, '62, res. Jan. 15, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Howard Willison, e. Oct. 18, '62.

First Sergeant.

Wm. M. Standard, e. Aug. 9, '62, pro. 1st Lieut. Sergeants.

John Milburn, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
 Alonzo M. Cole, e. Aug. 14, '62, ab. at m. o. of regt.

Sidney R. Quigley, e. Aug. 11, '62, pro. serg. maj.
 Henry C. Black, e. Aug. 7, '62, d. Mar. 17, '63, dis.

Corporals.

John Thompson, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
 Robt. B. Evans, jr., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 29, '65, 1st Sergt.

John A. Chambers, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, Sergt.

W. C. Staten, e. Aug. 3, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 C. W. Fluke, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Perry Morauville, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Oct. 30, '63.
 Andrew Barrett, e. Aug. 8, '62, d. Nov. 5, '63, dis.
 Alexander Morauville, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Musicians.

C. R. Jordan, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Mar. 29, '63, dis.
T. J. Piersol, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. Mar. 10, '63.

Wagoner.

William Weaver, e. Aug. 22, '62.

Privates.

Arnett, J. N., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Anderson, John A., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
Alsbury, Levi, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 29, '65.
Barnhill, Wm. B., e. Aug. 8, '62, d. June 26, '63, for pro.
Beezley, Paul, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Beezley, John M., e. Aug. 9, '62, died Sep. 10, '63.
Bechelsmyer, Hezekiah, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Aug. 25, '63; wuds.
Bird, William, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
Bramble, George F., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 16, '65.
Berry, John, e. Aug. 2, '62.
Berry, Elliott, e. Aug. 4, '62.
Bishop, Thomas S., e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
Cockrell, Nathan, e. Aug. 9, '62, died Aug. 23, '63.
Clifford, Nelson, e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to I. C.
Covert, Robert, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
Cozan, Joseph, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Chambers, J. B., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Chamber, George W., e. Aug. 21, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Clark, Isaac B., e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
Calhoun, Andrew, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Feb. 9, '64.
Childers, James A., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Jan. 29, '63.
Douglass, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Day, Nathan L., e. Aug. 17, '62.
Davis, George J., e. Aug. 16, '62.
Davis, Thornton, e. Aug. 21, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Evans, Edward F., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Ellis, James A., e. Aug. 8, '62, died Jan. 8, '63.
Ellis, Isaac, e. Aug. 22, '62, d. Mar. 17, '63, dis.
Fitzgerald, William, e. Aug. 14, '62.
Guthrie, William, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
Gustine, Samuel H., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Hill, William, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Mar. 23, '63.
Houston, O. P., e. Aug. 9, '62.
Harrison, John, e. Aug. 12, '62.
Horn, Isaac, e. Aug. 1, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
Horn, William, Jr., e. Aug. 20, '62, died June 25, '63.
Horn, Jonathan, e. Aug. 22, '62, d. Jan. 27, '65, sergt., dis.
Horn, Erasmus, e. Aug. 22, '62, died Sept. 9, '63.
Hunter, William, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 22, '65.
Hedge, Eder, e. Aug. 21, '62, died Mar. 30, '63.
Hedge, Stephen B., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
Jenning, Nathan L., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 9, '65.
Kruzan, Findley, e. Aug. 20, '62, d. Mar. 29, '65.
Livingston, John, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
Livingston, William, e. Aug. 21, '62, kld. Aug. 15, '64.
Lenhart, Isaiah, e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
McCumber, Anson, e. Aug. 7, '62, d. 25, '64, dis.
McGhee, David, e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
Messplay, James, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Osborn, George F., e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Reeves, David H., e. Aug. 3, '62, died Dec. 31, '63, wuds.
Smith, Abram, e. Aug. 8, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
Smith, William C., e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
Summers, John W., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
Tooley, Josiah, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Feb. 3, '63.
Tooley, Joshua, e. Aug. 7, '62, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.
Voris, Abraham, e. Aug. 13, '62, died July 13, '63.
Wells, Greenberry D., e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Wells, James H., e. Aug. 5, '62.
Wright, William M., e. Aug. 14, '62.
Willson, Howard, e. Aug. 14, '62, pro. 2d Lieut.
Walker, John, e. Aug. 20, '62.
Stone, Archibald, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Call, George B., e. Mar. 21, '64, kld. July 28, '64.
Coakley, George W., e. Nov. 8, '63, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.
Hill, Robert W., e. Mar. 9, '64, trans. to 40th Inf.
Henry, Levi E.
Jones, Thomas S., e. Mar. 21, '64, kld. June 27, '64.
Livingston, Isaac, e. Aug. 20, '62, d. Jan. 8, '55, dis.
Moranville, Charles L., e. Mar. 21, '64, kld. Aug. 19, '64.
Shaw, Amaziah, e. Mar. 21, '64, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.
Tipton, Samuel S., pro. Adjutant.
Warfield, William, e. Mar. 25, '64, kld. June 27, '64.

COMPANY B.*Captains.*

O. D. Carpenter, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. April 7, '63.
William Walsh, e. Oct. 2, '62, died Nov. 25, '63.
Andrew Smith, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

First Lieutenants.

J. S. Gardner, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. Feb. 5, '63.
J. M. Swartz, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

S. B. Beer, e. Aug. 14, '62, res. Aug. 10, '63.

First Sergeant.

Simon B. Beer, e. Aug. 14, '62, pro. 2d Lieut.

Sergeants.

James E. G. Hibbard, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Andrew Smith, e. Aug. 22, '62, pro. 1st Lieut.
Elijah Laman, e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. June 28, '64.
Allen W. Smith, e. Aug. 26, '62, died Mar. 19, '63.

Corporals.

Joseph Prosser, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. May 2, '63.
William Hummell, e. Aug. 14, '62, sergt., abs. at m. o. regt.
Jacob W. Rist, e. Aug. 14, '62.
Christ B. Fisher, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, 1st sergt.
Edward Hancock, e. Aug. 20, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
James A. Dailey, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

Johnson Brunner, e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to I. C.

Musicians.

Henry E. Schaefer, e. Aug. 14, '62, app. prin. musician.
Elim A. Parvin, e. Aug. 14, '62, app. prin. mu.

Wagoner.

Alfred P. Potter, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. May 29, '65.

Privates.

Arringdale, Francis, e. Aug. 20, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Alms, Henry, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
Alms, Andrew, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. May 19, '65.
Anno, Henry, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Aug. 27, '63.

Baker, James D., e. Aug. 14, '62.
 Burrow, James, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Bowers, Joseph, e. Aug. 21, '62, kld. May 14, '64.
 Bowers, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Sept. 17, '63.
 Carpenter, John H., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Cunningham, Abram H., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Clino, Louis, Aug. 14, '62.
 Clark, Henry, e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
 Darland, Benjamin M., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Sept. 22, '63.
 Daily, John R., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 15, '65.
 Davis, Ebenezer, e. Aug. 21, '62, d. Mar. 10, '64.
 Elliott, Cyrus, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Fisher, John W., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. May 22, '65, corpl.
 Fisher, Joshua J., e. Aug. 14, '65, 1st sergt. trans. to I. C.
 Flower, William B., Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 24, '65.
 Fry, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Aug. 6, '64.
 Gladman, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Glass, Uriah J., e. Aug. 20, '62, corpl. abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Hall, Joshua, e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Hummell, Samuel, e. Aug. 14, '61, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Hancy, Henry, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Heartley, William L., Aug. 14, '62, d. May 7, '63.
 Henry, John, e. Aug. 22, '62, died Dec. 20, '63.
 Heartley, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 25, '65.
 Hites, Thomas, e. Aug. 21, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Jackson, Ira, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. July 14, '65.
 Kingsworth, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Mar. 9, '63.
 Kuhn, Conrad, e. Aug. 20, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Kepler, Samuel, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Aug. 24, '63.
 Markley, J. F., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Jan. 12, '63.
 Markley, Marion, e. Aug. 14, '62, died March 6, '63.
 McClerg, John E., e. Aug. 14, '62.
 McClerg, William, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 24, '65, was pris.
 Montgomery, George, e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Montgomery, Adam, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Montgomery, Richard, e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
 Mantonga, Amos., e. Aug. 20, '62, died April 10, '63.
 Mantonga, Sylvester, e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
 Martin, Lewis, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Norville, Elisha, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Overman, Oscar, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Parker, Allen S., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Oct. 5, '63.
 Palmer, Archibald D., e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. Nov. 22, '64.
 Pratt, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, '62.
 Pettit, William, e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
 Roberts, Joseph T., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Mar. 10, '64.
 Reed, William M., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Swartz, Christopher M., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Swartz, Henry, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Stobaugh, James, e. Aug. 14, '62.
 Shoemaker, Abraham, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Seward, Jasper J., e. Aug. 14, '62.
 Smith, Joseph J., e. Aug. 22, '62, died Jan. 18, '63.
 Speer, John G., e. Aug. 22, '62, died July 10, '64.
 See, Daniel, e. Aug. 20, '62, d. April 16, '63.
 Terry, William L., e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to I. C.
 Vohnar, Daniel, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Whiting, John A., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Feb. 2, '63.
 Whiting, Salathiel, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Nov. 5, '63.
 Wheeler, Joseph H., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Zerby, William, e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
 Anno, James W., e. Dec. 15, '63, kld. June 27, '64.
 Donney, Frank E.
 Jamieson, Ezra, died June 19, '63.
 Morris, P. W., e. Feb. 10, '64, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Reed, William.
 Swartz, John W., pro. 1st Lieut.

COMPANY C.*Captain.*

F. M. Taylor, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

First Lieutenants.

H. L. Nicolet, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. Mar. 6, '63.
 William Wilkinson, e. Aug. 11, '62, res. July 11, '64.
 G. S. Chapin, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

J. S. Smith, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. Apl. 3, '65.

First Sergeant.

John H. Harris, e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Feb. 6, '65.

Sergeants.

William Wilkinson, e. Aug. 11, '62, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Joshua M. Gibbs, e. Aug. 6, '62, d. May 9, '65.
 Alexander E. Wagstaff, e. Aug. 6, '62, trans. to Co. G.
 Enos Kelsey, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, 1st sergt.

Corporals.

Joseph Parnham, e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. May 30, '65.
 Henry S. Ingersoll, e. Aug. 11, '62, pro. Q. sergt.
 George Stipp, e. Aug. 9, '62, pro. Com. sergt.
 Francis M. Hunt, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Gorham S. Chapin, e. Aug. 15, '62, d. June 8, '65, for pro.
 Russell J. Tanner, e. Aug. 15, '62, sergt. died Aug. 24, '64, wnds.
 Samuel Spillman, e. Aug. 6, '62.

Musicians.

Washington F. Randolph, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. April 8, '64.
 Robt. E. Snyder, e. Aug. 22, '62, d. March 17, '63, dis.

Privates.

Abbott, Joel, e. Aug. 13, '62, died June 18, '63.
 Andrews, Josiah, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Armstrong, Gardner M., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Ball, Edwin N., e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to I. C. June 28, '63.
 Bailey, George L., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Bass, George M., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Baylor, Theodore, e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
 Benson, William, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Benson, George, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Bevans, Robert E., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Blake, Samuel F., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Feb. 4, '63.
 Brown, Benjamin, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. March 29, '63, dis.
 Beeson, Turner, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Cannon, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Oct. 19, '63, dis.

Chapin, Ivory, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Cone, Joseph C., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 9, '65.
 Carrico, Harrison, e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to I. C.
 Cook, James, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Couch, John S., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Dean, Stephen E., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Evans, John, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Evans, George W., e. Aug. 13, '62, died July 5, '64.
 Evans, David W., e. Aug. 11, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Evans, Philip F., e. Aug. 13, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Ellis, Isaac N., e. Aug. 6, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Griffen, David S., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Godley, William, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Gardiner, Benjamin C., e. Aug. 12, '62, died Oct. 4, '63.
 Greinwill, Robert, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Aug. 31, '63.
 George, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Garner, Ferdinand, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Giddings, William F., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Oct. 10, '63.
 Greenslit, N. A., e. Aug. 8, '62, died June 28, '64, wnds.
 Hackett, George M., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Hackett, Clayton S., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Horton, George W., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Hart, George, e. Aug. 13, '62, died July 6, '63, wnds.
 Huckaby, John H., e. Aug. 6, '62, died April 26, '63.
 Herr, Sheaff L., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Lee, Joseph F., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Aug. 14, '63.
 Lee, William R., e. Aug. 11, '62, died June 10, '63.
 Lewis, Henry N., e. Aug. 11, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Lee, Joseph, e. Aug. 12, '62, died June 10, '63.
 Louis, Elijah, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Feb. 4, '64.
 Little, Robert F., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Lawrence, Amos B., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. June 21, '65.
 Moore, William W., e. Aug. 16, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Marshall, Robert R., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. June 27, '64, dis.
 McKissick, John, e. Aug. 23, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 McGraw, John, e. Aug. 12, '62.
 Marvel, Robert, e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Jan. 19, '63, dis.
 Riley, Henry, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. May 30, '63, dis.
 Roatson, Joseph, e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to I. C.
 Stockdale, Albert, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Stewart, Richard S., e. Aug. 12, '62, died Sept. 8, '63.
 Sly, Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
 Smith, William A., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Stone, Jesse, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Sebrece, St. Clair S., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Sandford, Charles W., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Oct. 1, '64.
 Taylor, Francis M., e. Aug. 22, '62, pro. 1st sergt., then capt.
 Thorpe, Burton H., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 20, '63.

Vandersloot, Albert L., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. Aug. 8, '63.
 Veeman, Charles A., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Werden, Jacob, e. Aug. 7, '62.
 Welch, Hosea W., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. May 4, '63, dis.
 Wilkinson, George J., e. Aug. 11, '62, pro. sergt. maj.
 Westerfield, Cary A., e. Aug. 20, '62, trans. to I. C.
 Zuck, Daniel, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 22, '65, corpl.
 Zuck, William, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Adams, William J., e. Jan. 26, '65, m. o. June 5, '65.
 Chapin, Ord, e. Jan. 26, '65, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Cordner, Thomas J., e. Jan. 26, '65, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Dean, William F., m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Ellis, Newton, m. o. May 30, '65.
 Hetherington, Jacob, e. April 29, '64, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Mendenhall, Charles C., e. Jan. 26, '65, trans. to 40th Inf.
 McLain, John, e. Jan. 16, '65, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Ralston, William D., e. Jan. 26, '65, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Ralston, James C., e. Jan. 26, '65, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Sanders, General Lee, d. Jan. 8, '65.
 Thomas, James B., e. Nov. 10, '63, died Aug. 5, '64, wnds.
 Whitaker, John C., e. Jan. 26, '65, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Walling, Eli, kld. Oct. 15, '64.

COMPANY D.

Captains.

J. S. Wyckoff, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. Apl. 20, '64.
 M. V. D. Voorhees, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

First Lieutenants.

B. F. Wyckoff, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. Apl. 7, '63.
 Isaac McBean, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. June 22, '63.
 L. P. Blair, e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. July 22, '64.
 R. L. Neefus, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

First Sergeant.

Matthew V. D. Voorhees, e. Aug. 13, '62, pro. 2d Lieut.

Sergeants.

Archibald McCrea, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Aug. 6, '64.
 John Hughes, e. Aug. 13, '62, pro. Hospital Steward.
 Lawrence P. Blair, e. Aug. 13, '62, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Allen D. Rose, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Corporals.

Charles B. Edmonson, e. Aug. 13, '62, sergt. trans. to V. R. C.
 Cornelius W. Pratt, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Feb. 1, '63.
 Ralph L. Neefus, e. Aug. 13, '62, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Robert D. Gigh, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Peter D. Ditto, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Feb. 18, '63.
 Henry A. Snyder, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Dec. 31, '63.
 John W. Bower, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

Musicians.

George M. Woodley, e. Sept. —, '62, d. April 16, '63, dis.
 Wm. W. Warner, e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Jan. 18, '65, dis.

Wagoner.

Joseph L. Cyphers, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Privates.

Alpaugh, Chas., e. Aug. 13, '62, died Sep. 16, '63.
 Alwood, George W., e. Aug. 13, '62, died Aug. 11, '63.
 Anderson, Lewis, e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. Nov. 22, '64.
 Ashearn, Robert C., e. Aug. 13, '62, sergt., ab. m. o. regt.
 Beam, George, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Aug. 20, '63, wnds.
 Beaver, Martin L., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Blakeslee, G. M., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Botkin, Marcellus, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Botkin, Elnathan, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Oct. 8, '64.
 Botkin, Asa J., e. Aug. 22, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
 Buck, Sidney S., e. Aug. 13, '62, pro. 1st as. sur.
 Burson, George, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Brown, Simon V., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Sept. 6, '63, dis.
 Bye, George J., e. Oct. 13, '62, died Sept. 3, '64.
 Corey, Stephen A., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Cyphers, J. W., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Cammon, Theodore, e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Aug. 23, '63, corpl.
 Dilts, Herman H., e. Aug. 13, '62, corpl., died Aug. 3, '63.
 Dilts, Charles J., e. Aug. 13, '62, died July 20, '63.
 Dilts, James, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Ditmars, Richard L., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Dyckman, Charles, e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Sept. 30, '64, corpl.; wnds.
 Dailey, George, e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
 Diltz, Jacob, e. Sept. —, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Foster, Richard, e. Aug. 13, '62, corpl., trans. to V. R. C.
 Foster, Humphrey, e. Aug. 13, '62, d. May 4, '63, dis.
 Gick, Henry, e. Aug. 13, '63, d. April 16, '63, dis.
 Goodell, Hiram, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Dec. 18, '63.
 Gronendyke, Wm., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Sept. 6, '63, dis.
 Hagaman, Abram W., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Oct. 28, '63, dis.
 Hagaman, Garrett V., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Hagaman, John T., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Dec. 28, '63, dis.
 Hall, Edward E., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Hall, Peter, e. Aug. 21, '62, died Aug. 5, '64.
 Hall, William, e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. May 11, '65.
 Hillpot, Hugh F., e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. V. R. C.
 Huff, Christopher, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 1, '65.
 Huff, Lewis D., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Johnston, Jacob, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Johnston, Wm. C., e. Aug. 13, '62, died Aug. 30, '64.
 Kellogg, S. H., e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. Nov. 22, '64.
 Little, James, e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Sept. 6, '63, dis.
 Merriam, Symas A., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Moore, Simon, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Montgomery, William, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Moor, George J., e. Aug. 13, '62, died Sep. 15, '64.
 Moor, Caleb, e. Aug. 13, '62, corpl., died Nov. 25, '64, wnds.
 Polhemus, John, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, 1st sergt.
 Razez, James R., e. Aug. 13, '62.
 Reihm, Philip, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. May 18, '65.
 Roch, Philip, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Snodgrass, Robert, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Stine, William R., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. July 1, '65.
 Stine, Jacob P., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Swiney, Gersham, e. Aug. 13, '62, died April 12, '64.
 Sweigle, John W., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Taylor, George W., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Vail, Jasper, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Vanarsdale, Peter V. D., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Voorhees, Peter, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Voorhees, Richard D., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Walsh, Daniel, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Feb. 16, '63.
 Winters, James, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Wyckoff, John G., Aug. 13, '62, d. Mar. 28, '62, dis.
 Roberts, Paxon, e. Sept. 6, '62, d. Sep. 6, '63, dis.
 Blakeslee, Charles H., e. Nov. 13, '63, d. Feb. 24, '65, wnds.
 Moorehead, William, dism'd May 15, '63.

COMPANY E.*Captain.*

F. C. Post, e. Oct. 2, '62.

First Lieutenant.

C. H. Suydam, e. Oct. 2, '62.

First Sergeant.

Benjamin F. Wood, e. Aug. 4, '62, died July 9, '63.

Sergeants.

Christopher C. Bowman, e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 20, '65.
 Douglass M. McCann, e. Aug. 4, '62, on duty at m. o. of regt.
 Wesley S. Low, e. Aug. 4, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
 Abraham DeClerk, e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Corporals.

Charles W. Thompson, e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 W. H. Jackson, e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 12, '65, sergt.
 Wm. Shaw, e. Aug. 4, '62, died Aug. 20, '63.
 Jones B. Fletcher, e. Aug. 4, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
 Joseph T. Crawford, e. Aug. 4, '62, ab. at m. o. of regt.
 J. A. Van Meddleworth, e. Aug. 4, '62, ab. at m. o. of regt.
 Lemuel Shooks, e. Aug. 4, '62, detached at m. o. of regt.
 Henry F. Castle, e. Aug. 4, '62, died June 11, '64.

Musician.

Angelo Thompson, e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Privates.

Addis, Simon P., e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Anton, Joseph R., e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Abby, James D., e. Aug. 4, '62, d. Mar. 7, '65.
 Brown, Lyman P., e. Aug. 4, '62, died Feb. 3, '65.
 Baylor, Washington, e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Breese, Watson, e. Aug. 4, '64, ab. at m. o. regt.
 Breese, Noah, e. Aug. 4, '62, died April 10, '63.
 Breese, Orin, e. Aug. 4, '64, died Nov. 18, '62.
 Beasley, Thomas, sr., e. Aug. 4, '62, d. Mar. 16, '63.
 Beasley, Thomas, jr., e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Brandon, Parker, e. Aug. 4, '62, died Aug. 17, '64.
 Broadrick William, e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Carver, Ira C., e. Aug. 4, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Cockrell, Roswell, c. Aug. 4,'62, kld. Nov. 25,'63.

Corwin, James, e. Aug. 4,'62, died Sept. 21,'63.

DeWitt, David S., e. Aug. 4,'62, died Sept. 22,'63.

Downs, William., e. Aug. 4,'62, kld. Nov. 23,'63.

Edwards, David, e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Frederick, Jacob Y., e. Aug. 4,'62, ab. at m. o. of regt.

Fitzgerald, Haman, e. Aug. 4,'62, kld. Nov. 25,'63.

Fast, Omri, e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Glothen, Charles, e. Aug. 4,'62, d. April 16,'63.

Gosham, Summers, e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, sergt.

Gibson, William, e. Aug. 4,'64, trans. to I. C. Hill, John W., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Hiller, F., e. Aug. 4,'62, died July 19,'64.

Huston, J., e. Aug. 4,'62, ab. at m. o. of regt.

Johnagan, A., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Johnson, W. H., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Krims, Sol., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Maulsby, Law., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Maloon, Wm., e. Aug. 4,'62, d. Sept. 4,'63.

Maloon, Samuel, e. Aug. 4,'62, trans. to I. C. McKinley, J., e. Aug. 4,'62, died Dec. 24,'62.

Mills, Benj. F., e. Aug. 4,'62, kld. Aug. 4,'64.

Oviatt, Daniel, e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Purcell, Ed., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Patterson, An., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Rogers, J. W., e. Aug. 4,'62, died Mar. 15,'64.

Ruey, H. C., e. Aug. 4,'62, corpl., trans. V. R. C. Rube, Andrew, e. Aug. 4,'62, d. May 7,'63.

Reamy, Dan., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Reamy, John, e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Rasmie, Thos., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, sergt.

Richardson, H., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 3,'65.

Robinson, I., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Roberts, Joseph N., e. Aug. 4,'62.

Smith, T. K., e. Aug. 4,'62, d. Nov. 7,'63.

Swan, Jos. F., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Stephenson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 4,'62, trans. to I. C. Spencer, Sam., e. Aug. 4,'62, kld. June 15,'64.

Strickland, John, e. Aug. 4,'62, died Jan. 24,'63.

Spencer, Wm., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Thompkins, A. C., e. Aug. 4,'62, d. Oct. 27,'63.

Tar, Jos., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Wages, Jacob, e. Aug. 4,'62, d. Feb. 7,'65.

Wages, Isaac, e. Aug. 4,'62, d. May 16,'63.

Wages, James, e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Williams, Henry, e. Aug. 4,'62, kld. June 27,'64.

Wilson, Simeon, e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Wilson, Charles, e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Weaver, George H., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. May 11,'65.

Webb, Isaac, e. Aug. 4,'62, died July 18,'63.

Weed, Ivory P., e. Aug. 4,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Webster, Alphons, e. Aug. 4,'62, d. May 30,'63.

Watts, Converse Y., e. Aug. 4,'62.

Baigley, Henry.

Blair, Andrew J.

Fouts, David.

Fitzpatrick, John, e. Mar. 9,'65, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.

Hurff, Augustus.

McCann, Thomas, m. o. June 21,'65.

Weaver, James W., e. April 5,'65, trans. to 40th Ill. Inf.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

William Vandevander,* e. Oct. 2,'62, res. April 10,'63.

Bernard Kelly, e. Oct. 2,'62, hon. d. Oct. 13,'64.

Jeremiah Voorhees, e. Aug. 11,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

First Lieutenants.

J. H. Bailey, e. Aug. 11,'62, kld. June 27,'64.

H. H. Orendorff, e. Aug. 20,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

First Sergeant.

David A. Snyder, e. Aug. 11,'62, d. Aug. 10,'66, wnds.

Sergeants.

Jared Woorhees, e. Aug. 12,'62, d. Aug. 24,'64, for pro.

William Griggsby, e. Aug. 14,'62, died Dec. 3,'63, wnds.

Joshua Ellis, e. Aug. 11,'62, d. Mar. 16,'63, dis.

David Maxwell, e. Aug. 15,'62, died Dec. 18,'64.

Corporals.

William Walters, e. Aug. 14,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, sergt.

Hazael Putnam, e. Aug. 11,'62, d. June 5,'63.

Daniel Walters, e. Aug. 14,'62, died Sept. 19,'63.

George W. Moss, e. Aug. 14,'62, kld. June 27,'64.

John Swearingen, e. Aug. 11,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Whitfield, Barnett, e. Aug. 13,'62, d. Mar. 28,'63, dis.

Andrew J. Justice, e. Aug. 11,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, sergt.

David Cramblet, e. Aug. 11,'62, died Sept. 28,'63.

Musicians.

William A. Smith, e. Aug. 18,'62, d. Sept. 5,'63, dis.

William E. Cooper, e. Aug. 21,'62, d. Jan. 30,'64, dis.

Wagoner.

Erastus McQueen, e. Aug. 14,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Privates.

Andrew, D. D., e. Aug. 12,'62, died Feb. 24,'63.

Augustine, Michael, e. Aug. 11,'62, corpl. kld. Nov. 25,'63.

Brice, Thos. A., e. Aug. 15,'62.

Buck, C., e. Aug. 14,'62, corp. kld. July 22,'64.

Barker, C. E., e. Aug. 14,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, sergt.

Bayless, F. J., e. Aug. 14,'62, died Jan. 24,'63.

Buck, Jos. H., e. Aug. 14,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Buck, Joseph, e. Aug. 19,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, corpl.

Brinton, E. D., e. Aug. 8,'62, d. Mar. 22,'65, dis.

Bailey, Maj., e. Aug. 11,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Baughman, Sam'l, e. Aug. 14,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, corpl.

Barker, W., e. Aug. 14,'62, abs. at m. o. of regt.

Bailey, Jas. M., e. Aug. 11,'62, pro. 2d Lieut.

Campbell, Jos., e. Aug. 11,'62, died Mar. 3,'63.

Coleman, M., e. Aug. 20,'62, died Nov. 12,'63.

Deary, Ed., e. Aug. 11,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Dowler, Wm., e. Aug. 11,'62, died Oct. 6,'63.

Degroff, H., e. Aug. 22,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Douglas, Sam'l, e. Aug. 12,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Ellsworth, J. W., e. Aug. 22,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Eyerly, Wm. J., e. Aug. 11,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, corpl.

Ellis, Henry C., e. Aug. 22,'62, d. Feb. 24,'63.

Fordyce, J. F., e. Aug. 15,'62, d. April 16,'63, dis.

Frizzel, Joshua, e. Aug. 18,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, corpl.

Fisher, Wilson, e. Aug. 11,'62, pro. quartermaster sergt.

Gosnell, Wes. L., e. Aug. 11,'62, d. Mar. 16,'63, dis.

Guthrie, F. M., e. Aug. 21,'62, died Jan. 31,'63.

Grove, Jno., e. Aug. 11,'62, trans. to I. C.

Gibson, Wm., e. Aug. 20,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Glimpse, S. S., e. Aug. 11,'62.

Haskin, C. V., e. Aug. 14,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Hale, Jas. M., e. Aug. 11,'62, died May, 1863.

Hoar, Wm. B., e. Aug. 20,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Harper, Mat., e. Aug. 17,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, corpl.

Holler, Wm., e. Aug. 12,'62, m. o. June 21,'65, corpl.

Johnson, B., e. Aug. 10,'62, m. o. June 21,'65.

Lermond, F., e. Aug. 14,'62, pro. Sergt. Maj.

Lawrence, Wm. D., e. Aug. 11,'62, m. o. June 29,'65.

Lowland, Wm., e. Aug. 14,'62, died Oct. 1,'63.

Lowe, Moses, e. Aug. 11,'62, died July 23,'64, wnds.

Lewis, Geo. H., e. Aug. 22, '62, died Oct. 18, '64, wnds.
 Moss, Jos. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Mayo, David, e. Aug. 12, '61, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Miller, Joel J., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. Jan. 27, '65, dis.
 Manning, J. A., e. Aug. 15, '62, died May 31, '63.
 McDonnell, Wm. H., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. May 27, '65.
 Orendorff, H. H., e. Aug. 20, '62, d. May 19, '65, for pro.
 Orendorff, Jno. W., e. Aug. 20, '62, d. May 28, '64, wnds.
 Points, Dan'l, e. Aug. 20, '62, d. Mar. 16, '63, dis.
 Prichard, Gilford, e. Aug. 15, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Prichard, S., e. Aug. 22, '62, d. Aug. 15, '64, dis.
 Post, Wm., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Ramsey, J. P., e. Aug. 22, '62, d. May 6, '63, dis.
 Rockhold, Samuel W., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, as sergt.
 Rea, Sam'l G., e. Aug. 13, '62, died June 21, '64, wnds.
 Spry, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Stuart, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. m. o. of regt.
 Stephens, M., e. Aug. 20, '62, d. June 7, '64, dis.
 Taylor, Geo. W., e. Aug. 18, '62, corpl.
 White, Elijah, e. Aug. 18, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Wise, John, e. Aug. 20, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Ware, Jno. H., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Nov. 21, '63, wnds.
 Walters, Jos. S., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Wheeler, S., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Walters, Marion, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Brown, F., e. Feb. 15, '64, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Caves, S. B., e. Feb. 8, '64, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Degroff, J., e. Jan. 24, '64, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Eskeringe, J. T., e. Feb. 8, '64, d. Mar. 31, '65, wnds.
 Harwick, Oscar, e. Oct. 10, '62.
 Miller, Geo. E., d. April 20, '63, dis.
 Parvin, Chas., e. Sept. 21, '64, died Oct. 22, '64.
 Rich, Pierce, e. Oct. 30, '62, kld. July 28, '64.
 Snyder, Peter.
 Stafford, Wm., e. Oct. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Tary, Alfred, e. Feb. 15, '64, trans. to 40th Inf.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant.

Charles W. Griffith, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. July 8, '63.

Sergeants.

Thos. A. Hill, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Wm. Penny, e. Aug. 8, '62, died Nov. 28, '64.
 J. S. Brown, e. Aug. 9, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Robt. C. Thomas, e. Aug. 18, '62, d. Jan. 16, '63.

Corporals.

Wm. Gustine, e. Aug. 18, '62, d. Jan. 8, '65.
 Wm. W. Montgomery, e. Aug. 22, '62, trans. to I. C. Sept. 20, '63.
 Jas. Colton, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 K. Whittaker, e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
 J. J. Williamson, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 N. Breed, e. Aug. 5, '62, sergt. died Dec. 7, '64, wnds.
 J. E. Reynolds, e. Aug. 13, '62, d. May 21, '65.
 V. Hanchet, e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Feb. 17, '65, sergt.

Musicians.

J. H. Rodenbaugh, e. Aug. 22, '62, d. Jan. 15, '63.

Privates.

Amos, Americus, e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. to Co. I.
 Bishop, Columbus H., e. Aug. 5, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Brown, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. May 27, '65.
 Beidenback, William, e. Aug. 20, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Breed, Frank R., e. Aug. 6, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.

Byers, Isaac, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Cery, Francis M., e. Aug. 6, '62, kld. Feb. 25, '65.
 Conyers, J., e. Aug. 13, '62, died March 5, '63.
 Counterman, William, e. Aug. 6, '62, trans. to I. C.
 Craig, James H., e. Aug. 11, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Cozad, James, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. Sept. 6, '63.
 Carroll, Samuel, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. May 30, '63.
 Crook, Josiah, e. Aug. 12, '62.
 Dumbblazier, William G., e. Aug. 22, '62, cap. May 27, '64.
 Davidson, Alphons, e. Aug. 6, '62, d. April 25, '64.
 Foot, William, e. Aug. 22, '62.
 Griggs, Franklin, e. Aug. 18, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Gray, Wilson, e. Aug. 11, '62.
 Hunt, Lemuel, e. Aug. 18, '62, d. March 20, '63.
 Hudson, Stephen, e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Hufford, Abraham, e. Aug. 8, '62, kld. May 27, '64.
 Jacobus, John, e. Aug. 13, '62, died March 31, '65.
 Jacobus, Thos. J., e. Aug. 13, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Johnson, Abraham, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. Feb. 15, '63.
 Lingenfelter, Josiah, e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Lazwell, Josiah, e. Aug. 22, '62, trans. to I. C. Oct. 22, '62.
 Myers, Artemus, e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
 McEntyre, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
 McEntyre, Waterman, e. Aug. 16, '62, died March 28, '65.
 Maxwell, Jacob E., e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
 Moran, Oliver C., e. Aug. 14, '62, died May 22, '63.
 Miffin, Henry J., e. Aug. 22, '62, pro. Hosp. Stew.
 Miksell, Isaac, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Nicholson, Jacob J., e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to I. C. Oct. 22, '63.
 Nicholson, Wm., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. July 4, '65.
 Parks, Henry C., e. Aug. 15, '62, d. Feb. 6, '63.
 Purnell, Lewis, Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Prichard, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. July 14, '63.
 Richardson, James A., e. Aug. 21, '62.
 Richardson, Robt., e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Roadcape, J., e. Aug. 8, '62, trans. to I. C. Oct. 22, '63.
 Roadcape, Allen, e. Aug. 8, '62, d. Feb. 28, '63.
 Robert, Wm., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Record, C., e. Aug. 22, '62, trans. to I. C. Oct. 22, '63.
 Ryan, M. B., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Reynolds, L. J., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Sept. 14, '63.
 Reynolds, A., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Reynolds, J. W., Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Reynolds, Jesse, e. Aug. 22, '62, d. Feb. 22, '63.
 Rowley, E., e. Aug. 13, '62, died April 13, '64.
 Shoemaker, I., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. March 28, '63.
 Shields, H. B., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. March 28, '63.
 Slater, Ed. D., e. Aug. 18, '62, d. Dec. 20, '64.
 Schenck, Oscar C., e. Aug. 22, '62, d. Oct. 2, '62.
 Stone, David, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Smith, J. M., e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. July 22, '64.
 Stearns, P., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Stearns, Horace, e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Scoville, Geo., e. Aug. 8, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

Suydam, Ed., e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Switzer, John, e. Aug. 15, '62, died Aug. 8, '63.
 Slack, Irwin, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Trader, George W., e. Aug. 13, '62, died Feb. 11, '63.
 Tilling, Robert, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. April 16, '63.
 West, James, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. Aug. 26, '63.
 Williamson, Jas. L., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Williams, S., e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. May 27, '64.
 Yocum, I. W., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Griggsby, Ellis, d. Jan. 15, '63.
 Harrison, James.
 Hill, Eph. A., e. Dec. 2, '63, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Hall, Jno. D., e. Dec. 2, '63, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Myers, D. M., e. Dec. 2, '63, kld. June 27, '64.
 Myers, I. N., e. Oct. 14, '62, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Payne, John, d. April 13, '63, dis.
 Richardson, Wm., e. Oct. 10, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Smith, James, e. Jan. 1, '63, died Dec. 10, '63.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

J. J. Hale, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. eune 3, '63.
 William Boyd, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. Nov. 11, '64.
 F. M. Putnam, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

First Lieutenants.

W. W. Fox, e. Aug. 9, '62, res. Sept. 17, '64.
 J. L. Thomas, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

S. D. Woodson, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. Mar. 26, '63.
 Asahel Randel, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld. June 27, '64

First Sergeant.

William F. Fox, e. Aug. 9, '62, pro. 1st Lieut.

Sergeants.

Thomas Deens, e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to I. C.
 Francis M. Putnam, e. Aug. 9, '62, pro. Capt.
 Samuel Campbell, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Jesse Hinderleiter, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Corporals.

Arthur Miles, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to I. C. April 28, '64.
 Wm. S., Kimball, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Nov. '62.
 Wm. C. Lisenby, e. Aug. 22, '62, died April 18, '63, wnds.
 Asahel Bandle, e. Aug. 9, '62, pro. sergt. com. 2d Lieut.
 Thomas D. Kelly, e. Aug. 12, '62, died June '63.
 Wm. J. Ashton, e. Aug. 12, '62, kld. June 15, '64.
 J. A. Ridle, e. Aug. 12, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
 J. A. Westfall, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to I. C. May 31, '64.

Musicians.

Wm. T. Scott, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 22, '65.
 Samuel T. Wells, e. Aug. 22, '62, d. Sept. 18, '63.

Privates.

Agnew, G. W., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Austin, J., e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to I. C. Jan. 15, '64.
 Baker, John, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Aug. '63.
 Belless, W., e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to I. C. Jan. 15, '64.
 Bennett, Amos, e. Aug. 9, '62.
 Bird, Henry, e. Aug. 11, '62, d. April, '64.
 Bolen, W. J., e. Aug. 12, '62, corpl. kld. July 29, '64.
 Bolen, W. B., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. March, '63.
 Bordner, H. P., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Nov. '63, wnds.
 Clark, Robert, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. May 31, '65.
 Cornell, R. A., e. Aug. 9, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.
 Campbell, M. K., e. Aug. 11, '62, kld. June 27, '64.

Davis, W., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Deford, F. M., e. Aug. 11, '62, corpl. kld. Nov. 25, '63.

Demott, C., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Evans, J., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. May, '64, wnds.
 Ford, W. A., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Gibbeny, T. F., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Glasscock, J. G., e. Aug. 12, '62, died July 6, '63.
 Hair, Elijah C., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. for pro.
 Harris, Perry, e. Aug. 11, '62, wnd'd.
 Harris, W., e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.
 Hyde, John H., e. Aug. 15, '62, det. at m. o. of regt.

Jellison, E., e. Aug. 11, '62, kld. June 27, '64.
 Jenkins, D. M., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Kimball, E. T., e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to I. C.
 Lancaster, M., e. Aug. 9, '62, died April, '63.
 Lathbury, J., e. Aug. 18, '62, m. o. June 22, '65.
 Laws, Samuel T., e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to I. C.
 Laws, W. H., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

Lenhart, D. A., e. Aug. 22, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.

Lisenby, J., e. Aug. 22, '62, trans. to I. C. Dec. 15, '63.

Linch, David, e. Aug. 9, '62, d. May 18, '63.
 Matney, D., e. Aug. 11, '62, d. May, '64, wnds.
 Maxwell, D. E., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

McCarthy, D., e. Aug. 9, '62, died June, '63.
 McCumber, John, e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to I. C. Dec. 15, '63.

Miller, Berhard, e. Aug. 9, '62, kld.
 Nicheon, J., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Nokes, Aaron, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Dec. 21, '62.
 Pressler, E., e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Reeves, N. T., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Rice, Charles T., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. April 16, '63.
 Rice, Henry, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Feb. 18, '63.
 Shortness, C., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. Jan. 7, '65, wnds.
 Shryock, J. P., e. Aug. 18, '62, d. April 16, '63.
 Sennett, A. R., e. Aug. 12, '62, died '63, wnds.
 Slock, G., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Smith, B., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Smith, C. M., e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to I. C.
 Smith, A., e. Aug. 12, '62, trans. to I. C. April 28, '64.

Smith, Barnett, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Sparger, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Stevenson, E. J., e. Aug. 12, '62, died Dec. '63.
 Stutes, Wm. F. M., e. Aug. 9, '62, det. at m. o. of regt.

Stutes, A., J., e. Aug. 9, '62, det. at m. o. of regt.
 Stack, R., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Dec. 18, '62.
 Thomas, J. L., e. Aug. 9, '62, pro. 1st. Lieut.
 Virgil, John, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 22, '65.
 Walker, Hen., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Weston, Sam., e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Wilcoxon, James C., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Wright, S. B., e. Aug. 9, '62, died Feb. —, '63.
 Wright, W. O., e. Aug. 9, '62, d. Mar. —, '63, dis.
 Wells, Wm., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. June —, '64, dis.
 Austin, Wm. J., died July —, '63.
 Austin, John E., died Feb. —, '63.
 Freeman, Martin, d. May —, '63.
 Gibbons, Mark, Feb. 18, '64, trans to 40th Inf. June 19, '65.

Taylor, Henry.
 Weston, Edwin.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

Phillip Medley, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. Feb. 4, '63.
 S. H. Brown, e. Oct. 2, '62, res. April 1, '64.
 W. S. Johnson, e. Oct. 2, '62.

First Lieutenants.

N. P. Montgomery, e. Oct. 2, '62. kld. June 27, '64.

Tim. Dewey, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Zeb. Branson, e. Oct. 15, '62, kld. June 27, '64.

First Sergeant.

A. S. Vansyckle, e. Aug. 4, '62, kld. June 2, '64.

Sergeants.

Isaac H. Ray, e. Aug. 14, '62.

James Howard, e. Aug. 15, '62.

J. B. Patterson, e. Aug. 21, '62, d. Apl 5, '65, dis.

David S. R. Jackson, e. Aug. 14, '62.

Corporals.

Cornelius McWhirt, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Dec. 15, '64, sergt., dis.

Clifford T. Lambert, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Mar. —, '64, p't., dis.

Wm. H. Zolman, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

L. P. Zolman, e. Aug. 15, '62, died Feb. —, '63.

John Butler, e. Aug. 14, '62.

Wm. Pierce, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

Arthur F. Bust, e. Aug. 15, '62, trans. to I. C.

W. H. Coons, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Musicians.

W. A. Gustin, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

D. Smith, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Mar. 20, '63, dis.

Teamster.

Levi Hedger, e. Aug. 14, '62.

Privates.

Allison, John, e. Aug. 15, '62, died Oct. 24, '62.

Bevard, G., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Brown, Geo., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Berg, Henry, e. Aug. 14, '62, died April —, '63.

Bekelsmyer, Charles, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

Branson, Zeb., e. Aug. 15, '62, pro 2d Lieut.

Bishop, Columbus H., e. Aug. 5, '62.

Clanin, Thos. J., e. Aug. 14, '62, died July 3, '63.

Clanin, John, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Oct. 11, '62.

Clanin, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, '62.

Cooper, John V., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Crawford, James, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Coons, Henry, e. Aug. 14, '62.

Derve, Tim., e. Aug. 14, '62, pro. 1st. Lieut.

France, Isaac, e. Aug. 21, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

France, Wm. R., e. Aug. 21, '62, died Jan. '64.

France, Michael, e. Aug. 21, '62, died Jan. '64.

France, Robert, e. Aug. 14, '62.

Goldsmith, James, e. Aug. 14, '62, corpl., kld. June 15, '64.

Gray, Wm., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Gravell, John B., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

Howard, Geo. O., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

Hummel, G. F., e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to 40th Inf.

Holt, William, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Hillyer, John C., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Krous, James, e. Aug. 21, '62.

Kelly, Z. T., e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. June 15, '64.

Littleton, George D., e. Aug. 14, '62.

Littleton, John M., e. Aug. 14, '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.

Littleton, F. e. Aug. 14, '62, died Mar. 18, '63.

Lease, Dan., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Jan. 30, '64, dis.

McMullen, Andrew, e. Aug. 14, '62.

Miller, Geo., e. Aug. 21, '64, trans. to 40th Inf.

Monroe, Enoch, e. Aug. 15, '62, died Aug. 20, '63.

Monroe, Allen, e. Aug. 21, '62.

Murry, Peter P., e. Aug. 15, '62.

Murry, Thomas, e. Aug. 21, '62, died Jan. '63.

McQueen, Asa, e. Aug. 21, '62, abs. m. o. of regt.

Nevin, Simon, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Oct. 20, '63.

Nolan, Thos., e. Aug. 14, '61, died Feb. 18, '64.

Nolan, Henry, e. Aug. 15, '62, d. Mar. 30, '63, dis.

Paul, D., e. Aug. 15, '62, d. Nov. 26, '63, wnds.

Parkinson, Thomas K., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Parkinson, J., e. Aug. 15, '62, ab. at m. o. regt.

Patterson, Hamilton H., e. Aug. 15, '62, d. Mar. 27, '65, dis.

Patterson, William, e. Aug. 15, '62, d. Nov. '63.

Patterson, And., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Oct. 7, '63.

Patterson, T. S. e. Aug. 21, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Snider, Wm. H., e. Aug. 21, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.

Snider, Orville, e. Aug. 21, '62, kld. Nov. 25, '63.

Smith, Robert W., e. Aug. 21, '62.

Spry, Elias, e. Aug. 15, '62, det. at m. o. regt.

Sheppard, George, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Underwood, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Nov. 18, '63, dis.

Valentine, M., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Warfield, A., e. Aug. 15, '62, abs. at m. o. regt.

Wren, J. O., e. Aug. 21, '62, d. Mar. '63, dis.

Peterson, Wm. S., e. Aug. 8, '62, App'd Chap.

Fanchon, M. T., e. Aug. 14, '62, kld. June 27, '64.

Higgins, Hiram S., e. Aug. 14, '62.

Johnson, Gary C., e. Aug. 14, '62.

Coleman, Wm. L., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. July 15, '64, dis.

Grigsby, Ellis, e. Aug. 22, '62.

McKoggan, James, e. Aug. 22, '62.

Clanin, J. S., e. Mar. 6, '65, trans to 40th Inf.

Ames, Americus, abs. at m. o. of regt.

Bishop, Nimrod C.

Coons, Samuel.

Long, William.

Miller, John S.

VanBrunt, J. W. Appointed Ass't Surgeon.

Weston, Jos., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

COMPANY K.*Captains.*

J. C. King, e. Oct. 2, '62, died Jan. 3, '63.

A. B. Smith, e. Oct. 2, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Aaron Amesley, e. Oct. 2, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

First Sergeant.

P. Barry, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Sergeants.

D. Wilcox, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Dec. 19, '63, wnds.

J. Stickler, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 17, '65.

C. W. Fellows, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Tim. Coakley, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Corporals.

H. Stickler, e. Aug. 13, '62, died July 2, '64.

J. B. Prentiss, e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to I. C.

J. E. McGrath, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Geo. H. Woodcock, e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

W. Jacobs, e. Aug. 11, '62, sergt., abs. m. o. regt.

J. Gibson, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

J. Briley, e. Aug. 14, '62, d. May 7, '63, dis.

Jacob Debert, e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.

Musicians.

Payne, C. E., e. Aug. 14, '62, pro. prin. music'n.

Wheeler, D. L., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Privates.

Aubaugh, Jesse, e. Aug. 13, '62, died Mar. 30, '65.

Bricker, D. U., e. Aug. 13, '62, died June 18, '63.

Bailie, Rufus M. e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Burge, C., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Mar. 29, '63, dis.

Burge, Wm., e. Aug. 13, '62, died Dec. 17, '63, wnds.

Benson, M., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Baughman, H., e. Aug. 13, '62, corpl. kld. Aug. 23, '64.

Boulby, J. P., e. Aug. 12, '62, died Aug. 1, '63.
 Buckley, A., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Feb. 4, '64.
 Banks, Wm. S., e. Aug. 22, '62, died Mar. 19, '63.
 Custon, E., e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. to I. C. Sept. 1, '63.
 Cooper, Wm., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Carroll, Wm. H., e. Aug. 13, '62, died Nov. 20, '63, wnds.
 Caldwell, J. B., e. Aug. 11, '62, died Feb. 12, '63.
 Crippin, W. E., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Cathus, G. W., e. Aug. 14, '62.
 Castello, W. A., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Coleman, J., e. Aug. 22, '62.
 Deford, Thos., e. Aug. 13, '62, cap'd May 28, '64.
 Dunham, J., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Dorrance, W. M., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Evans, A., e. Aug. 12, '62, died June 25, '63.
 Evans, M., e. Aug. 11, '62, abs. wnd'd at m. o. of regt.
 Gasarow, A., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Grim, G. D., e. Aug. 22, '62, died Oct. 14, '65.
 Holt, S. R., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Feb., '63.
 Harkhouse, G. W., e. Aug. 11, '62.
 Harman, J. P., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Hews, A., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Hughes, J. E., e. Aug. 13, '62.
 Haptonstall, J. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Harper, J. W., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Hallan, W. H., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 24, '65.
 Hall, B., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. Sept. 16, '63.
 Hughes, M., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Huber, W. C., e. Aug. 12, '62, died Jan. 4, '63.
 Heldebeidel, G., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. May 16, '63, dis.
 Harder, C., e. Aug. 14, '62, d. April 16, '63, dis.
 Jackson, G., e. Aug. 22, '62, d. Mar. 20, '63, dis.
 Jacox, M., e. Aug. 22, '62, kld. July 28, '64.
 Kellogg, H., e. Aug. 14, '62, died Dec. 29, '63.
 Ketchum, J., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Ketchum, L. T., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Lockwood, G., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Messinger, S., e. Aug. 13, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 McMillen, T. C., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Jan. 17, '63, dis.
 Miller, N. D., e. Aug. 22, '62, abs. at m. o. regt.
 Minnick, G. W., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Newman, J. P., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Provard, J., e. Aug. 14, '62, died May 15, '63.
 Paul, G. W., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Pierce, J. H., e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to I. C. Sept. 1, '63.
 Reynolds, J., e. Aug. 13, '62, trans. to I. C. Oct. 20, '63.
 Ringer, J., e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Rose, H. G., e. Aug. 11, '62, cap'd May 28, '64.
 Scanlon, B., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. July 6, '64.
 Silvernail, J., e., Aug. 11, '62, died Nov. 27, '63, wnds.
 Schaeffer, W., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Tallmadge, Theo. T., e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Varner, G. W., e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Varner, J. M., e. Aug. 14, '62, trans. to 40th Inf.
 Veron, J. B., e. Aug. 12, '62, d. June 8, '63, dis.
 Wander, A., e. Aug. 12, '62, kld. June 6, '63.
 Weekel, J., e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Zimmerman, G. W., e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Anderson, J., d. April 16, '63, dis.
 Hugh, T., died Sept. 20, '63.
 Smith, J. K., det'd at m. o. of regt.
 Wright, G. W., pro. Maj.
 Lingenfelter, J., died Mar. 22, '65.
 Lewis, W. D.
 Peterson, Isaac B., died April 2, '64.
 Phillip, S. T., died May 8, '64.

113th INFANTRY.

Snyder, J. L., Co. D, e. Dec. 26, '63, m. o. Sept. 10, '65.

Nelson, M. H., Co. E, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Jan. 5, '63.
 Ralph, C. M., Co. E, e. Aug. 11, '62, died June 8, '64.
 Runyan, L., Co. E, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 20, '65.
 Runyan, J. W., Co. E, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Mar. 30, '63.

COMPANY H.

Second Lieutenant.

G. A. Woodruff, e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 20, '65.

Corporals.

Stephen Hamblin, e. Aug. 14, '62, m. o. June 20, '65, sergt.

John Frith, e. Aug. 10, '62, m. o. June 26, '65, sergt.

P. D. Sutton, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 20, '65, sergt.

Privates.

Chapman, A. P., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Jan. 8, '63, dis.

Devoe, Richmond, e. Aug. 9, '62, trans. to I. C., wnds.

Everett, D., e. Aug. 13, '62, d. Nov. 14, '62, dis.

Frith, C. W., e. Aug. 13, '62.

Holmes, John, e. Aug. 7, '62, died Dec. 12, '63.

Kelley, H. H., e. Aug. 11, '62, trans. to I. C.

Mills, E. E., e. Aug. 7, '62, m. o. June 20, '65.

Sammonds, Adam, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Feb. 18, '63.

Sammonds, Nicholas, e. Aug. 13, '62.

Sutton, Smith, e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 20, '65.

Straney, John, e. Aug. 11, '62, died Oct. 22, '64, while priv.

Horton, P. I., e. Mar. 4, '65, Co. E, 118th regt.

Schundy, Julius, e. Feb. 23, '65, Co. E, 118th regt.

Capt. O. H. Clark, e. Oct. 29, '62, Co. C, 120th regt.

123d INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Sergeants.

Jhon Patterson, e. Aug. '62, m. o. June 28, '65.

J. M. Killough, e. Aug. '62, d. Oct. 28, '63, dis.

Corporals.

S. F. Hallett, e. Aug. '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.

J. D. Dryden, e. Aug. '62, d. May 10, '63, dis.

S. B. Morrison, e. Aug. '62, died Feb. 3, '63.

J. M. Wood, e. Aug. '62, d. April 27, '63, dis.

Privates.

Armstrong, J., e. Aug. '62, m. o. June 28, '65.

Bradford, John, e. Aug. '62, died of wnds. Oct. 8, '62.

Bargerhoof, W. R., e. Aug. '62, died of wnds.

Baker, John W., e. Aug. '62, m. o. June 28, '65.

Biddle, F. G., e. Aug. '62, m. o. June 28, '65.

Catlin, S. P., e. Aug. '62, died of wnds.

Cross, H. E., e. Aug. '62, died of wnds.

Cozee, R., e. Aug. '62, d. for wnds. Sept. 15, '62.

Eastin, Jasper, e. Aug. '62, m. o. June 28, '65.

Hall, A. D., e. Aug. '62, abs. at m. o. of regt.

wnds.

Hushoar, John, e. Aug. '62, died April 29, '63.

Killough, Wm., e. Aug. '62, m. o. June 28, '65.

Matthews, Eli, e. Aug. '62, d. April 20, '64, dis.

Matthews, Martin, e. Aug. '62, died Feb. 5, '63.

Matthews, Wm., e. Aug. '62, m. o. June 28, '65.

Morrison, J., e. Aug. '62, m. o. June 28, '65.

Poland, J., e. Aug. '62, died Nov. 3, '63.

Price, Joseph, e. Aug. '62, d. April 13, '63, dis.

Rodgers, J. W., e. Aug. '62.

White, J. R., e. Aug. '62, m. o. June 28, '65.

132d INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Fry,

Chicago, by Colonel Thomas A. Pickett, and

was mustered in for one hundred days from June 1st, '64. The regiment received orders to move, June 6th, for Columbus, Ky., where it arrived on the 8th, and reported to Brigadier-General Henry Price. On the 15th of June moved to Paducah, Ky., and reported to Col. S. G. Hicks. The 132d remained on duty at Paducah until expiration of service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out Oct. 17, '64.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Wm. H. Haskell, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Principal Musicians.

A. F. Small, e. April 29, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
J. J. Hossekuss, e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

COMPANY B.

Second Lieutenant.

A. H. Heminover, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Sergeants.

J. M. Onion, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Harry Post, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Corporals.

R. Lane, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Wm. Dancy, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Joshua Belt, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Privates.

Brick, B. S., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Beers, Samuel, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Berry, J. H., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Barnes, Eli E., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Bronson, C. C., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Bromley, John, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Boynton, E., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Bodkins, I. B., e. May 27, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Chapman, J. W., e. May 23, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Denston, J. H., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Dunbar, F. C., e. May 27, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Dickenson, Mahlon, e. May 6, '64.
Engles, James, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Evans, Edward, e. May 13, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Foster, H. L., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Jameson, James, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Kingery, M. M., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Leichliten, H., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
McCausland, Wm., e. May 15, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Mills, David, e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Miller, S., e. May 16, '64, died Aug. 9, '64.
Newberry, W., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
O'Conner, N., e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Onion, J. N., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Parr, John, e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Plotts, Alex., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Payne, L. M., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Reynolds, W. H., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Southerland, W., e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Southerland, Silas, e. May 12, '64, rejected.
Shields, A. A., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Shields, W. T., e. May 6, '64, rejected.
Wallace, J. P., e. May 27, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Rogers, James.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Frank E. Chase, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

First Lieutenant.

H. A. Anderson, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

Wm. C. Babcock, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Sergeants.

Wm. A. Ralston, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
C. C. Mendenhall, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
W. M. Bryant, e. April 30, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
C. Dempsey, e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Corporals.

F. M. Bays, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
M. A. Ringland, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Ora Chapin, e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
C. Weckmire, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
J. V. Morris, e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
J. H. Chrisman, e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
T. H. Barnes, e. April 19, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
G. M. L. Lucas, e. May 13, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Musician.

A. L. Gridley, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Privates.

Bordner, A., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Brown, Geo., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Blum, John, e. May 23, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Bishop, D. A., e. May 25, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Childers, Abram, e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Crusen, J. W., e. May 30, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Conner, T. K., e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Cruisen, James, e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Cordner, T. J., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Crouse, C. H., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '62.
Colby, George, e. May 9, '64.
Dickey, Lisle, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Danley, H. B., e. May 13, '64, died at Paducah, Ky., Aug. 26, '64.
Dunn, David, e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Darby H. H., e. May 8, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Day, Howard, e. May 16, '64.
Dunham, Patrick, e. May 10, '64.
Filer, Joshua, e. May 25, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Fetters, O. P., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Greenville, E., e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Green, Veley, e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '62.
Gapen, J. Z., e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Goforth, W. P., e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Harper, Cartney, e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Harper, Caleb, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Hall, V. E., e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Heaton, M., e. May 25, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Jay, W. S., e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Kimball, F. L., May 14, '64, died at Paducah, Ky., Aug. 10, '64.
Little, N., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Laws, Spencer, e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Lantz, W. W., e. May 26, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Morris, W. W., e. May 26, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
McLain, John, e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Merrill, G. A., e. May 23, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Newton, J. A., e. May 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Pippet, J. E., e. May 16, '64.
Phelps, E. F., e. May 25, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Ralston, J. C., e. May 8, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Schneebly, H. L., e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Scrivner, L., e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Smith, O. A., e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Smith, G. S., e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Sain, W. H., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Simpkins, James, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Van Dyke, H. W., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Van Dyke, C. C., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Vance, Geo., e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Wells, S. R., e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Weaver, A., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
Wheeler, W. E., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Sam'l Nutt, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

First Lieutenant.

Geo. A. Turner, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

J. F. Smith, e. June 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Sergeants.

W. P. Tanquary, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 O. D. Seebree, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 G. B. Vittum, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Geo. W. King, e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Dan. Savill, e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 J. P. Fox, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Corporals.

G. M. Seebree, e. May 11, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 J. Martin, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 E. M. Belt, e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 J. C. Maloney, e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Frank Donley, e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Geo. W. Craig, e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 J. M. Putnam, e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Wagoner.

J. Willis, e. April 29, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Privates.

Anthony, Seth, e. May 22, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Arendale, J. T., e. April 30, '64, m. o. Oct. 18, '64.
 Bonner, Frank, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 18, '64.
 Barber, J., e. May 27, '64, m. o. Oct. 18, '64.
 Barker, C. T., e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 18, '64.
 Barker, Geo., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 18, '64.
 Berkenshaw, Geo., e. April 30, '64, m. o. Oct. 18, '64.
 Bragg, J. F., e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 18, '65.
 Binnix, Wm., e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 18, '64.
 Baylor, S., e. May 4, '64, drowned June 15, '64.
 Boyles, Joseph, e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Burgett, T. F., e. May 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Brees, A. T., e. May 27, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Brown, Booker, e. May 3, '64.
 Curtis, Orlando, e. May 4, '64.
 Courtney, T. J., e. May 5, '64.
 Ellis, J. H., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Evans, H. R., e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Fanuing, L., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Flake, Geo. e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Grimm, H. B., e. April 29, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Hughes, W. T., e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Hughes, W. P., e. May 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Hand, J. D., e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Johnston, C. S., e. April 30, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Jones, James, e. May 27, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Jourdan, G. E., e. May 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Lockwood, H. C., May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Langley, A., e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 McClellan, H. T., e. May 30, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 McCreary, W. H., April 29, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Maloney, Wm., e. April 29, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Mallory, Sam'l, e. May 1, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 McVay, E. J., e. May 30, '64.
 Norcutt, C., e. April 30, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Onstatt, T. J., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Oldhem, E., May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Plattenburg, W., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Putnam, B. T., e. May 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Rowley, G. W., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Rowley, Thos., e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Rainey, J. E., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Rankin, J. H., e. May 5, '65, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Roberts, Leroy, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Rockhold, E. G., e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Shinn, W. B., e. April 29, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Snyder, P. S., e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Snyder, P. G., e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Snyder, R. D., e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Shallenberger, Benj., e. April 30, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Tanquary, A. M., e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Tyler, Geo., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Wolgamot, W. E., e. April 29, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Wieser, R. B., e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Wyckoff, J. H., e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Wyson, J. M., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Wilcox, O. D., e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Wilson, W. H., e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Wilson, T., e. May 29, '64, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Putnam, Alfred, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.
 Van Buren, Everett, m. o. Oct. 17, '64.

Corporal.

C. K. Offield, e. April 30, '64, Co. F, 134th regt.

137th REGIMENT.**COMPANY D.***Coporals.*

T. R. Johnson, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 G. H. Currier, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.

Privates.

Beaver, D. M., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Cook, W. C., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Cox, W. M., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Dressel, Peter, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Fengel, C. P., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Freer, F. A., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Hagaman, A., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Hines, J. R., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Jones, O. D., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Kent, C. W., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Lippey, D. E., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Merrill, A. H., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Moss, W. B., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Nelson, J. P., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Ross, F. W., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Sanford, A., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Smith, W. L., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Shultz, D. H., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Stanton, F. W., e. May 4, '64.
 Walton, J. J., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Griffith, H. L., e. May 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.

COMPANY I.*Sergeant.*

L. H. McCain, e. May 12, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.

Corporals.

S. Miller, e. May 13, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 J. Swink, e. May 12, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.

Privates.

Heaton, Geo., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Mayall, D. S., e. May 12, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Phillips, Jos., e. May 11, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '63.
 Steel, J., e. May 12, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Vaughn, S., e. May 10, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Ackerson, J., e. May, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.
 Crabtree, B. F., e. May 13, '64, m. o. Sept. 24, '64.

138th INFANTRY.**COMPANY C.***Second Lieutenant.*

W. H. Rose, e. June 21, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.

Sergeant.

S. N. Rose, e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.

Privates.

Barbour, Robt., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Cutler, L. W., e. May 30, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Davis, W. H., e. May 12, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Hobbs, L., e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Morris, Michael, e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Parkins, W. H., e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Rose, B., e. May 2, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Stevens, Chas., e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Taylor, Benj., e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Willis, J. H., e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Winchel, E. J., e. May 12, '64, m. o. Oct. 12, '64.

COMPANY E.

Bishop, I. E., e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Bishop, Jas., e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.
 Hartson, J., e. May 5, '64, m. o. Oct. 14, '64.

148th INFANTRY

Was organized at Camp Butler February 21, 1865, for the term of one year. February 22 proceeded to Nashville, Tenn. March 1 moved to Tullahoma. June 18 five companies were ordered to Deckerd, one company was stationed at McMinnville, and the other four companies were engaged in guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Lombardy to Anderson Station. Arrived at Springfield September 9, 1865, where it received its final discharge.

COMPANY B.*Major.*

A. A. Hemenover, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Captain.

Walter Newton, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

First Lieutenant.

S. C. Varner, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

N. Dorrance, e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Sergeants.

D. L. Sergeant, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Jno. Barber, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

M. H. Thorn, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

G. W. King, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

J. M. Bell, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

F. Donly, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Corporals.

J. R. Garritson, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

H. S. Cain, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

H. Medley, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Wm. McCord, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

M. Spinney, e. Feb. 4, '65.

B. Wheeler, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Musician.

J. M. Wysong, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Wagoner.

J. M. Wilson, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Privates.

Abbott, Wm., e. Feb. 4, '65, died Feb. 10, '65.

Andrews, G. B., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Feb. 5, '65.

Burnett, D. W., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. May 11, '65.

Brant, Jas., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Brant, G. C., e. Feb. 4, '65, d. June 12, '65.

Barker, Geo., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Binnix, W. H., e. Feb. 4, '65.

Bowers, F., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Bricker, J. D., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Corzalt, F., e. Feb. 4, '65, died Mar. 1, '65.

Drake, J. L., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Drake, J. M., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Ellis, H., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Aug. 25, '65.

Grissons, J. H., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Aug. 28, '65.

Gooding, S., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Golding, A. F., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Hasty, W. H., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. May 24, '65.

Hinkle, S. R., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Hittibidal, Geo., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Hand, J. D., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Hezless, Wm., e. Feb. 4, '65.

Jacob, G. W., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Jackson, Wm., e. Feb. 4, '65.

Kennedy, A., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. June 19, '65.

Lockwood, H. C., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Louder, M. D., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Mabin, E., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

McClure, S. S., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

McCord, I., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Miller, I. N., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. July 14, '65.

Newton, B., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Oldham, E., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Plattensburg, W., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Rhoads, Wm., e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Rollins, E. S., e. Feb. 7, '65, died Mar. 16, '65.

Rector, W. H., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. May 24, '65.

Reynolds, D. C., e. Feb. 4, '65.

Randall, D., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Rockhold, L. C., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Race, G. H., e. Feb. 4, '65.

Rockenfield, Asa, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Shinn, W. B., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Smith, J. H., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Strong, J. S., e. Feb. 4, '65.

Shaw, John, e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Shrader, J., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Shrader, J. C., e. Feb. 4, '65, died Feb. 10, '65.

Shaw, S. E., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Webster, A., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Waddele, H. S., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 5, '65.

Thompson, C., e. Feb. 10, '65, Co. I.

Thompson, John, e. Feb. 10, '65, Co. I.

151st INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and made up from various parts of the State, recruited under the call of December 19th, 1864. The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where, February 25, 1865, the field and staff officers were mustered in and the regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Dalton, Ga., where they remained, drilling and doing guard and picket duty. April 23, Col. Woodall was ordered to proceed, under flag of truce, to Macon, Ga., to carry terms of surrender to the rebel Gen. Warford. May 2 the regiment was ordered to Kingston, Ga., arriving on the 12th, after a toilsome march. Here on May 13, 14, and 15, 1865, the regiment received the surrender of Gen. Warford, with 10,400 prisoners. The 151st was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., January 24, 1866, and moved to Springfield, Ill., where it received final discharge Feb. 8th, 1866.

COMPANY B.*Captain.*

Philip Slaughter, e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

First Lieutenant.

Wm. J. Harroll, e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Second Lieutenant.

John Newland, e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Sergeants.

J. W. Negley, e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Wm. Bryant, e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Feb. 21, '66.

J. M. Brown, e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Corporals.

W. A. Wheeler, e. Feb. 7, '65.

A. Coleman, e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Stephen Hayden, e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Dan. Spanney, e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Musicians.

J. M. Long, e. Feb. 14, '65, died Mar. 28, '65.

A. Bacus, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Wagoner.

S. P. Darst, e. Feb. 7, '65, died Mar. 6, '65.

Privates.

Anderson, T., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Barrows, R. H., e. Feb. 8, '65, died May 1, '65.

Burge, F. M., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Boyer, L. D., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Baxter, John, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Churchill, J. M., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Calfee, J., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Cook, Jarrod, e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Cook, W., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Churchill, W. M., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Cain, D. M., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Curtis, O., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Daddis, Robt., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Ellis, J. W., e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Flake, G. W., e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Guilleams, J. W., e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hudson, J., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hoffman, M., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Johnson, W. T., e. Feb. 14, '65.
 Kent, Wesley, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Milligan, H., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Mills, W. H., e. Feb. 7, '65, died Oct. 18, '65.
 Matzke, J., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Preston, Ed., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Puckle, Geo., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '65.
 Ramsey, Wm., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Aug. 21, '65.
 Reed, G. W., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Reed, James, e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Stephens, W. H., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Snyder, R. D., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Teach, W. W., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Triplett, T., e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Turner, John, e. Feb. 8, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '65.
 Waddle, D., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Wright, J., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Zuck, J. N., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

COMPANY C.

Sergeants.

M. V. Boyd, e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 J. H. Thompson, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66

Privates.

Castello, J. H., e. Feb. 17, '65.
 Chockey, Benj., e. Feb. 17, '65.
 Estes, A. P., e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hagan, R. B., e. Feb. 17, '65, died Feb. 28, '65.
 Riggs, John, e. Feb. 14, '65.
 Ross, N., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Isaac David, e. Feb. 21, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

First Lieutenants.

J. M. Yarnell, e. Feb. 18, '65, d. June 20, '65.
 Carithers Zoll, e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Second Lieutenant.

J. M. Langston, e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Sergeants.

A. H. Lewis, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 S. R. Musgrove, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 B. S. Brick, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 H. B. Hill, e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 R. C. Vail, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Corporals.

W. S. Reesor, e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 B. M. Kingery, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 I. N. Elliott, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 J. J. Coursey, e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 C. Dennis, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 T. R. Branson, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 T. H. Barnes, e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Robert Fellon, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 John Nelson, e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Musicians.

H. A. Yarnell, e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 J. C. Dobbins, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Wagoner.

John Jones, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Aug. 22, '66.

Privates.

Arindale, J., e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Angel, Jacob, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Adams, A., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Allison, D. W., e. Feb. 15, '65, died July 15, '65.
 Allison, J. R., e. Feb. 15, '65.
 Anderson, S., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Adams, G., e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Babcock, C., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Berry, W., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Bateson, L., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Barnes, I., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Bateson, A., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Aug. 11, '65.
 Biass, J., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Carney, John, e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Culvery, Thos., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Clark, John, e. Feb. 15, '65.
 Crouch, John, e. Feb. 15, '65, died Mar. 14, '65.
 Cunningham, S., e. Feb. 15, '65, died April 21, '65.
 Collier, Wm., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Elliott, Joseph, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Finley, J., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Fleming, J., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Fleming, S., e. Feb. 15, '65, died April 15, '65.
 Fleming, Alex., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Gassaway, A., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Gould, J. C., e. Feb. 18, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Grigsby, C. E., e. Feb. 12, '65, died June 24, '65.
 Gibbins, A., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Gilchrist, V., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Green, Geo., e. Feb. 14, '65.
 Hoffman, W. M., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hughes, I. M., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hanna, F., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hall, Noah, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hunt, D. H., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hughes, L. W., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Harper, C. H., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Howell, John, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Hemenover, D. C., e. Feb. 9, '65, m. o. Aug. 18, '65.
 Howell, N., e. Feb. 16, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Ingram, Jas., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Kelso, John, e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Lindsey, Amos, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 McLouth, S., e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '65.
 Mathews, W. B., e. Feb. 15, '65, died July 10, '65.
 McMullen, J. L., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Moranville, P., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Neil, T. H., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Norman, Samuel H., e. Feb. 15, '65, d.
 Parkinson, J., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Powell, J., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
 Pierce, John, e. Feb. 12, '65.
 Phillips, S. R., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Prichard, J. E., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Pippit, J. E., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Riley, John, e. Feb. 17, '65.
 Salkeld, S. H., e. Feb. 15, '65, died May 2, '65.
 Stracker, J., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Skelly, J. J., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 17, '66.
 Shields, M., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Steel, J., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Stafford, G. H., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Thompson, J. S., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Thompson, I., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Todd, J. N., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Talcot, Vice, e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. July 22, '65.
 Wilson, H., e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Sept. 8, '65.
 Wilkins, J. W., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '65.
 Wilkins, Wm., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. June 13, '65.
 White, J. C., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 White, S. J., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Winchel, H., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Williams, W., e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Wyant, A., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Warfield, Z., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 Corcoran, Robt., e. Feb. 15, '65, C. H.

COMPANY K.

Sergeants.

S. J. Winston, e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 A. B. Wagoner, e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 J. M. Reno, e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
 C. C. Merrill, e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Corporals.

R. F. Tate, e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
J. Lehleiter, e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Wagoner.

John Thorp, e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.

Privates.

Black, Abraham, e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Bell, C. H., e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Sept. 19, '65.
Bell, Thos., e. Feb. 10, '65.
Cook, James, e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Corbridge, W. H., e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 25, '66.
Foster, J. B., e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Green, J. H., e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Harvey, J. W., e. Feb. 12, '65, m. o. Jan. '66.
Harvert, J., e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Hall, C. C., e. Feb. 16, '65.
Jordan, T. F., Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Johnson, W., e. Feb. 16, '65.
Lovell, David, e. Feb. 13, '65, died April 6, '65.
McQueen, N., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '65.
Melvin, J. J., e. Feb. 14, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '65.
Mitchell, C. A., e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '65.
Nichols, C. F., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '65.
Phillips, Wm., e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Spangler, L. O., e. Feb. 7, '65, died at Quincy, Ill.
Severns, L., e. Feb. 13, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Sipes, A. W., e. Feb. 7, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Shoup, S. J., e. Feb. 17, '65, m. o. Jan. 24, '66.
Vogle, Jacob, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
Woods, Augustus, e. Feb. 16, '65.
White, A. H., e. Feb. 15, '65.

153d REGIMENT.**COMPANY H.***Corporal.*

D. Adams, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.

Privates.

Adams, John, e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. July 22, '65.
Bailey, Homer, e. Feb. 6, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
Collins, T., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
Cooper, J. J., e. Feb. 6, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
Doolittle, B. W., e. Feb. 6, '65, m. o. May 25, '65.
Ellis, J., e. Feb. 6, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
Joslin, I. B., e. Feb. 6, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
Kissack, T., e. Feb. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
Kinney, N., e. Feb. 6, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
Lindsay, D. L., e. Feb. 6, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.
Shinn, J., e. Feb. 15, '65, m. o. Sept. 21, '65.

155th REGIMENT.**COMPANY G.***Sergeant.*

Chas. Wilson, e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.

Privates.

Barron, D., Feb. 20, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.
Duley, W. H., Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.
Hoffner, A., e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.
Jennings, G. G., e. Feb. 23, '65, m. o. June 8, '65.
Lane, M., e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.
Mitchell, W. F., e. Feb. 23, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.
More, Lewis, e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.
Maxwell, S., e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 4, '65.
Felkel, G. W., e. Feb. 21, '65, in Co. K.
Stone, Samuel, e. Feb. 21, '65, in Co. K.

2d CAVALRY.**COMPANY C.***Corporal.*

W. F. Bailey, e. July 3, '61, m. o. Aug. 11, '64.

Saddler.

J. Allison, e. July 3, '61, d. May 21, '62.

Privates.

Beeman, W., e. July 3, '61, d. Nov. 16, '62, dis.
Crail, James M., e. July 3, '61.
Paull, Jeremiah, e. July 3, '61.
Smith, R. W., July 31, '61, trans. to gunboat.
Warner, W. H., e. July 31, '61, d. Oct. 20, '62.
Westerfield, B., e. July 31, '61, v.
Bennett, Ira, e. Dec. 25, '61.
Bennett, Ira, e. Feb. 17, '64, m. o. Nov. 22, '65.
Randolph, A. J., e. Dec. 25, '61, died Sept. 22, '63.
Wright, W. T., e. Feb. 26, '64, m. o. Nov. 22, '65.
Winchel, A., e. Feb. 23, '64, drowned Sept. 12, '64.
Simmerel, Allen, e. Aug. 6, '61, in Co. H.

COMPANY M.*Corporal.*

Wm. Stevens, e. Dec. 12, '61, m. o. June 9, '65.

Privates.

Crawford, J. A., e. Dec. 9, '61, v., d. Jan. 21, '65.
Willison, J. S., e. Dec. 7, '61, m. o. Jan. 9, '65.
Stull, H. R., e. Nov. 28, '61, m. o. Jan. 9, '65.

3d CAVALRY

Was organized at Camp Butler August, 1861. Sept. 25 moved to St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 1 to Jefferson City, thence to Warsaw, arriving Oct. 11, and the 22d marched to Springfield, Mo. Feb. 13 it fought the first engagement, and won the first victory of Curtis' campaign. Feb. 14, '62, occupied Springfield, Mo.; 15th came up with Price's retreating army, capturing some prisoners; 18th, participated in a charge, routing the enemy, at Sugar Creek, Ark.; 20th marched to Cross Hollows; March 5 fell back to Pea Ridge; was engaged on the 7th and lost 10 killed and 40 wounded; 19th moved to Keetsville; April 10 arrived at Forsyth; 29th moved to West Plains; May 1st started for Batesville; 14th moved to Little Red River. June 4 fell back to Fairview; on the 7th Capt. Sparks with 66 men was surrounded by 200 of the enemy, he cut his way out, losing 4 wounded and 4 prisoners; June 11 to Jacksonport; July 5 to Helena, and moved to Memphis in the spring of 1863. They took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and siege of Vicksburg; also Vermillionville, Opelousas and Carrion Crow Bayou; participated in battles of Tupelo, Okolona and Guntown. Aug. 21 it took part in repulsing Gen. Forrest's attack on Memphis. Took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. In May moved to St. Louis, thence to St. Paul, Minn. July 4 started on an Indian expedition. Returned to Springfield, Ill., Oct. 13, '65, and was mustered out of service.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

A. B. Kirkbride, e. Sept. 21, '61 as 2d Lieut., pro. 1st Lieut. Dec. 31, '61; Capt. May 12, '62; Major April 29, '65; Lieut.-Col. July 1, '65; m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

COMPANY H.*Captains.*

Ed. Rutledge, e. Sept. 21, '61, res. Dec. 31, '61.
T. G. McClelland, e. Sept. 21, '61, as 1st Lieut., pro. Capt. Dec. 31, '61, died May 11, '62.

First Lieutenant.

G. H. Horton, e. Aug. 12, '61, as sergt., pro. 2d Lieut. Dec. 31, '61; 1st Lieut. May 12, '62; res. May 22, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

W. A. Kirkpatrick, e. Aug. 13, '61, died Jan. 7, '63.

R. G. Zimmerman, e. Aug. 13, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Sergeant.

J. C. McClelland, e. Aug. 13, '61.

Corporals.

J. M. Onion, e. Aug. 13, '61, v., pro. sergt., then 1st Lieut.

E. Thompson, e. Aug. 13, '61.

Noah Rawley, e. Aug. 13, '61, d.

W. Lamprell, e. Aug. 13, '61, d. July 30, '62, dis.

J. M. Dobson, e. Aug. 13, '61.

Bugler.

C. Galliher, e. Aug. 13, '61, v., pro. 1st Lieut. Co. I.

Farrier.

Randall Black, e. Sept. 22, '61.

Blacksmith.

J. V. Dobson, e. Sept. 22, '61, m. o. Sept. 5, '64.

Wagoner.

G. Thornburg, e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Privates.

Bias Joseph, e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Barnes, W. P., e. Aug. 13, '61, d. for dis.

Barnes, Robt., e. Sept. 6, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Breedon, B. G., e. Aug. 13, '61.

Detrick, W. N., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Hughes, N. P., e. Aug. 13, '61.

Henderson, H. H., e. Sept. 21, '61.

Kingery, W. H., e. Aug. 13, '61, v., pro. sergt., then 2d Lieut.

Lamprell, Thos., e. Aug. 13, '61.

McNeil, Joseph, e. Aug. 28, '61.

McBride, Alex., e. Aug. 13, '61, d. April 12, '62, dis.

Roberts, Garrett, e. Aug. 13, '61, d. for dis.

Turner, J. S., e. Aug. 13, '61, d. for dis.

Atkinson, P., e. Feb. 22, '64, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Bias, J., e. Aug. 13, '61, died Sept. 30, '62.

Stockwell, J., e. Mar. 10, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

COMPANY I.*Quartermaster Sergeant.*

J. C. Phillips, e. Mar. 10, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Commissary Sergeant.

J. McNeil, e. Mar. 9, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Sergeants.

T. T. Barron, e. Mar. 10, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

A. B. Bryan, e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Corporals.

E. Harbert, e. Mar. 15, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

B. A. Swisher, e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Privates.

Barnes, James, e. Mar. 15, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Gorsage, G. R., e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Kindred, Geo., e. Mar. 10, '65.

Mahan, M., e. Mar. 9, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Perkins, H., e. Mar. 10, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Robert, J. W., e. Mar. 15, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Shields, J. W., e. Mar. 9, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Settles, G., e. Mar. 15, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Towns, L., e. Mar. 9, '65, m. o. Oct. 10, '65.

Beaman, J., e. April 4, '65, in Co. K.

Bohle, Andrew V., e. Mar. 9, '65, in Co. K.

Leonard, Levi, e. Mar. 4, '65, in Co. K.

Sloat, A. W., e. Mar. 15, '65, in Co. K.

Bradford, J., e. Feb. 1, '64, in Co. E, 5th Cav.

Mathews, M., e. April 28, '64, in Co. E, 5th Cav.
1st Lieut. J. J. Adams, e. Oct. 12, '61, in Co. E
5th Cav.

7th CAVALRY.*Colonel.*

William Pitt Kellogg, e. Sept. 8, '61, res. June 1, '62.

Major.

H. C. Nelson, e. Aug. 20, '61, res. June 22, '63.

Adjutants.

S. Stockdale, e. Jan. 30, '62, m. o. May 24, '62.

A. W. Head, e. Oct. 1, '61, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

Gallentine, W. P., e. Aug. 10, '61, in Co. D, 7th Cav.

Gallentine, C. W., e. Aug. 10, '61, in Co. D, 7th Cav., died Feb. 22, '64, wnds.

COMPANY K.*Captain.*

J. P. Herring, e. Aug. 20, '61, m. o. Nov. 4, '64.

First Lieutenant.

J. W. Maxwell, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Nov. 30, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

A. B. Hulit, e. Aug. 20, '61, res. April 24, '62.

First Sergeant.

P. Slaughter, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

P. M. Binnix, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.

Sergeants.

G. B. Baylor, e. Aug. 24, '61, d. Mar. 26, '63, wnds.

L. G. Hamlin, e. Aug. 24, '61, pro. com. sergt.

A. Garabrant, e. Aug. 24, '61, died Jan. 15, '64, while pris. of war at Richmond, Va.

Corporals.

J. Carlton, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.

J. Seery, e. Aug. 24, '61, d. Jan. 2, '63, dis.

J. M. Pallison, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. May 15, '65, pris. war.

J. Shriner, e. Aug. 24, '61, v. pro. 2d Lieut., then 1st Lieut., m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

B. Kimble, e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65, sergt.

D. B. Spencer, e. Aug. 24, '61, v. pro. com. sergt. m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

J. Coykendall, e. Aug. 24, '61, died Mar. 6, '62.

E. Weed, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.

Bugler.

T. J. Ellis, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.

Farrier.

J. Anton, e. Aug. 24, '61, d. April 1, '63, dis.

Saddler.

P. Small, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

Privates.

Anderson, Eric, e. Aug. 24, '61, d. April 7, '63, dis.

Arrindale, T., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

Ball, Henry, e. Aug. 24, '61, died of wnds. Oct. 13, '63.

Bell, W. P., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

Berkshire, J. H., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.

Clinton, B., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.

Cockrill, M., e. Aug. 24, '61, kld. Mar. 23, '62.

Deford, T., e. Aug. 24, '61, d. June 4, '62, dis.

Drake, J. M., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

Fitch, G. L., e. Aug. 24, '61, died of wnds. June 3, '63.

Fillingham, J. F., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65, sergt.

Floyd, J. W., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

Freemate, Geo., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65, sergt.

Fuller, B., e. Aug. 24, '61, d. April 1, '63, dis.
 Greenslit, E., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Hall, J. D., e. Aug. 24, '61, d. June 14, '62, dis.
 Handley, W. H., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Hamil, D. A., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Harper, J., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64, corp.
 Harper, John, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Head, J. G., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64, Q. M. sergt.
 Hesch, Peter, e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Hill, G. H., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Nov. 2, '64.
 Hornig, Thos., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Hornstein, J. G., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Sept. 10, '64.
 Hopgood, T. J., e. Aug. 24, '61, died June 30, '62.
 Jayne, Henry, e. Aug. 24, '61, pro. 2d Lieut.
 Johnston, J. P., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Knot, J. N., e. Aug. 24, '61, d. Sept. 27, '62, dis.
 Malony, J. B., e. Aug. 24, '61, d. Nov. 27, '62, dis.
 Messler, N. R., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Metcalf, Thos., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 McMillen, W., e. Aug. 24, '61, died Jan. 20, '62.
 Moran, G. W., e. Aug. 24, '61, died Jan. 22, '64.
 Neff, J. B., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Reitch, Alex., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Wellington, H., e. Mar. 22, '65, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Webster, J. H., e. Feb. 12, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65, corp.
 Rankin, E. M., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. April 12, '65, pris. war.
 Roberts, Wm., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. pro. 2d Lieut., m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Robinson, H., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65, sergt.
 Robinsun, J., e. Aug. 24, '61, missed in action.
 Rooks, E., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Rosin, Levi, e. Aug. 24, '61, died May 20, '62.
 Riegel, Jacob, e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Sanders, H. C., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Shackelford, J. B., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Spencer, J., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Stevenson, E., e. Aug. 24, '61, d. Feb. 5, '63, dis.
 Stevenson, T., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Stickler, J., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Switzer, J., e. Aug. 24, '61, died Jan. 19, '62.
 Traphagen, P. S., e. Aug. 24, '61.
 Varner, W. P., e. Aug. 24, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Wilcox, Alex. W., e. Aug. 24, '61, m. o. Feb. 15, '65, pris. war.
 Wyckoff, W. P., e. Aug. 24, '61, died of wnds. June 22, '63.
 Wilson, J., e. Aug. 24, '61, pris. war.
 Ball, David, e. Dec. 26, '63, m. o. July 17, '65, pris. war.
 Bagley, H. C., e. Mar. 16, '64, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Clutts, B. F. J., e. Mar. 16, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Corwin, E. H., e. Mar. 28, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65, corp.
 Fogg, D. W., e. Mar. 9, '65, m. o. Nov. 4, '65, corp.
 Hale, J. J., e. Mar. 3, '63, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Harper, Thos., e. Mar. 22, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Lamaster, H. C., e. Feb. 22, '64, pris. war, died about June 1, '65.
 Porter, H. G., e. Mar. 14, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65, corp.
 Pitman, R. E., e. Mar. 17, '64, m. o. Sept. 25, '65.
 Roberts, A., e. Feb. 10, '65, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Shriner, G. W., e. Mar. 22, '65, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Titus, G. W., e. Jan. 23, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Wolfe, G. S., e. Jan. 20, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Albaugh, S. D., e. Sept. 1, '61, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Case, J. H., e. Sept. 1, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64, sergt.
 Davis, F., e. Sept. 1, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64, corp.

Huffman, Wm., e. Sept. 1, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64, corp.
 Harris, W. R., e. Sept. 1, '61, d. Mar. 3, '62, dis.
 Post, G. R., e. Sept. 1, '61, died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 20, '64, No. of grave 9602.
 Powelson, S. P., e. Sept. 1, '64, m. o. Sept. 27, '64.
 Rogers, D. G., e. Sept. 1, '61, v. m. o. Nov. 5, '65.
 Waters, E., e. Sept. 1, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Atkinson, Alex. P., e. Nov. 2, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Barnes, A. L., e. Mar. 3, '65, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Daley, Geo., e. Nov. 2, '61.
 Horn, Conrad, e. Mar. 1, '65, died May 4, '65.
 Lindsay, J. J., e. Nov. 2, '61, m. o. Sept. 2, '64, wnds.
 McMiens, D., e. Feb. 4, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65.
 Patton, J., e. Nov. 2, '61, m. o. Oct. 15, '64.
 Blates, G., e. Mar. 20, '65, d. May 31, '65.
 Bates, G. W., e. Jan. 4, '64, died Mar. 4, '64.
 Burns, A. L., e. Mar. 3, '65.
 Ford, Levi, e. Dec. 26, '63, died.
 Drury, W. E., e. Feb. 8, '65, Co. E, 9th Cav.
 Jefferson, J., e. Feb. 8, '65, Co. E, 9th Cav.
 Roop, Wm., e. Oct. 6, '61, Co. K, 9th Cav.
 Harkness, E., e. Dec. 12, '61, Co. L, 9th Cav., pro. 2d Lieut.
 Downing, P., e. Jan. 8, '64, m. o. Nov. 22, '65.

11th CALVARY.

This regiment was recruited in the fall and winter of 1861, and reported at Camp Mather, Peoria. The regiment left for the field February 22, 1862, and participated in the battle of Shiloh. After the evacuation of Corinth, the regiment was assigned by detachments to service between that place and Memphis; was engaged at Lexington, December 18, 1862, when 46 of their number, with the Colonel, fell into the hands of the enemy. The regiment remained in West Tennessee till September, 1863, doing good work among the guerrillas. After this they operated in the country between the Big Black and Pearl rivers, and on the Yazoo, rendering that country untenable for the Johnnies. The regiment veteranized in December, 1864. They participated in Sherman's grand march through Mississippi. During the summer of 1864, they were in many skirmishes and raids. November and December were with General Osborne, in the raid against the Mississippi Central Railroad; reached Vicksburg on December 5; moved to Memphis in January, 1865; joined in Grierson's raid; was engaged at Egypt Station; after this raided in Arkansas and Louisiana, and did guard duty on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. It was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., September 30th, and arrived at Peoria October 12, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Major.

D. J. Waggoner, e. Oct. 25, '61, res. June 5, '63.

Sergeant.

Jacob Miller, e. Oct. 8, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Privates.

Blodgett, Geo., e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Howard, A., e. Feb. 24, '65, died April 28, '65.

Ringland, M., e. Mar. 15, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Shaw, Noah, e. March 9, '65, m. o. July 14, '65.
 Turner, J., e. Feb. 22, '65, m. o. July 14, '65.
 Vandershot, A. L., e. March 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Williams, J., e. Mar. 10, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.
 Williams, James, e. Feb. 22, '65.
 Williams, Z., e. Mar. 9, '65, m. o. July 14, '65.

COMPANY B.*Captain.*

S. C. Burbridge, e. Dec. 20, '61, pro. Major. m. o. Dec. 19, '64.

First Lieutenant.

F. C. Worden, e. Dec. 20, '61, res. May 23, '62.

Second Lieutenant.

C. L. Bancroft, e. Dec. 20, '61, pro. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Sergeants.

G. W. Hunter, e. Sept. 7, '61, pro. 2d Lieut., then Capt., then Maj., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

P. Saine, e. Sept. 4, '61, d. '62, dis.

A. W. Dunn, e. Sept. 4, '61, v. pro. 1st Lieut., then Capt., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

W. B. Schall, e. Sept. 21, '61, m. o. Dec. 19, '64.

A. E. Montgomery, e. Sept. 7, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Corporals.

J. S. Dunmire, e. Sept. 5, '61, v., died of wnds., Mar. 1, '64.

M. V. B. Goshen, e. Aug. 31, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

DeW. C. Hunt, e. Sept. 7, '61, died Oct. 15, '62.

L. P. Richards, e. Sept. 7, '61, d. Oct. 7, '62, dis.

J. Gregg, e. Sept. 7, '61.

Bugler.

J. Woodruff, e. Sept. 7, '61.

Farrier.

J. B. Shinn, e. Sept. 24, '61, v., pro. vet. surg.

Blacksmith.

E. O. Capp, e. Sept. 5, '61, d. Dec. 24, '62, wnds.

Wagoner.

G. H. Pancake, e. Sept. 7, '61, d. July 25, '62, dis.

Privates.

Brown, A. V., e. Sept. 7, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Brown, E., e. Oct. 14, '61, m. o. Dec. 19, '64.

Brown, M. L., e. Nov. 24, '61, m. o. Dec. 19, '64.

Burbridge, D., e. Sept. 5, '61.

Butler, Wm., e. Sept. 3, '61, d. May 18, '62, dis.

Beard, Thos., e. Sept. 4, '61, d. Sept. 30, '65.

Bishop, Geo., e. Nov. 2, '61, m. o. Dec. 19, '64.

Carman, J., e. Sept. 9, '61.

Crawl, W., e. Sept. 3, '61, d. Aug. 31, '62, dis.

Cunningham, J. H., e. Sept. 17, '61.

Cullison, N. C., e. Sept. 23, '61, died April—'62.

Capps, J. H., e. Oct. 15, '61, died June—'62.

Calvert, D. M., e. Aug. 31, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Dixon, J., e. Sept. 17, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

French, E., e. Nov. 9, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Grayson, J., e. Sept. 4, '61, d. June—'62.

Hall, W. N., e. Sept. 5, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Hirst, D. J., e. Sept. 7, '61, d. Dec. 19, '64.

Hilligoss, W. H., e. Sept. 25, '61.

Hilligoss, E. G., e. Nov. 4, '61.

Jackson, J., e. Sept. 9, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Keel, P. E., e. Sept. 9, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Kelly, Robt., e. Sept. 17, '61, m. o. Dec. 19, '64.

Lefler, Geo., e. Sept. 2, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65, sergt.

Lambert, O. P., e. Dec. 3, '61, v. m. o. July 21, '65, corpl.

McLane, Alex., e. Sept. 7, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65, corpl.

McKinney, J., e. Sept. 7, '61, d. July—'62, dis.

Meeks, J. H., e. Aug. 31, '61, v. pro. sergt., then

2d Lieut. and 1st Lieut., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

McCoy, Hugh, e. Sept. 4, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65, sergt.

McKeigham, Wm., e. Sept. 26, '61, d. July—'62, dis.

Munhall, T. T., e. Sept. 9, '61, v. pro. sergt., then 2d Lieut., then Capt. Co. D., m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Oliver, J., e. Nov. 9, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Proctor, J., e. Sept. 9, '61.

Pettit, H. R., e. Oct. 8, '61, d. Aug. 31, '62, dis.

Pardun, J. R., e. Sept. 3, '61, v. d. Aug. 4, '65.

Phillips, J., e. Dec. 11, '61, died May 30, '62.

Randall, J., e. Sept. 4, '61, died.

Sanford, M., e. Sept. 4, '61, m. o. Dec. 17, '64.

Stokoe, J., e. Sept. 5, '61, d. July 11, '62, dis.

Thatcher, J., e. Sept. 9, '61, died Aug. 11, '62.

Tanner, H., e. Sept. 5, '61, died Oct. 10, '62.

Tunks, Benj., e. Sept. 7, '61, died July 2, '62.

Venable, C., e. Dec. 14, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65, sergt.

Westby, Wm., e. Sept. 12, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Westby, J. C., e. Sept. 12, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Welch, E., Nov. 12, '61, v. m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Bostwick, W. E., e. Dec. 21, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Baker, M., e. Mar. 24, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Bryan, Q. V., e. Mar. 25, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Bostwick, G. H., e. Jan. 18, '64, kld. Aug. 15, '65.

Bird, S., e. Feb. 19, '62, died Feb. '63.

Cole, J. S., e. Dec. 11, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Collings, H. W., e. Dec. 1, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Cunningham, T. H., e. Mar. 15, '64.

Crouse, D. W., e. Dec. 1, '63, m. o. June 16, '65,

pris. war.

Dalton, A., e. Dec. 17, '63, m. o. Sept. 26, '65.

Erford, G. D., e. Mar. 14, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Frank, M. K., e. Mar. 31, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Picklin, Wm., e. Dec. 11, '63, died of wnds.

April 10, '64.

Glass, W. L., e. Mar. 31, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Hunter, W. T., e. Dec. 19, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Harper, R., e. Dec. 11, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Hoffman, P. P., e. Mar. 28, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Jordan, J. C., e. Jan. 26, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Kenyon, Benj., e. Jan. 16, '64, died Sept. 11, '65.

Kerr, L., e. Aug. 15, '62, d. Nov. 17, '62.

Lefler, S., e. Feb. 2, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Lance, J., e. Mar. 26, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Lee, J., e. Mar. 28, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

McClure, H. S., e. Mar. 28, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Miller, Amos, e. Dec. 17, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Miller, A., e. Dec. 26, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Morse, M., e. Dec. 26, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Morse, H. D., e. Mar. 28, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Montgomery, J. S., e. Jan. 1, '64, m. o. Sept. 26, '65.

McCann, A., e. Jan. 21, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Morton, J. M., e. Mar. 26, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Phillips, E., e. Mar. 28, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Payne, J. N., e. Dec. 29, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Powell, W., e. Jan. 14, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Pancake, D. C., e. Dec. 21, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Starr, J., e. Mar. 28, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Thomas, A. O., e. Dec. 1, '63, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Taylor, Alex., e. Dec. 26, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Taggett, J. W., e. Dec. 17, '63, died July 18, '64.

Winn, J., e. Jan. 4, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Westby, W. H., e. Mar. 31, '64, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Wilson, Wm., e. Mar. 25, '64.

Williams, J., e. Sept. 2, '61, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Wooden, J. L., e. Feb. 24, '62, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Clayberg, P., e. Mar. 8, '65, m. o. July 15, '65.

Harnish, W. A. C., e. Mar. 8, '65, m. o. Sept. 30, '65.

Kent, E. Y., e. Mar. 8, '65, m. o. July 15, '65.

COMPANY G.*Captain.*

J. R. Coykendall, e. Dec. 20, '61, res. Feb. 16, '63.

First Lieutenant.

L. B. Willard, c. Dec. 20, '61, res. May 28, '63.

Sergeants.

C. G. Matheny, c. Oct. 4, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Wm. Chambers, c. Oct. 4, '61.

Corporals.

J. Gustin, c. Oct. 1, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Wm. E. Haines, c. Nov. 4, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
T. Shores, c. Oct. 4, '61, m. o. July 14, '65.

Privates.

Brown, G., c. Sept. 28, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Bennett, H., c. Oct. 4, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Brown, W. H., c. Oct. 21, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Brewer, G. W., c. Oct. 20, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65, sergt.
Baughman, S., c. Nov. 1, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Beadles, W. W., c. Oct. 4, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Connor, T., c. Oct. 19, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Carter, J. P., c. Oct. 19, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
France, W. T., c. Nov. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Gregory, J., c. Oct. 19, '61.
Gray, W. O., c. Nov. 4, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Harlow, J., c. Oct. 1, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Hardy, S. R. O., c. Oct. 28, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Hannon, M., c. Oct. 7, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Jones, G. W., c. Oct. 19, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Johnson, A. S., c. Oct. 4, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Locke, E. M., c. Oct. 7, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Pixley, W. H., c. Oct. 3, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Pells, P. M., c. Oct. 15, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Robinson, J. W., c. Oct. 25, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Spenny, G., c. Nov. 25, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Todd, J. W., c. Dec. 8, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Baughman, P. S., c. Dec. 2, '61, v., burned to death during the burning of Columbia, S. C., Feb. 19, '65.
Barber, J. B., c. Mar. 24, '62, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Clark, J. T., c. Feb. 12, '64, m. o. Aug. 1, '65, was pris.
Hughes, T., c. Feb. 12, '64, m. o. Aug. 28, '65.
Kelly, J., c. Feb. 12, '64, m. o. July 14, '65.
Maxwell, D., c. Feb. 8, '64, m. o. July 14, '65.
Johnson, M., c. Dec. 16, '63, m. o. July 14, '65.
Krenzan, A., c. Feb. 15, '64, died Aug. 8, '64.
Noakes, G. V., c. Dec. 16, '63, m. o. July 14, '65.
Nelson, Thos., c. Nov. 6, '61, v., m. o. July 14, '65, corpl.
Pixley, T., c. Dec. 16, '63, m. o. July 14, '65.
Pearson, B. A., c. Jan. 2, '62, v., m. o. July 14, '65.
Rupe, M. B., c. Dec. 16, '63, m. o. July 14, '65.
Stearns, A. W., c. Dec. 16, '63, m. o. July 14, '65.
Strosnider, J. K., c. Feb. 12, '64, m. o. July 14, '65.
Venters, A., c. Feb. 12, '64, m. o. July 14, '65.
Wilson, G. B., c. Dec. 16, '63, m. o. July 14, '65.
Workman, J., c. Feb. 18, '64, m. o. July 14, '65.
Brant, D. S., c. Nov. 17, '61, v., Co. I.
DeCamp, J. T., c. Nov. 15, '61, died Jan. 12, '64.
Tourdot, L., c. Oct. 14, '61, v., Co. I.
Dowdy, H. C., c. Jan. 25, '64, Co. K, 11th cav.
Lucas, F. M., c. Mar. 28, '64, Co. K.
Lindsay, J. H., c. Dec. 11, '63, died Oct. 14, '64.
McKeighan, J. K., c. April 23, '64, Co. K.
Wilson, T. B., c. Mar. 15, '65, Co. M, 11th cav.

12th CAVALRY.*Captain.*

J. E. Kimberly, c. Dec. 31, '61, Co. A, d. Nov. 27, '62, ill health.

COMPANY D.*Corporals.*

J. B. Wynn, c. Feb. 24, '61.
A. K. Morris, c. Feb. 24, '61.

Privates.

McClellan, C. W., c. Dec. 20, '61.
Mohler, A. J., c. Feb. 24, '62, v.
Morris, A. K., c. Feb. 24, '62.
McCoy, M., c. Mar. 2, '62.
Stanley, O. B.
Currier, S. G., c. Dec. 18, '63, died Feb. 12, '64.
Davis, A., c. June 10, '62, m. o. June 13, '65.
Reed, F. M., c. Dec. 4, '63.
Murry, John, c. Oct. 7, '61, Co. D, 13th Cav.
Stillman, J. R., c. Dec. 29, '63, Co. A, 14th Cav.
Haines, T. W., c. Sept. 20, '62, 14th Cav., died at Andersonville prison, July 3, '64, No. of grave, 2,835.
Wansell, Wm., c. Oct. 5, '62, Co. M, 14th Cav.

15th CAVALRY.**COMPANY G.***Sergeant.*

A. J. Mills, c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

Privates.

Crossman, J., c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Crossman, D., c. Sept. 6, '61, died June 25, '62.
Fowler, H. M., c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Howard, W. H., c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Howard, C. F., c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Hearsfield, Wm., c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Hammond, G. W., c. Sept. 6, '61, d. June 7, '62.
Harmon, E., c. Sept. 6, '61.
Jacobs, A., c. Sept. 6, '61, d. May 21, '62.
Jayne, G. D., c. Sept. 6, '61, d. July 10, '62.
Jayne, W. M., c. Sept. 6, '61, d. April 25, '62.
Mills, T. J., c. Sept. 6, '61, d. Feb. 3, '62.
Mulerts, C. H., c. Sept. 6, '61, d. July 10, '62.
McGrath, C., c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Nelson, D. H., c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Sizer, J., c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
Senn, C. G., c. Sept. 6, '61, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.

ARTILLERY.

Merchant, F. M., c. July 28, '62, in Battery M, 1st, trans. to V. R. C.
Ashworth, C. W., c. May 26, '61, in Battery A, 2nd, m. o. July 27, '65, v.
Craig, A. C., c. April 23, '61, in Battery A, 2nd, died of wnds. May 1, '62.
Myers, J. W., c. Sept. 10, '62, in Battery A, 2nd, m. o. Sept. 14, '64.
Beverly, Cassius, c. Feb. 15, '64, in Battery C, 2d, died Dec. 29, '64.
Smith, F. M., c. Mar. 31, '64, in Battery D, 2nd, m. o. July 14, '65.
German, Sineon, c. Jan. 2, '64, in Cogswell's Battery, m. o. Aug. 14, '65.
German, W. J., c. April 1, '64, in Cogswell's Battery.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BAR OF FULTON COUNTY.

PIONEER COURTS.

The Circuit Court of Fulton county held its first term, according to the records of that Court, April 26, 1824. The County Commissioners' Court selected grand and petit juries July 5, 1823, to serve at the October term of the Circuit Court of that year; but there are no records of a Court being held at that time, or during that year. In making inquiries in order to harmonize the two records if possible, we asked an old settler about it. He said that "either the Judge had the ague or too many of the jurymen had moved away: there wasn't enough to hold Court." It must be remembered that in those days jurymen were not as plentiful as they are now. Every settler for miles around was either on the grand or petit jury, or being engaged as defendant, prosecutor or witness in a trial, and great difficulty was experienced in finding a sufficient number to sit upon the juries. When it was found that more jurymen were needed, it was the task of days to subpoena them.

The first grand jury for the first term of the Circuit Court were composed of the following pioneers: Ossian M. Ross, foreman, John Wolcott, David Gallitin, Jeremiah Smith, Elijah Putman, Urban Ryalds, Hazael Putman, Reuben Fenner, William Clark, Stephen Chase, James Johnson, Roswell Tyrrell, Thomas Eveland, Lyman Tracy, Theodore Sergeant, Roswell B. Fenner, Joseph Ogee and Robert Grumb. John Reynolds was the first Judge. Although a member of the Supreme Court, he did Circuit duty. The members of the Supreme Court held Court throughout the State. Judge Reynolds was afterwards State Governor.

The Judge appointed Hugh R. Colter as Clerk.

The first case upon the docket was an "appeal from a Justice's judgment," but as to the nature of the trial the records are silent. It was a case between Elias P. Avery and John Totten, and was dismissed by the Judge, each party paying his own cost.

Grand and petit juries were selected for the October term, 1824, but no Judge came: consequently no court was held. We suppose there were no urgent cases on the docket. Indeed, the greatest number of trials for several years were for assault and battery. It is an undisputable fact that the pioneers would fight. They were robbed

of the pleasures afforded in older settled communities, and engaged in hand-to-hand encounters more as recreation or amusement, than taking revenge upon their fellow men.

There was not another term of the Court held until Nov. 10, 1825, when the old pioneer Judge, Hon. John York Sawyer, presided. Judge Sawyer was one of those early judges who had no finely furnished and fitted room in which to hold Court. It was the humble cabin, or plain board building, in which this able Judge presided. He has been known to hold Court upon the bank of the Mackinaw river in Tazewell county. He was a man eminently suited to the times. John Twing, Attorney General *pro tem.*, acted as Prosecuting Attorney at this term, and Stephen Dewey Clerk. Ossian M. Ross officiated as Sheriff. These were efficient and able men, and during that day dispensed justice and attended to their official duties with the promptness and ability of any later period of Fulton county's history. At this term of the Circuit Court Hugh R. Colter was admitted to the practice of law, which undoubtedly places him as the first lawyer of Fulton county, as he was the first in many other things. He never applied himself for any length of time, however, to the legal profession.

This was the First Circuit at that time, and extended throughout the northern part of the State. A few years later it was changed to the Fifth and included all the country in the Military Tract, even the counties of Cook and Jo Daviess. Fulton county remained in the Fifth Judicial District until 1873, when the Circuits were rearranged and this was assigned to the Eleventh District, including the counties of Fulton, McDonough, Pike, Schuyler and Brown.

While the surroundings of the pioneer Court were rude, and scarcely had been transformed from the wilderness in which the Indians had but recently left them, yet the dignity of the Court must be preserved; and the shortest term of confinement ever given an individual in this county, or in any other that we ever heard of, was inflicted upon Charles Turner Oct. 16, 1830, for contempt. Upon that day he was sentenced by the Judge to be confined to the county jail for two hours. The order was executed and Mr. Turner was placed behind the prison bars for that short period of time.

The following incident is related by a veteran lawyer which very forcibly illustrates the difference in the customs of the by-gone days and the present time. He was in attendance upon the Circuit Court at Lewistown for the first time. The Honorable Judge and six other attorneys besides himself were obliged to occupy one room at the hotel, for during Court the landlords generally had every available spot in their small buildings occupied. These times were a rich harvest for them. The Judge and the other legal gentlemen passed their evenings at playing cards. While they no doubt engaged in the games for pastime, yet they made them the more interesting by playing for money. Poker seemed to have been the game preferable. They also had a bottle, which, besides holding a

liquid very palatable to them, they utilized as a candlestick, putting the lighted candle in its mouth. Imagine the spectacle, will you, of the Judge of your Court with half a dozen of your leading lawyers sitting around such a table. Well, one night while our friend, who it seems did not care to indulge in the social glass and game, was snoozing, he was awakened by a loud report, caused by the explosion of the bottle. He found the entire party considerably excited and quarreling, accusing each other of stealing money. Let us hurriedly draw the curtain before such a scene.

COURT DAYS.

Among the notable days in the early history of the county was Court day. The convening of Court was one of the events of the year. Upon that day nearly everybody gathered at the county-seat. If a settler happened not to be on a jury, or a witness, or a suitor, he felt it his bounden duty to "go to Court," to see and hear what was going on. It answered the place of shows and circuses of a later day, and perhaps was as instructive, if not as entertaining. Lawyers in those pioneer times traveled from county to county throughout the Circuit, no one point having business enough to justify a good lawyer to spend all his time there. When Court was over in the evening, the Judge, lawyers and citizens would congregate in the bar-rooms of the taverns, especially at Truman Phelps' hotel, where stories were told and the evening spent in conversation. These seasons were accounted the most enjoyable of pioneer life; and when we consider the men who were there to edify and please the crowd with their stories and anecdotes, we may well consider Court days as possessing an interest of no little merit. There were Lincoln and Douglas, two of the greatest statesmen the world has ever known, and both of whom possessed an inexhaustible fountain of anecdotes. It is said that the immense fund of anecdotes possessed by the late President Lincoln was largely derived from collections made while "on the Circuit." Then there were Richardson, Walker, Baker, McDougal, Young, Browning, Bushnell and others, who could relate as good a story as ever was listened to. Who would not love to sit at the feet of such men and listen to their arguments, their general conversation and their stories?

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Of the Judges who have presided at the Circuit Court in this county from its organization to the present time we give brief personal sketches.

Hon. John Reynolds was a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, and was reared amid pioneer associations and imbibed the characteristics, manners and customs of the pioneers. He disliked polish, condemned fashion, and was addicted to inordinate profanity. These, garnished by his varied reading, a native shrewd-



D. Abbott

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ness and a wonderful faculty of garrulity, make him, considering the high offices he held, one of the public oddities of Illinois. He was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court when he held court at Lewistown.

Hon. John Y. Sawyer. By the Constitution the terms of office of the Supreme Judges were to expire with the close of the year 1824. The Legislature re-organized the judiciary by creating both Circuit and Supreme Courts. The State was divided into five judicial circuits, providing two terms of court annually in each county. The salaries of the Circuit Judges were fixed at \$600. Judge Sawyer was the first Circuit Judge to hold court in this county. He was chosen for the First Circuit.

Hon. Richard M. Young was appointed Judge of this Circuit in 1828 and remained in the office till January, 1837, when he resigned to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate. Judge Young was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the first settlers of Northern Illinois. He ranked high in his profession, and his counsels did much to shape the policy of the State. In his manners he was gentle, courteous and entertaining, which qualities rendered him attractive and popular. He was generous in his feelings and liberal in his views; possessed liberal endowment of intellectual ability and literary and legal acquirements, and these, with his other qualifications, admirably fitted him for the post he was called to fill. He died from insanity.

Hon. James H. Ralston, a native of Kentucky, was elected by the Legislature in 1837, and in August of the same year he resigned on account of his health, with a view of going to Texas, whither he went but soon returned to Quincy. In 1840 he was elected State Senator. In 1846 President Polk appointed him Assistant Quartermaster of the U. S. army. Having discharged his duties faithfully during the war with Mexico, he returned home and soon after emigrated to California.

Hon. Peter Lott, a native of New York, was elected the successor of James Ralston, and continued in the office until January, 1841. He was subsequently appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Adams county, and served until 1852; he then went to California and was appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Mint in San Francisco by President Pierce, and was removed in 1857 by President Buchanan, and afterwards moved to Kansas and lived in humble life.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was elected Judge by the Legislature in 1841. The life and career of this great man is so well and widely known as to render any extended notice of him useless. It is sufficient to say that the circumstances upon which he entered upon the duties of his office were such as to thoroughly try the scope of his ability. The Circuit was large; the previous incumbent of the office had left the "docket" loaded with unfinished "cases," but he was more than equal to the task. He "cleaned out the docket" with that dispatch and ability which distinguished his subsequent course; and so profound was the impression he made upon the

people that, in the first Congressional election which occurred after he was established in his character as Judge, he received nomination as a member of Congress, and was elected.

Hon. Jesse B. Thomas was appointed in Aug., 1843, and continued to hold the position until 1845, when he resigned. Judge Thomas possessed high legal abilities and acquirements, and discharged the duties of his office with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. After his resignation he was appointed to another Circuit and soon after died. He was a delegate to Congress from Indiana as early as 1808. His district was what are now the States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He was one of the first U. S. Senators of Illinois.

Hon. Norman H. Purple was the next incumbent of the office. He was elected in 1845 and served till May, 1849, when he resigned. The probable cause for this was the insufficiency of salary. The people of this district were anxious to retain him as Judge, and probably would, but for the cause stated. He was distinguished for high legal abilities and executive talents, and the office was rendered the more honorable for his having occupied it.

Hon. William A. Minshall was elected in May, 1849, and continued to hold the office till his death, in October, 1851, although in 1850 he was cut off from this district. Judge M. was a native of Tennessee, and came early into the State. He was an active and successful lawyer and attained distinction in his profession. Previous to his election as Judge he had been a member of the Constitutional Convention and also a member of the State Legislature.

Hon. O. C. Skinner succeeded Judge Minshall and occupied the office from May, 1851, to May, 1853, when he was elected to the Supreme Bench, and remained there till 1858, when he resigned. He was a sound, able lawyer and popular as a Judge, and gained eminence in his position as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Pinkney H. Walker served until his appointment, in 1858, to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench. In 1859 he was elected to the Supreme Court for nine years, which position he now holds. Judge Walker is a native of Kentucky and came into the State with his father among the first settlers, and located in McDonough county. He had only such advantages for obtaining his literary acquirements as a newly settled country afforded, but a strong determination, added to high intellectual abilities and good health, carried him over all of the educational wants of the times, and gave him a fair position as a scholar. The same qualifications rendered him thorough as a student of law, and gave him superiority as a counselor. His present residence is at Rushville.

Hon. John S. Bailey was the succeeding incumbent of the office and served for three years. Previous to his appointment he was States' Attorney for this district. He was considered a sound lawyer, and made an impartial Judge. He now resides at Macomb, and yet follows his chosen profession.

Hon. Chauncey L. Higbie, of Pike county, was first elected in 1861, and was re-elected twice, each time for six years. His reputation as an able lawyer is unquestioned and fewer appeals were made from his decisions than from any other Judge in the State. He was elected to the Appellate Court in 1877, when the present incumbent, Judge Shope, of Lewistown, was chosen.

Hon. S. P. Shope.—Judge Shope, of Lewistown, was born in Mississippi but reared in Ohio. In the spring of 1839 he came to Illinois, read law with Judges Purple and Powell in Peoria, and was admitted to the Bar June 11, 1856. He first opened an office in Metamora, Ill., but in a short time removed to Lewistown, where he still resides. He has had a large practice as a lawyer, not only in his own Judicial District but also in Logan, Mason and Cass counties. In August, 1877, he was elected Judge of this District without opposition. His thorough knowledge of law, quick comprehension and well-known impartiality render him a popular Judge. We refer to the Judge again as a citizen of Lewistown.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

During the earliest period of the county's history the Attorney-General of the State acted as Prosecuting Attorney in Circuit districts. At the time the first Court was held in this county, James Turney was Attorney-General. The following term Attorney-General Turney not being present John Twing was appointed *pro tem*. George Forquer was the next Attorney-General. After the expiration of his term the Circuit was given a State's Attorney. This mode remained in vogue, although, of course the districts were often changed and cut down, until 1872, when the county was given a prosecuting attorney, who is known both as State's Attorney and County Attorney. This official is not now, as formerly, called out of the county to prosecute for the people.

The Prosecuting Attorneys serving this county are as follows:

Hon. Thomas Ford served for several years previous to 1835. He was possessed of high and noble qualities of manhood, a thorough student, a keen, energetic, untiring lawyer, of strict integrity and laudable aspirations, and was universally esteemed and respected. He afterwards became Judge of the northern district, and when he had become known over the State, was chosen Governor by a spontaneous movement of the people.

Hon. William A. Richardson, who served till 1837. Mr. Richardson's personal merits and characteristics are too well known to require any delineation. His predominating traits were courage, unyielding perseverance and unvarying adherence to the cause to which he was committed. He had command of a regiment of Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war, and in the battle of Buena Vista his cap was carried from his head by a musket ball. He returned home and was elected to Congress, and re-elected five times. He was also appointed Governor of Nebraska by Buchanan.

Hon. Henry L. Bryant, of Lewistown, succeeded Mr. Richardson, and served until 1839. He is characterized as a gentleman of fine qualities and as an able lawyer. We shall speak personally of Mr. Bryant again in the history of the city of Lewistown.

Hon. William Elliott served from January, 1839, till January, 1848. He was esteemed as a worthy man, a warm friend and a good lawyer. He served in the Black Hawk war, and was wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict with a single Indian, whom he killed. He was Quartermaster in the 4th regiment during the Mexican war, and served through. He returned to Lewistown and continued his practice until about 1856, when he moved upon a farm in Peoria county, near Farmington, where he died in February, 1871.

Hon. Robert S. Blackwell was the successor of Mr. Elliott, and served from 1848 till 1852. Mr. Blackwell was one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, and is the author of "Blackwell on Tax Titles."

Harmon G. Reynolds.—From 1852 to 1854, Hon. Harmon G. Reynolds, of Knoxville, held the office. Mr. Reynolds was an attorney-at-law of great ability, and an active man in all beneficent enterprises. He came from Rock Island to Knoxville some time about 1851, where he practiced law, was State's Attorney and Postmaster, and held prominent positions in the Masonic order. He moved from Knoxville to Springfield, where he served as Grand Secretary of the order. He now resides in Kansas.

William C. Goudy.—Hon. William C. Goudy, of Lewistown, succeeded Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Goudy was a shrewd Democratic politician in earlier days, as well as a faithful servant of the people as a delegate to conventions, as a member of the State Senate, etc. As a lawyer he is accounted one of the ablest that ever practiced at the bar. He has accumulated large wealth and now resides in Chicago, where he moved in 1859.

Calvin A. Warren followed Mr. Blackwell in the office. Mr. Warren served from May, 1852, until August, 1853. This gentleman was a popular, fluent speaker and successful lawyer.

Hon. A. M. Craig, of Knoxville, served in 1856. He was elected to the Supreme Court a few years ago, where he still holds a seat.

Hon. John S. Bailey, of McDonough county, filled the office until September, 1858, when he resigned for a seat upon the bench.

Hon. L. H. Waters was appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Bailey. He was from Macomb, and served until the fall of 1860. A year later he entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Illinois Infantry. Resigning, he was commissioned to raise another regiment, which he succeeded in doing and received the appointment of Colonel. This was the 84th Illinois Infantry and did excellent service under his efficient command. At the close of the war he returned to Macomb and practiced law, and about four years later moved to Missouri. He now resides at Jefferson City, that State.

Thomas E. Morgan was the next incumbent. Mr. Morgan was a lawyer of fine ability and ranked at the head of the bar in this part of the State. He died July 22, 1867.

L. W. James, of Lewistown, was the next incumbent. Mr. James is a lawyer of more than ordinary talent and was one of the best prosecutors in the district, and is said to be one of the most brilliant young men in the State. He now resides at Peoria.

Daniel Abbott.—When each county throughout the Circuit was given a prosecuting attorney, Daniel Abbott was chosen for Fulton county. He is a native of this county, having been born here May 21, 1838; commenced the study of law in 1859; was admitted to the Bar in January, 1866, and has since resided in Canton where he is engaged in the practice of law.

THE BAR.

The Bar of Fulton county has ever stood foremost of all in this great State. Some of the best legal minds, and fairest logicians and finest orators of the age have practiced at this Bar.

In reviewing the Bar of the county our readers must bear in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation, as well as upon the judicious framing, of its laws, it must follow that a record of the members of the Bar, to whom these matters are generally relegated, must form no unimportant chapter in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. But where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the judiciary is presented many interesting and complex problems. But change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not compass the wants and necessities of the people of to-day. The old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory ones must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences; the invention of new contrivances for labor; the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce are without precedence, and the science of the law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast events and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence the lawyer is a man of the day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. His capital is his ability and individuality. He cannot bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguished him, and at his going the very evidences of his work disappear. And in compiling this short sketch one is astonished at the paucity of material for a memoir of those who have been so intimately connected with, and who exerted such an influence upon, the county's welfare and progress. The peculiarities and the personalities which form so pleasing and interesting a part of the lives of the members of the Bar, and which indeed constitute the charm of local history, are

altogether wanting. Unlike the fair plaintiff in *Bardell vs. Pickwick*, we have no pains-taking sergeant to relate "the facts and circumstances" of the case. The Court records give us the facts, but the circumstances surrounding and giving an interest to the events are wanting.

As stated elsewhere in this volume, the Bar of Fulton county has always been an able one, and some of the brightest minds of our State have practiced law in the Courts of this county. Among the foreign lawyers who have prominently figured here were Hon. Wm. A. Minshall, of Rushville, William A. Richardson and Gen. Maxwell, of Rushville, Abraham Lincoln and E. D. Baker, of Springfield, Cyrus Walker and Gilmore Walker, of Macomb, Hon. Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield, James W. Whitney ("My Lord Coke"), of Pike county, Wm. A. Grimshaw of Pike, Bryant T. Schofield of Hancock, Julius Manning, of Peoria, James A. McDougal, of Jacksonville and Archibald Williams, Peter Lott, O. H. Browning, Nehemiah Bushnell, W. Johnson and Wheat, all of Quincy, and others whose history is coeval with that of the early days of the county. Of those attorneys who resided in the county at one time and are now either dead, have quit the practice or have moved away, we will speak of first; afterwards we will speak personally of the present members of the Bar.

H. S. Austin resided in Farmington. He was a fair lawyer. He left the county about 1853 and at present resides in Chicago.

J. P. Boice came to Lewistown from New England at an early day, and at one time, 1841, was associated with John David in the practice of law. He was a good lawyer, but not an advocate of special ability. He was a prominent Whig politician and a shrewd, sharp worker. He moved to Henry, Marshall Co., where he died.

Floyd Brown was a lawyer of considerable ability, and, as we are told, "of considerable whisky, too." He came from Pike county to Lewistown and went from there to Minnesota, where he died.

Thomas H. Bruner came to Lewistown from Ohio, and proved himself in a short time to be not a successful lawyer. He soon embarked in the lumber trade in company with Geo. Humphrey, and he with others built the Willison Hotel and the adjoining block. He left Lewistown in 1869.

John S. Clendennin came to Lewistown in 1842 or '43, but could not get a foothold in his profession here and soon after went to Yazoo City, Miss., and became quite a prominent man. He is now deceased. His brother, D. R. Clendennin, was a member of the commission that tried Mrs. Surratt.

Hugh R. Colter was admitted to practice law by Judge John York Sawyer, at Lewistown, in November, 1825. Mr. Colter, it will be remembered, was the first Circuit and County Clerk of Fulton county, and wielded an important part in the organization of the county and in starting its governmental machinery. He was

also engaged in school-teaching. He never applied himself to the practice of his legal profession here.

Lewis Corbin, although "a good judge of law," to use a "Westernism," was never noted in any degree for his success. Honest, slow of speech, and not over-enterprising, he was too good a man to be a successful lawyer. He lived at Canton.

John W. David was a member of the law firm of Boice & David, and died about the year 1842, insane. He was modest, unassuming, steady and sober, and highly esteemed. Although not brilliant as a lawyer, he possessed sound judgment.

Asa Lee Davison, for years a partner of Hon. William Kellogg, was a lawyer of more than average ability. A good pleader, full of wit and of commanding presence, he would doubtless have ranked among our foremost men had it not been for his unfortunate love for strong drink. After leaving Canton he occupied a prominent position as a member of the New York Legislature, and finally died at Pekin, Ill.

Caleb J. Dilworth was formerly a partner of Judge Shope, and is a lawyer of great ability. He is at present Attorney General of Nebraska.

William Elliott was a good pioneer lawyer and served the District as State's Attorney. He lived at Lewistown, then moved over the line into Peoria county, where he died.

Henry B. Evans was quite a land owner in this county at one time but became embarrassed, and about 1861 entered the army as sutler, thinking to retrieve his fortune. He was prospering nicely when the rebels raided the Union lines and took all of his goods. He now resides in Chicago. He served as County Clerk from 1839 to '47.

Robert Farwell read law with Wead & Goudy, and is a good lawyer. He has accumulated a large fortune and resides at Princeton, Ill.

William C. Goudy studied law with Judge Wead and was admitted to the Bar while living at Lewistown. He was for many years not only at the head of the Bar in Fulton county, but had an enviable State reputation. He removed to Chicago several years ago, where he still lives, and is regarded as one of the most prominent legal gentlemen in the State. He is yet largely identified with the business interests of this county, especially coal-mining.

W. H. H. Haskell belongs to the versatile class of men, having great talent for so great a variety of occupations that he has no time to succeed at all of them. Editor, lawyer, artist, teacher, cabinet-maker, book-keeper, and proficient in thirteen (literal fact) other professions or trades, he never shone so well at the Bar as he now does as the editor of the *Amboy Journal*, which certainly ranks well as a country paper. He resided at Canton.

George S. Hill, formerly of Canton, was one of the class of fussy, flighty men, who succeed only in becoming second-rate attorneys.

With a fair legal education, some pluck, but no balance, he was not recognized as one of the legal luminaries of Fulton county.

James Johnson was a very eccentric man, and not especially eminent as a lawyer or anything else. He came to Lewistown previous to 1840 and was admitted to practice his profession while living there. He went from this county to California, where he is now upon the bench.

S. Corning Judd came to Lewistown about 1852, and was in the profession at the time. He is a brother-in-law of W. C. Goudy, and became his partner in the practice of law, and continued in that relation until Mr. Goudy removed to Chicago. He remained here for some years when he too removed to Chicago, and is ranked among the leading legal gentlemen of that city, and has a large and lucrative practice.

Hon. William Kellogg for many years stood at the head of the Fulton county Bar. His fort was criminal practice, and no lawyer at the Bar was more eloquent in his defense of a prisoner, or better able to select a jury whose sympathies could be touched by his eloquence. His judgment in civil practice could be fully relied upon, but his besetting sin, a dislike of close application, sometimes lost him cases in which either his interest or sympathy was not aroused. His forensic power made him fully the equal of any Illinoisan who ever graced the Bar.

Wm. Pitt Kellogg was yet young in practice when he quit law for politics, but had already won quite a reputation as a pleader, and one who was at all times ready to take every advantage offered by his adversary's neglect. He would have undoubtedly stood at the head of the Bar had he remained in practice. He is now U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

Myron Kimball was a smart, sharp, nervous man, and obtained his professional training under Hon. O. H. Browning. He was a partner of George Phelps, and left the county during the Rebellion, and we believe resides at Quincy, Ill.

A. G. Kirkpatrick returned to Monmouth, Ill., the place he came from, to Lewistown, about 1864. He remained here about three years. He was a man of some ability in his profession, but of no discretion.

Thomas J. Little was a wiry, still, shrewd man, not famous for oratory or pleading, but who saw the weak points in his adversary's mail and had a lance ready to pierce it. His best forte was in the preparation of legal papers, and hunting up his case.

Sidney V. McClung was an educated lawyer of more than ordinary native talent, whose sun set in the fog which rum has generated in the horizon of far too many brilliant men.

Samuel B. Oberlander came to Lewistown from Iowa in 1863 and remained till 1871, when he went to Howard county, Iowa. He never won any special distinction as a member of the Fulton county Bar.

W. C. Osborn came to Lewistown about the year 1828. He was a well-read lawyer, yet his reputation for fairness was questioned by some. He owned the entire block fronting the square on the west side at one time, where he kept a law office and grocery store. He remained here about fifteen years and moved to Iowa, where he died.

George Phelps, son of the late Myron Phelps, was a member of the legal firm of Phelps & Kimball. He was a student under the eminent lawyers, Browning & Bushnell. He left Lewistown during the war and entered the army as paymaster, and now resides at New Albany, Ind.

Stephen H. Pitkins came from Ohio to Lewistown prior to 1840. He read law and was admitted to the Bar while in this county. He was a medium lawyer and at one time served as Probate Judge of this county. He returned to Ohio during the decade between 1850 and 1860, where, as far as we can learn, he still resides.

John W. Ross, son of Hon. L. W. Ross, began practicing law at Lewistown in 1862 or '63. He rose in his profession rapidly and soon moved to Washington, D. C., where he now resides.

Gen. Leonard F. Ross was admitted to the Bar and practiced previous to his election to the office of County Clerk, since which time he has practiced but little.

Joseph Sharp was a lawyer of no special prominence.

Henry B. Stillman.—The late Henry B. Stillman read law in 1843 and '44, went to the northern part of the State and became Prosecuting Attorney. He was a good lawyer but unfortunately he drank hard during much of his life. He died during the past summer at Lewistown.

George W. Stipp came to Lewistown about 1844 and left about 1855. He was an able lawyer. In criminal practice and before the jury he stood in the front rank. He resides in Bureau county and is Circuit Judge.

Washington J. Taylor was a courtly, polite man, well educated, fond of sport, quick to perceive all the points in a case, and was just beginning what would doubtless have proven a successful career at the Bar when death cut him off. He lived at Canton.

S. S. Tipton, at one time a law partner of the Hon. Lewis W. Ross, was raised in this county. He was a good office lawyer but not deeply read in law. He left the county in about 1865 and moved to Kansas where he now resides.

Henry Walker, father of Hon. Meredith Walker, came to the Bar at a time when life had passed its zenith for him. A brick-mason by trade and with a limited education, by dint of hard work, good sense and energy he was able to take a position among our foremost lawyers in both criminal and general practice.

E. T. Warren was the first practicing attorney to locate in Fulton county, so far as we are able to learn. He came from Maine and located at Lewistown in 1824 or '25, where he resided three or four years. He was a good pioneer lawyer.

Hon. H. M. Wead came from the State of Vermont to Lewistown in about 1840, and was engaged in his profession at that time. He was a sound lawyer, a good advocate, and an able jurist. In 1852 he was elected Circuit Judge and filled the office, not only creditably, but eminently. He was a partner of W. C. Goudy for some time. At the expiration of his term of office on the bench he went to Peoria and became one of the most promising lawyers of that city, where he died three or four years ago.

Ira O. Wilkinson came from New York in '45 or '6 and remained only about a year or two, when he went to Rock Island, where he subsequently became Circuit Judge. He was a young man when he came to Lewistown, and although the bar was composed of some of the best men of the State, things were not quite nice enough for him here, and he left.

A. C. Woolfolk came to Lewistown about twenty years ago and remained only a short time. As a lawyer he was not brilliant, or, as we are told, "of much force."

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT BAR.

It has been our intention to give the name and what facts we could obtain of every lawyer who has formerly lived and practiced in this county. If we have over-looked any person it is certainly unintentional. We inquired most diligently for weeks in regard to the various members of the Bar of the past, and have been told by men whom almost everybody will accord the credit of knowing, that our list is a full and complete one.

In regard to the members of the present Bar it has also been our desire to speak of each and every one that has been admitted to the Bar. If we have omitted a name we assure the gentleman and our readers that his name was omitted because we did not have information of his being a lawyer, etc.

Daniel Abbott, State's Attorney, is engaged in the practice of law at Canton.

Jacob Abbott, Canton, was born in this county and admitted to the Bar July 4, 1876.

J. W. Bantz, Lewistown, was admitted to the Bar in 1872 and began practice in Clearfield, Pa., the place where he began the study of law four years previously; came to Lewistown in July, 1875. He was born in Loudon Co., Va., in 1850, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Merchant) Bantz.

A. M. Barnett, Lewistown has been engaged in the practice of law for a short time in that city, and is the present Clerk of Lewistown township.

Hon. Granville Barrere came to this county and located at Canton many years ago, and has been actively engaged in law ever since. In 1873-4 he was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket, of which party he is a staunch member.

Hon. Thos. A. Boyd, Lewistown, is the present member of Con-

gress from this District, and is now serving his second term as a member of that body. He has also served in the State Legislature; and when Abraham Lincoln called for troops in 1861, Mr. Boyd went as Captain of the first company raised at Lewistown. A full sketch of this gentleman will be given in the history of the city of Lewistown.

Henry L. Bryant, of Lewistown, was born in Covington, Mass., and educated in Geneva College, N. Y. He read law at Lexington, Ky., and took a course of lectures at Transylvania University; came to Macomb, Ill., in 1835; in 1837 was elected State's Attorney, before he was 21 years of age, and filled the office with satisfaction to the public and with great honor to himself. He resided in Macomb until 1848; in 1852 was elected County Judge of this county and served two terms, and in 1876 was again elected to the same office.

Walter L. Crossthwait studied law in the office of Meredith Walker at Canton for three years, attended law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was admitted to the Bar Jan. 5, 1877. He is now engaged in practice in Canton.

W. J. Dyckes, a young lawyer, located at Lewistown, where he is engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

W. S. Edwards, of Lewistown, is a son of Sam'l and Sarah (Dodds) Edwards, natives of Ohio; in 1870 he entered Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., studied law at Quincy, and in 1876 entered the office of Hon. Thos. A. Boyd, with whom he is still associated in the legal profession.

Samuel A. Ghee, Canton, is an old attorney, but of late years has not been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at the Bar.

Frederick M. Grant, of the firm of Barrere & Grant, is a native of Connecticut, studied law with Judge R. L. Hannaman, of Knox Co., Ill., and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1869. He practiced law in Galesburg for a few years, and came to Canton in 1873.

John A. Gray, Lewistown, was born in Morgan Co., O., in 1842; was brought to this county with his parents in 1850; enlisted in May, 1861, in the 17th Ill Inf., was wounded at Ft. Holden, Ky., and was finally promoted to the Captaincy. In 1867 he began the study of law with Col. Robert G. Ingersoll at Peoria, and two years afterward was admitted to the Bar; in 1870 began practice at Cuba, this county; in 1872 moved to Lewistown and formed a partnership with Judge Shope. He was a member of the Legislature from this county in 1873-4.

Frank B. Gregory, State's Attorney, Lewistown, was educated at Ann Arbor, Mich., and began legal studies with Judge Shope, of Lewistown, in 1876; two years afterward he was admitted to the Bar and began practice in this county.

John M. Heller, Avon; born at Cuba, Fulton Co., in 1847; reared and educated at Peoria; attended the St. Louis Law School; in 1873 went to Texas; in 1874 began the practice of law; practiced his pro-

fession in Kansas one year; and in 1877 was admitted to the Bar in Illinois.

N. S. Jordan, of Bernadotte, is one of the pioneer lawyers of Fulton Co.

C. J. Main read law with J. L. Murphy, of Canton, and was admitted to the Bar in April, 1871. He was born in Ohio. He is the present Police Magistrate of Canton, and has served that city as Alderman, City Clerk and Justice of the Peace.

Joseph L. Murphy, Canton, was born in Pennsylvania; came to Fulton county when 5 years of age; read law with Warren & Wheat, of Quincy, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1864.

Hon. L. W. Ross, son of Ossian M. Ross (the founder of Lewistown), in honor of whom the city was named, was elected in 1862 as member of Congress from this District, and served until 1869. During the war with Mexico he raised the only company that went from Fulton county. He has been an active partisan and a strong adherent to the principles advocated by the Democratic party. A full sketch will be given of Mr. Ross as a citizen of Lewistown.

R. B. Stevenson began the study of law under the direction of Judge Winston Paul at Hillsboro, O., in 1846; was admitted to the Bar two years later, and began the practice of his profession in his native city; in 1854 moved to Jackson Co.; was sent to the Legislature in 1857, and served one term as State's Attorney in Highland Co.; he came to Lewistown and associated himself with Hon. Lewis W. Ross; in July, 1879 he moved to Canton.

Harry M. Waggoner, son of D. J. Waggoner, entered the office of Shope & Gray in 1876, began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in December, 1878.

Arthur Walker, of the firm of Whitney, Walker & Walker, attorneys, Canton, was admitted to the Bar July 4, 1877.

Hon. Meredith Walker, Canton, of the law firm of Whitney, Walker & Walker, is a native of that city, and was admitted to the Bar July 19, 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, and made an honorable record while a member of that body.

Mr. Whitney, of the law firm of Whitney, Walker & Walker, but recently located at Canton.

John S. Winter was born in Mason Co., Ky., in 1826, and is a son of John and Margaret (Livingston) Winter; was educated at Miami University, Oxford, O., and began the study of law at Little Rock, Ark., in the office of Albert Pike and Senator Garland, of that State, and three years later began practice. In 1863 he moved to Lewistown.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

ASTORIA TOWNSHIP.

The first settler of Astoria township was Parker McNeil. Soon after his arrival came David McNeil, his father, and David McNeil, his brother. After them came the father of Deacon McNeil. David McNeil was the first Justice of the Peace, and was, in all probability, elected in 1832. His successor was Stephen Merrill, from whom this sketch is obtained. Before entering upon the duties of his office Esquire Merrill proceeded to the cabin of Esquire McNeil to get the docket; but much to his astonishment he made the discovery that no such legal article existed. 'Squire McNeil had conducted the business of the office for some time without a "docket." Accordingly 'Squire Merrill went to Lewistown, then a small struggling village of one or two hundred inhabitants. There he procured the necessary documents and became Justice of the Peace for all the townships of Kerton, Woodland and Astoria. Nor did he transact an extensive business, for at this time the voters of these townships numbered only twenty-one.

Among other pioneers of the township were William Carter, Rev. Abraham Brown, W. Menton, Wm. Tate, Robert McLellan, Thomas Garvin, Robert and Peter McLaren, John Williams, Miss Mary (Peggy) McLellan and James Carter. These were the early settlers. Soon, however, others came in, among them Jacob Sharp, Charles Gilbert, Zachariah Gilbert, Franklin Faekler, Jacob Derry, B. W. Lutz, S. P. Cummings and Joshua Matheny. The latter gentleman, we are informed, as compared with the majority of mankind was almost a marvel. He never used liquors, nor tobacco, never swore an oath and never had a lawsuit or quarrel in his life, and he lived to the ripe old age of sixty-five, forty years of which time he was a member of the M. E. Church. He was good, generous and acted from principle. Could a higher eulogy be passed upon any man?

The first religious ceremonies were held at the cabins of the settlers, and afterwards the people met for divine worship at the school-house in the old town of Washington. This building was used for a number of years as the place for holding religious services. Henry Summers was the first preacher for this township. Peter Brown was his successor. There are now in the township, outside of the town of Astoria, four churches.

In the early days Astoria township was literally a forest, and Mr. Stephen Merrill states that a wagon-load of walnuts could have been

gathered where now stands the business portion of the town of Astoria.

The first school-teacher was, in all probability, Martin East. David McNeil also taught quite frequently, as also did John McNeil. Perhaps no settlers throughout this section were better known in pioneer days than the McNeil brothers. No stranger came from the South or East who did not inquire on his arrival in Illinois for the McNeils.

This township was all patent land. Two millions of acres through this part of Illinois, known as the Military Tract, had been deeded to the soldiers of the war of 1812. Accordingly, when the township was settled much difficulty was experienced among actual settlers in regard to procuring valid titles. The soldiers who held this land never realized the value of their grants, and frequently sold them for a trifle. Astoria is a full Congressional township and among the best in the county. It produces wheat superior to any, and, indeed, as an agricultural district, is surpassed by few townships in the State.

The legal voters of this township were called together at the house of A. T. Robertson, on Tuesday, April 2, 1850, for the purpose of organizing said township under an act entitled "An act to provide for township and county organization," approved Feb. 12, 1849. At this meeting Solomon Lybarger presided as moderator and H. A. Brown was clerk. The following township officials were chosen, being the first of the township: Supervisor, Robert McClelland; Town Clerk, Zachariah Gilbert; Assessor, Michael Engle; Collector, Jas. M. Carlock; Overseer of the Poor, Thomas G. Garvin; Commissioners of Highways, Jesse Walker, Cooper Farr and Elias Keach; Justices of the Peace, Amos Hipsley and A. T. Robertson; Constables, Geo. W. Derry and Wm. Walker.

TOWN OF ASTORIA.

Astoria may truly be said to be one of the most flourishing towns in Central Illinois, and only few in the State of the same number of inhabitants excel it in the display of enterprise. In detailing the history of Astoria we shall begin at a very early date in pioneer history.

In what is now called McLellan's addition, in the eastern portion of the town, a small village called Washington was laid out in 1836 by Robert McLellan and Zachariah Gilbert, who kept a small store for the sale of general merchandise. This hamlet boasted of two cabins, one blacksmith shop and the store. The cabins were occupied by Nathaniel McLellan, sr., and Franklin Fackler. A rude school-house also nestled among the heavy timber and underbrush, where blackberries grew in such profusion during the summer of 1836 that wagon loads could easily have been gathered. The berries when fully ripe presented the appearance of a vast buckwheat field. Owing to the limited space allotted for the village here Zachariah Gilbert, Benjamin Clark and a Mr. Bacon, of St.

Louis, in 1837, moved a quarter of a mile westward, where they laid out the present town of Astoria. Mr. Gilbert moved his store-building and located it upon the site now occupied by the store of Lovell & Smith, grocers. In a short time the new village boasted of a postmaster. This gentleman was a Dr. James Owen, who came from Ohio. The postoffice was kept in a small frame building that stood upon the west side of the square. This town was more fortunate than most frontier towns, for it was on the line of the daily four-horse stage-coach from Peoria to Quincy, from 1836 till 1843, and was the point at which dinner was taken.

The town grew very slowly for a number of years. Vermont was bitterly opposed to the infant village struggling for an existence, and proved a formidable rival for many years. The first log cabin upon the town site was built by B. W. Lutz. Zachariah Gilbert, as we have before stated, erected the first store building in the town of Washington, but at the platting and organization of Astoria a Mr. Morland erected the first business building in the town. Mr. Gilbert, however, moved his store building from Washington to Astoria, and on the way carried on his regular trade. Jacob Sharp, who previously sold goods about a mile and a half from town on the road to the river, bought Morland's building and moved his stock of goods to Astoria. John Bane built the second store building, in which he kept a stock of general merchandise. He also had a tavern, which, doubtless, was the first tavern opened in the town. Wm. H. Scripps came in 1840 from Rushville. His means were limited at that time, but he rented a building from Dr. Owen, and began his successful career as a merchant, grain-buyer and pork-packer. Zachariah Gilbert was the first Justice of the Peace after each Congressional township had been formed into an election precinct. The first physicians were Drs. James and Carrolton Owens, Dr. G. V. Hopkins, Dr. Montgomery and Dr. Walker.

Shortly after the town was organized John Boyd erected a tannery, and for a number of years carried on an extensive business. Jacob Derry was the first cabinet-maker to locate here. The first preacher was a Rev. Carter. The first saw and grist-mill was built by James Brown. Mr. Brown and others ran it for about twelve years, when it fell into the hands of H. L. Mooney. It was afterwards purchased by Cooper & Hamson and used as a carding-mill. This venture proved unsuccessful, and the old building, which stands in the western part of town, is rapidly going to decay.

Astoria was first named Vienna, and it went by that name for some time; but on account of another town in the State bearing the same name it was changed to Astoria, in honor of John Jacob Astor. It is not generally known, but it is true, that John Jacob Astor, the great fur-trader and New York millionaire, was interested in property in this county. He became the owner of a quarter-section of land, the site of the present town of Astoria. Owing to this fact, when the name was changed from Vienna, it was called Astoria.

From 1845 to 1850 some improvements were made in the town as a result of rectifying the titles to lots in the place, which had been a cause of trouble, and the infant town suffered materially in prosperity up to 1860. At that time a new vigor began to permeate every department of business, and the town steadily improved for some time. It should be mentioned that Franklin Fackler was the first blacksmith of the place. He was and is well known as one of the most generous of men and a skillful mechanic. The first school was organized in 1838, and was taught by John Fast. At present there is one large graded school, with principal and two teachers; and owing to the rapid growth of the town there was erected this year a substantial brick structure at a cost of over \$2,000. Prof. Boyer is principal of the schools, and John Palmer is teacher of the grammar department, Miss Rose Anderson of the intermediate department, and Miss Dolly Kost of the primary. The new building is occupied by Miss Bartholow and Miss Duncan as teachers. There are four Churches in the town, viz: Methodist Episcopal, Rev. J. G. Bonnell, pastor; Christian, Elder Robinson, pastor; United Brethren, Rev. Pease, pastor; German Reformed. All of these congregations own good church edifices. Rev. Isaac Pool was the first Methodist pastor, who also preached at the school-house in the old town of Washington, as already mentioned. Peter Akers was the first Elder in Methodism in this section. Peter Cartwright, whose fame extended throughout the land, was also an Elder and frequently preached at the town of Washington.

Generally speaking, Astoria has borne a good reputation as a quiet, orderly town, doubtless greatly shielded by the ennobling influence of her strong religious organizations. Occasionally, however, the town has been disgraced by a street brawl. In an early day intoxicating liquors were freely dispensed, but now there is no saloon here, thanks to the order-loving community who have voted down the hellish traffic and driven the liquor-venders from their midst.

For a number of years the growth of the town of Astoria was comparatively at a stand-still, but was not unlike all inland towns having no railroad communications. In 1870, as nearly as can be ascertained, Astoria contained a population of 350 persons. At that time a railroad rivalry existed between the people of Rushville and Macomb, on one hand, and of Astoria and Bushnell on the other. A proposition was set afloat for the purpose of finding a suitable route for the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. This road had been completed from St. Louis to Beardstown, and the proposition was then made by railroad officials to build the road on its present line, and not through Rushville and Macomb. Appeals were made to the citizens of Bushnell, Vermont, and other places of less note for aid. Vermont, however, made a desperate struggle to secure the road and voted a large sum of money to it. It remained for Astoria township, however, to decide the momentous question of railroad or no railroad, and in a short time the magnificent sum of \$300,000



Dr. B. C. Folsom



H. S. Merrill

ASTORIA

LIBRARY
OF THE
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was voted by the townships. Although certificates of stock were issued by the Railroad Company for the bonds, yet it was generally understood that the amount was a donation. When the people had decided in favor of the road, work was immediately begun, and in 1870 the road was completed.

This marked an era in the prosperity of Astoria. But few business buildings of any note were in the town at that time, the most important being the one built and owned by George W. Kost. The eastern part of the town, below where Fackler's wagon shop is situated, was platted for town lots in 1872, although no residences had been erected there. During the fall of 1870 Nathaniel McLellan laid out about 48 acres in lots, which is now known as McLellan's addition. In 1874 John Wolf laid off an addition. In 1877 and the following year W. H. Scripps laid off about 26 acres in town lots. Robert H. McLellan laid off the "R. H. McLellan addition" in about 1873.

The following is copied from the town records now in possession of D. M. Stockham, Clerk: "At an election held on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1865, a vote was taken 'for' or 'against' town incorporation; the boundaries of said town to include the northeast quarter of sec. 23, 3 N. and 1 E. For incorporation there were 46 votes; against it 7." The measure thus being carried, a Board of Trustees were elected. They were Rutherford Lane, John English, B. C. Toler, John Shannon, R. F. McLaren and J. W. Green. Rutherford Lane was chosen President and John Boyd Clerk. The Trustees afterwards, Oct. 27, 1865, chose J. W. Shannon as their President. The present Board is composed of the following gentlemen: President, B. C. Toler; Clerk, D. M. Stockham; Trustees, J. W. Green, W. H. Emerson, H. C. Mooney, T. M. Mercer and S. S. Chapman.

The town at present numbers about 1,400 inhabitants, and is rapidly growing. The buildings of note are W. H. Scripps' bank building; Dilworth Carter's dry-goods and hardware store and hall, conceded to be one of the finest, if not the finest, building of the kind in the county; Bonnel Bros.' drug house, Green & Cummings' dry-goods house, Waggoner & Lutz, hardware, and H. C. Mooney's drug house,—all worthy of note. The following comprises a list about complete of the business houses of the town: There are two lumber yards: Messrs. Coyner & Hettrick are the leading dealers; one grain elevator, owned by W. H. Scripps; two flouring-mills, one owned by Emerson & Tanksley, the other by William Kost; two saw-mills, owned respectively by Moore Bros. & Co., and Oviatt & Robinson; one tile factory, run by John B. Palmer; one planing mill, owned by Mr. Mowery, one cabinet shop, S. W. Hunter, proprietor; two carriage and wagon shops, owned by Fackler Bros., and McDonald Cox; two harness shops, run by T. W. Price and J. M. Myers; two hardware dealers,—Dilworth Carter and Waggoner & Lutz; two jewelry stores; seven dry-goods and general

stores; two groceries; one dentist; three millinery establishments; two restaurants; one photographer; three hotels; two barber shops; two livery stables; three meat markets; one clothing store, etc., etc. R. J. Nelson is the present postmaster. The coal interest is one of the most important features of the town. Messrs. Emerson & Skinner are proprietors of the leading mines worked. These gentlemen have done much toward building up Astoria. They employ eighty men and the annual shipments are very large. Astoria has assumed to be quite a shipping point for cattle, hogs, grain, coal and hard-wood lumber.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is one of the oldest Churches in Fulton county. Those old pioneer preachers, Peter Cartwright, Henry Summers, Peter Brown, Peter Akers and others who first found the settlers in their cabin homes, came to the old town of Washington, and afterwards to Astoria, and preached the Gospel to the early pilgrims in this section. People came for many miles in those days to hear the traveling preacher, nor were they dissatisfied if he preached one hour and a half, or even two hours and a half, as was often the case. This congregation has one of the best church edifices in the township. It is located one block northwest of the square. The congregation is in a prosperous condition. Rev. G. J. Bonnel is pastor.

United Brethren in Christ.—This Church was organized in 1853 by Rev. O. F. Smith. The building is in the eastern part of the town and was erected in 1873 under the auspices of Rev. I. Valentine: size of building, 40x60 feet. Present Pastor, W. B. Shinn; officers—Daniel Haffner, Balseer Lutz, James Lutz, Stephen Merrill, Wm. Merrill and C. Mathias; membership, 100; contribution per year, \$600; Sunday-school—number of scholars, 80; Superintendent, Henry Switzer.

Christian Church was organized on the 23d of May, 1863, by Elder Joseph B. Royal, of Vermont. At times the congregation has been quite prosperous, and at other times its firm friends and supporters were only few. The present membership is 125. The annual contribution is \$1,000. In 1866 the congregation had become strong enough to erect a church building, which they did during that year. It is a good frame structure, 35x60 feet, and is located in the western part of the town. The pastor is Elder L. M. Robinson. The Elders are W. T. Toler, Geo. W. Kost and B. C. Toler. There is a good Sunday-school associated with this congregation, which is under the superintendency of Stephen Allen, and has an average attendance of 85 scholars.

Presbyterian Church.—The building in which this congregation meets is located in the northeast part of town, and is a frame 30x45 feet in size. The Church was organized in 1876 by Rev. H. S. Beavis. The present membership is 33, and they employ no pastor

at present, but contribute about \$400 per year for expenses. The officers are: Elders—William Kost, William Allen and J. W. Anderson; Deacon, J. B. Coyner. J. W. Anderson is Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of 49 scholars.

Masonic Lodge of Astoria, No. 100.—Dispensation granted Dec. 17, 1850, Samuel McNeil, Master; chartered in 1851, with the following members: Wm. Kerns, Wm. Saxton, Sam'l McNeil, H. S. Jacobs, DeW. C. Allen, Sam'l Smith, D. G. Tunnieliff, C. B. Cox, J. H. Hughes, Robert Anderson, A. G. Heron, G. V. Hopkins, A. I. Fitz and John C. Fitz. Present number of members in good standing, 64. W. M., J. W. Greene; S. W., T. W. Price; J. W., W. H. Emerson (also an efficient Secretary). This is the oldest lodge in Fulton Co.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, organized Dec. 17, 1850, with a membership of 17; J. G. Bonnel, P. M. W.; J. Sollenberger, M. W. Present membership 24, out of debt and in a flourishing condition.

Ancient Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 112, was chartered Oct. 15, 1852. The charter members were J. M. Hunter, H. S. Jacobs, T. J. Kinney, Nelson Howell, A. T. Robertson and William Bader. The Lodge is now in prosperous working order and meets every Tuesday night. The present membership numbers 38. The Lodge room is over Scripps' bank. The officers are W. W. Bonnel, N. G.; T. G. McLaren, V. G.; J. R. Sencsich, Sec'y; M. L. Tanksley, Treas.

Globe Encampment, No. 146.—Connected with the Astoria Lodge of Odd Fellows is this Encampment, which was instituted Oct. 14, 1873. The charter members were Chas. Wilson, W. O. Rand, Alex. Bailey, Joseph C. Emerson, Wm. A. McClelland, Jas. T. McNeil, James E. Lindsay, Thomas W. Price and Conrad B. Moul. The present officers are T. W. Price, C. P.; M. L. Tanksley, Scribe. It meets every alternate Tuesday night.

Personal Sketches.—We would mention personally those citizens who have been and are making the history of Astoria township and town. The men and women who have developed the great resources of the township rightfully, deserve a place in its local history. From a forest they have made fine farms. They have dotted it over with fine churches and school-houses, and have raised a flourishing town where once stood a forest filled with wild beasts. This people have wrought these vast changes during a half century, and now they not only are utilizing the magnificent timber that borders the streams of the township, and are cultivating the various cereals of this latitude, but are delving into the bowels of the earth, and from her vast mines of the best coal found in the State are bringing to the surface and shipping all over this part of the country thousands of tons. The coal and hard-wood timber supply of this township is inexhaustible.

We give below personal sketches of almost all of the leading citizens and old settlers of the township.

Ansel Amrine, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Vermont. Ansel Amrine is a native of Fulton Co., where he was born in 1855. His father, Milton Amrine, a prominent man of Vermont, is well and favorably known. Ansel grew to manhood in McDonough and Fulton counties and received a good education. With the exception of a short residence in Texas, where he embarked in cattle speculation, he has made his home in Illinois. March 27, 1879, he was married to Miss Wyllie Hamer, daughter of Col. Thomas Hamer, of Vermont.

John W. Anderson, Justice of the Peace and teacher, is a native of Fulton Co., and was born in the year 1842. He is a son of John G. Anderson, who is well known in this portion of Fulton Co., was born in Kentucky in 1815, and in 1835 came to Fulton Co., where he purchased farm property. Our subject remained upon the farm homestead until he attained his 14th year, when he accompanied his parents to Wapello, Iowa, where he was liberally educated, and for a period of 10 years was a teacher in the public schools. He finished his education at Howe's Normal School, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He then embarked in business with J. H. Coulter in the boot and shoe trade. At the end of one year he retired from this business and began farming. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie, daughter of Franklin Fackler. One year ago Mr. A. became a permanent resident of Astoria, and embarked in business with Samuel and Thomas Fackler, dealing in farming implements. He was soon chosen principal of the public schools of the town. He has held numerous local offices here, and while a resident of Iowa was nominated for a seat in the Legislature and defeated by only a small majority. Charles and Harry are children born of the marriage above referred to.

B. Bell Andrews, physician, located in Astoria 4 years ago, where he built up a large practice. He was born in Ireland in 1841. His father, Henry Andrews, was a Captain of Scottish Dragoons, was born in Scotland, where he married Miss Martha Bell. In 1848, while in command of the arsenal in the city of Galloway, he favored the insurrectionists and in consequence was compelled to cross the ocean with his family for America. Dr. A. graduated at Delaware, Ohio, Literary College and then entered the printing establishment of Harpel Bros., Cincinnati, where he soon became foreman. In 1864 he began the study of medicine and in '67 graduated at Starling Medical College, Ohio, and received an *ad eundem* degree from the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1878 Hahne-mann College of Chicago conferred upon him the degree of M. D. In 1867 he moved to Vicksburg and was appointed by Gen. O. O. Howard assistant physician of Burea Hospital. He then went to Jacksonville, Ill., and was appointed an instructor of printing and idiomatic construction of sentences. While there he married Miss

Olive Sealey. He went to Carrollton and became a public lecturer, and finally came here.

Astoria Tile Works, Messrs. J. B. Palmer and W. C. Holland, proprietors. This is a new feature of business in this flourishing town, but we feel will prove a most valuable one. The clay used is of a superior quality and the machinery of the most modern make. One kiln is now in use and others will undoubtedly be needed. They now have a capacity of 8,000 tiling per day. We will say a few words of a biographical nature in reference to the firm:

J. B. Palmer was born in Brooke Co., W. Va., in 1837, and in 1853 located near Astoria. When the late war broke out he enlisted in Co. H, 85th Ill., and participated in many important battles, as Perryville, Savannah, etc. At the close of the war Mr. P. returned to Astoria, where he has since resided. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary McLaren, of Astoria, who has become the mother of 4 children. He is the veteran school-teacher of South Fulton.

W. C. Holland, who may be regarded as an old settler of this county, was born in Smith Co., Tenn., May 7, 1820. Growing to manhood in his native State he received a good common-school education. In 1845 he came to Schuyler Co., Ill., where he learned the carpenter trade and where he married Miss Margaret Kelly, daughter of William Kelly, of Tennessee. She bore him two children. For a number of years prior to his present venture Mr. Holland followed farming.

John C. Aten, agriculturist; P. O., Astoria. The subject of this sketch is one of a numerous family of Virginians, whom we mention elsewhere. John was joined in matrimony with Mary J. Hall, daughter of Robert Hall, in Western Pennsylvania. John came to Illinois in 1855, and since his arrival here has become quite prosperous, and is the owner of a fine farm. There were born of the marriage referred to 9 children, only 4 of whom are living,—Nancy A., John C., Wm. H. and Elizabeth. Mr. A. has held many offices, among them Lieut. Col. of Militia; Aid to the Governor with rank of Colonel; Justice of the Peace; Constable; Deputy Sheriff and School Director.

Richard Aten settled in Fulton Co. nearly forty years ago, and is therefore a pioneer. He was born in Hancock, W. Va., June 2, 1815, and was the son of William and Jane (Anderson) Aten, and was the third of a family of 7 children. Growing to manhood in Virginia he was there married to Miss Ann Peterson. In 1840 he set out for Illinois, and in due time arrived at Astoria. In 1838, previous to his marriage, he had purchased land here, and 2 years later moved into a rough log house without windows, and a fire-place partly built occupied one corner of the cabin. Mr. A., who had been used to civilization, necessarily had to put up with many inconveniences in his Western home for a number of years. His nearest neighbors it might be said were snakes and salamanders,

which crept beneath the cabin, over, around and in it. On one occasion Mrs. A. was greatly frightened by the dropping of a huge rattle-snake upon the floor, narrowly missing her head in its descent. Long years have passed since then, but those early cabin days are fresh in the memory of these pioneers. They have 4 children,—Henry J., who resides at Quincy; John lives in Astoria township; Cornelius and Lucinda.

Thomas B. Atkinson, dentist, is a native of West Virginia, where he was born April 3, 1838. Until his twenty-first year he resided in Virginia and Ohio, where he received a liberal education. During the war he proceeded to Pittsburg, Pa., and turned his attention to his present profession. In 1864 he settled in Rushville and subsequently went to Iowa. In 1867 he came to Astoria, and has since been prominently identified with the interests of the town. He has succeeded in building up a large practice. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Miss E. J. Gambel, by whom he has 4 children,—John, Charley, Mabel and Ada.

Andrew J. Bates, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Vermont. This gentleman settled in Vermont tp., Fulton Co., April 1, 1854. He was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., June 2, 1825. His father, Daniel Bates, was a native of the same State, and devoted the principal part of his life to mercantile pursuits; he married Miss Susannah Beehtel. Of the 10 children she bore, Andrew was the seventh. Our subject learned the wagon-maker's trade, and worked at that employment for a number of years. While a resident of Pennsylvania he was married to Miss Eliza J. McGuire. Mr. B. enlisted as a private in Co. E, 2d Pa. Vol., to engage in the war with Mexico. He participated in the noted battle of Vera Cruz. At the Cerro Gordo fight he remained under fire about 13 hours. He was in the noted engagements of Contreras and Churubusco. At the storming of the city of Mexico he displayed no ordinary courage; once severely wounded he again and again refused to retire from the field until a minie ball, sped on its deadly mission, buried itself in his right limb and he sank to the ground. To-day he carries battle-scars received in Uncle Sam's service, but receives no pension and declines any. He has 5 children,—4 boys and one girl. Mrs. Bates passed away in 1876, and her remains laid at rest in Vermont cemetery.

Levi Bisby, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Astoria. Levi Bisby is a native of Maryland, where he was born in 1835. Of his parents but little is now remembered, as they passed away many years ago. Levi, while an infant, was adopted by a family that lived in Ohio, and there he remained until he had attained his tenth year, when he accompanied his guardian, Andrew Fry, to Astoria township. Young Bisby had the advantages of a good common-school education and grew to mature years of manhood upon a farm. In 1860 he was married to a daughter of John Aten, Miss Nancy A., who has become the mother of 9 children,—Bell, Emma A., Sarah, Ella, Ettie, Lucetta, Alta M. and John W., and an infant.

Benjamin Bolen, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Astoria. The subject of this sketch was born in Maryland, Feb. 15, 1806, and is the son of John Bolen, native of the same State, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Jane Hood, by whom he raised a family of 5 children. Benjamin, the only son, grew up in Pennsylvania where his parents settled in 1806. In youth he learned the carpenter's trade and for some time followed this calling. In 1833 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary McCormick, daughter of Booth McCormick. In 1834 Mr. B. cast his lot among the residents of Illinois, settling in Astoria township, where he has since resided. When the war broke out he enlisted in Co. H, 85th Ill. Inf., and after a service of one year was honorably discharged and returned to his old home. A short time after the enlistment of Mr. B. his second son, John Irvin, turned from the peaceful farm life to the battle-field and eventually laid down his life for his country. They have 5 children,—Matilda, Sarah J., Phoebe J., William and Irvin.

Rev. J. G. Bonnel, pastor of the M. E. church, was born in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, in January, 1843. In 1850 he accompanied his parents, Henry and Amelia Bonnel, to Griggsville, Ill., where, when Joseph attained his twentieth year of age, he determined to devote his time to the ministry, and accordingly proceeded to Evanston, Ill., where he entered the Theological Institute; he was admitted to the Ill. Conference in 1869, and was appointed to preach. In 1873 he was ordained minister and entered upon his ministerial duties in the town of Barry, Ill., where he labored for two years, then came to Astoria. During 1874 he entered in partnership with W. R. Bonnel in the drug business, and in 1877 they completed their present commodious and handsome brick building. In 1875 he built one of the best residences of Astoria.

William W. Bonnel, physician and surgeon, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1835. His father, Henry Bonnel, was by trade a saddler and harness-maker, who moved to Griggsville, Pike Co., Ill., in 1850, and there our subject began the study of medicine under Dr. J. B. Ensey, and at the expiration of three years spent at Rush Medical College, Chicago, he graduated with high honors. He first began to practice at Naples, Ill., and while residing there he united his fortunes with Miss Jane E. Smith, daughter of the Hon. Dennis Smith, of Carthage. Moving to Clayton he remained until 1865, when he located at his old home in Griggsville, where his merits as a physician gained for him a large practice; thence to Clayton, and to Astoria in 1873. Of the marriage with Miss Smith 3 children were born, two of whom are living,—Lizzie and May.

Benjamin F. Bowman, liveryman. Mr. B. has for many years been engaged in this calling and has met with success. Although comparatively a stranger in Astoria, he has proven his enterprising spirit to the people. He came to Astoria in the autumn of last year and refitted the old City Hotel, and secured a good patronage. This he recently abandoned. He contemplates erecting a large

modernly fitted hotel here. In Aug., 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Moon, a daughter of Asa Moon, of Dallas City, Ill.

John Boyd became a resident of this county in 1840. He was born in North Carolina in 1812. His father, James Boyd, married Miss Rachel Danley, who bore him 6 children, of whom John was the second. He grew up in his native State and learned the trade of a tanner, and before attaining his 20th year was married to Miss Margaret Henderson; two years later he started for Illinois, and during the summer of '35 remained in Indiana, and in the autumn came to Illinois and located at Rushville and opened a tannery; at the end of 5 years he settled just west of Astoria and erected a tannery, where he continued in business many years. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. B. 7 children are living,—James, John H., William F., Richardson W., Nancy J., Rachel M. and Mary E. After retiring from the tannery he entered actively into general mercantile business; next he tried the hardware trade. The latter years of his life have been devoted to farming. He has held many local offices. In 1857 or '58 he was appointed Postmaster, and for 14 years was School Treasurer and Trustee, and has been Supervisor.

R. W. Boyd, farmer. The gentleman here named is the youngest son of John Boyd, a pioneer of this county. He was born in Astoria in 1843; grew up amid pioneer associations and received a good common-school education. In April, 1869, he was married to Miss Anna B. English, daughter of John English, the well-known boot and shoe dealer of Astoria.

Amos Bricker, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 36; P. O., Astoria; was born in Pennsylvania in 1817. His father, John Bricker, a farmer by occupation, married Miss Delia Warner. Amos was the second of 7 children born to them. He grew up and followed farming, although for a number of years he was employed in a distillery. In 1839 Miss Sarah Wantze became his wife, and has borne him 7 children. In 1855 he came to Astoria, thence to Woodland tp., and in 1856 settled in Pleasant. In 1864 Mrs B. was laid at rest in the Dunkard Cemetery, Woodland tp. In 1868 Mr. B. married Mrs. Elizabeth Wyand. There was born of this marriage one child, Katie. While residing in Pleasant tp. Mr. B. held many of the local offices. He is well known as an honorable farmer and business man.

J. L. Brown, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Astoria. Jackson L. Brown, for the past 36 years a resident of Fulton county, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1823, and passed his boyhood and youth in Harrison county. In his twentieth year he made his way to Illinois, stopping at Sharpe's Landing. From there he went to Farmer's township and became employed as a farm hand. In 1849 he united his fortunes with those of Miss Nancy Grewel. This marriage resulted in 10 children,—Nancy J., John H., Rebecca, Geo. W., Mary Ann, Cevilla, Rachel, Andrew J., Nellie E. and

Nannie B. In 1848 he made his first purchase of land in this township, and now owns some 300 acres of fine land. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California and remained for 3 years.

Conrod Byers, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Astoria. The gentleman here named is a native of Germany, where he was born in November, 1833. Growing to manhood in the Fatherland, he engaged in farming. At the age of 22 he crossed the ocean, landing at Baltimore. Shortly afterwards he was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Eberhardt, by whom he has 3 children,—Edward C., Ida E. and Josephine. Ten years ago he located at Decatur, Ill., and two years later came to Fulton county.

Jesse Carnahan, farmer, living upon sec. 18; P. O., Vermont. He settled in Fulton county in 1846, and very little improvement was manifest in his neighborhood. Mr. C. is a native of Virginia, where he was born March 19, 1814; his father, Jesse Carnahan, was a farmer by occupation, and while a soldier in the war of 1812 perished at the hands of the red men. Jesse, jr., passed his early days in Virginia, where he was united in marriage with Miss Melinda Wilcoxon, daughter of Fielder Wilcoxon, a native of Maryland, who also perished near Sandusky in the war of 1812. Mrs. C. died in Nov., 1877, and was laid at rest in the Vermont cemetery. Five children blessed their union,—William, James, Margaret, Mary and Fielder. Mr. C. has held many of the local offices.

Dilworth Carter, merchant. Mr. Carter ranks among the leading merchants of Fulton county. He was born in Delaware Co., Pa., in 1836, and is the eldest of a family of 21 children. By occupation his father, Amos Carter, was a farmer in Penn., where he married Miss Ann Mershon. Among the rugged hills of the Keystone State Dilworth Carter passed the morning of life, and became apprenticed to learn the trades of the stone and brick-mason, and became an adept at these callings. In 1857 he concluded he would try a new field of labor and selected Vermont, this county, as the place. There he became employed as a clerk by Joab Mershon, the prominent banker and merchant of that place. He soon returned to his trade, and in 1859 located at Beardstown and erected the well-known Park House, an extensive grain ware-house and other buildings. He then proceeded to Mason Co. and began his mercantile career, although this particular venture proved unsuccessful. He then went to Bluff City, Schuyler Co., and erected a store-house and opened a stock of goods, and met with unusual success in handling cooper's stock. During the autumn of 1865 he came to Astoria and formed a partnership with J. C. Lutz in the hardware trade, and the following year purchased his interest. Since then he has succeeded well as a business man. In 1876 he added to the attractiveness of Astoria by the erection of a fine store building and public hall. This is a model building and contains two of the finest store-rooms in Central Illinois. In one department he has a large stock of dry goods, and a fine line of hardware in the other. In 1869

he built his fine residence. In 1861, Oct. 31, he was united in marriage with Miss E. Branson of Pleasant township, this county. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are living,—Nany D., Estella and Irving.

R. G. Carter, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 14; P. O., Astoria. Rutherford G. Carter was born Oct. 11, 1827, in Kentucky; in 1829 his parents came to Illinois and settled in Schuyler Co. They remained only two years there when they came to Fulton Co. Here Mr. C. grew to mature years, having for his pioneer associates many who are now prominent farmers and business men. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Hudnall, daughter of Wm. T. Hudnall, a well-known resident of Astoria tp. They have 6 children—Gertrude, James S., Sarah E., Frank G., Henry H. and Mary E. In 1852 Mr. C. crossed the plains to California, where he remained about two years. In 1847 he enlisted to serve against the Mexicans in an independent company from Rushville. For nearly a year and a half he remained in Mexico.

W. B. Carter.—Among the pioneers of this county, and among those hardy spirits who have grown with the development of the State, is our subject. He was born in Monroe Co., Ky., June 13, 1822; his father, William Carter, dissatisfied with his condition in life in Kentucky, and no doubt hearing many glowing accounts of Illinois, determined to make this his home. During the autumn of 1829 he moved into Schuyler Co., where he remained but a short time. Then he came to this township, where he purchased farm property and settled down in the routine of farm life. He is still living and a resident of Woodland tp. William learned the trade of blacksmithing and for a number of years followed this calling. He well remembers the old town of Washington, containing a store, perhaps two, and a school-house. Mr. C. remembers the site of Astoria as heavily timbered. A forest covered the site of the future city; and where the public square now is, Daniel Heffner and Charles Gearing cut the street through for what is now Broadway. Years have flown by since then, and W. Carter has long since passed the morning and noon of life; but the early scenes of Western life are still pictured on his memory. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Lovina Curran, daughter of Wm. Curran, who settled in Fulton Co. in 1835. They were blessed with 10 children, 5 of whom are living—Lucy A., Helen P., W. J., John L. and George C.

William Cussel, a leading farmer of this township and county, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1832. He grew to manhood in that State, followed farming and learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1852 he came West, settling in Astoria township, and shortly afterward¹ purchased land. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Schisler, who is the mother of 4 children—Sarah J., Angeline, Mary and William. Mr. C. is one of those enterprising, go-ahead farmers who wastes no time in idleness and is

to-day a representative of his class, and owns over 400 acres of valuable land.

Charles Chaddock, retired farmer, was born in Jefferson Co., O., Oct. 13, 1814. His father was John Chaddock, who followed farming as a life vocation. Charles passed his childhood and youth and grew to manhood in Ohio, where he received a good common-school education. In 1836 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Barkhurst, a native of Ohio. One year later he determined to come further west and accordingly located in Woodland tp., where he purchased an eighty-acre tract of land and subsequently increased his lands to 400 acres. This he brought from a wilderness to a high state of cultivation. Mr. C. has labored hard upon the prairies of Illinois and owes his present prosperity to his persistent hard work. Mrs. C. died in 1864 and was laid at rest in Summum Cemetery. In 1867 he was married to Mrs. Prudence Gay, daughter of Levi Sparks, of Ohio, and widow of Chas. Gay, a former merchant of Astoria, who died in 1856. Mr. C. with almost unparalleled generosity donated the Quincy, Ill., College the magnificent sum of \$24,000.

S. S. Chapman. Sidney Smith Chapman was born near the mouth of Black river on Lake Erie, in the vicinity of Amherst, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1827, and is the son of Jacob Kimble and Julia (Griffith) Chapman. The great-grandfather of Jacob K. was Benjamin Chapman, who lived in England. He had 3 sons: Benjamin, jr., James and John. They left their father and went to different countries in Europe. The first named went to France, James went to Ireland and John to Scotland. At an advanced age Benjamin, sr., died, leaving a large fortune to his sons. Benjamin, jr., was informed of this fact, and before he returned from France the entire estate had been confiscated by the English Government. Benjamin then came to the U. S. and landed in South Carolina. After this James returned from Ireland, and John came some years later to the U. S. and stopped near Salem, Mass., and was there during the period of the witchcraft and persecution. John had 13 children, of whom Isaac and Adam, the youngest, are the only ones now remembered. Adam 3 years ago lived in Ohio at the age of 95, Isaac, the grandfather of Sidney S., had 5 sons and 3 daughters, Uriah, Elenius, Daniel, Isaac and Jacob, twins, Roxy, Olive and Rebecca. Daniel now lives in Pawnee Co., Kansas, at the age of 84 years. Jacob K., the last mentioned, was the father of our subject, and was born in New York in 1803. Isaac, sr., moved from Mass. to Cataraugus Co., N. Y., where Uriah and Daniel married; the former had one son named Elenius, and died; his widow now lives in N. Y. Elenius, sr., died in N. Y., and Daniel, Isaac and Jacob K. moved to Ohio, where the latter married in 1825 or '26, and went to farming. In the spring of 1832 or '33 he took his carpet-sack upon his back and started on foot and alone through the thick forests of Ohio and Ind., and came to Ft. Dearborn, now Chicago. He rested there 2

days and proceeded to Jackson Co., Mo. He remained there 6 weeks, when he started back the same road he went and reached his home in the fall, after traveling 1,400 miles. In the spring of 1838 he started with his family to Illinois, but stopped in Ind. until 1839, when he again started and finally landed in Hancock Co., Ill., in 1840 or '41. In 1845 his wife died, and in 1846 he moved to Wisconsin, and in '47 to Ohio, and in 1854 to Macomb, Ill., where he lived one year, when he again returned to Wis., and in '68 to Ohio, where, Jan. 15, 1870, in Claridon, he died. His children were Sidney, Franklin, Albert B., Corydon C., Willard D., Orson, Barbara and Sarah: all are living save Willard, who was killed in the Rebellion. Our subject's grandparents on his mother's side were Germans.

S. S. remained in Ohio until he was 10 years old, when he came to Illinois with his parents. When they went to Wisconsin he was sick with the "chills" and did not go. In Aug., 1845, he went to Macomb, where with the exception of a season upon a farm a few miles east of that city and one year at Bardolph in the same county, he lived till 1868. On Nov. 3 of that year he moved to Vermont, this county, and in 1872 to Chicago, and returned to this county, locating in Astoria, in 1876. His father was a mechanic and labored at ship-carpentering. He also adopted the life of a mechanic, and has been engaged at almost all the trades at different times, and as a mechanic possesses an ingenious mind. During the years he lived at Chicago and for several years previously, he was engaged in contracting and building, at which business he is now employed. He enjoyed but limited advantages to obtain an education, the early years of his life being passed upon the frontier at hard labor.

He was united in marriage with Rebecca Jane Clarke, March 30, 1848. She was the daughter of David and Eliza Swink (Russell) Clarke, and was born in Kentucky Nov. 20, 1829. Her parents were pioneers of this State. The former was born Sept. 28, 1799, and the latter July 3, 1805, both in Ky., and she died Sept. 18, 1875. There were born to S. S. and Rebecca J. Chapman 10 children: Frank M., born Jan. 1, '49; Emma E., Oct. 24, '50; Chas. C., July 2, '53; Eliza H., Feb. 21, '55, died Sept. 13, '60; David E., Feb. 6, '57, deceased Oct. 27, '57; Christopher C., Aug. 23, '58; Wm. D., Feb. 4, '61, deceased Dec. 30, '61; Samuel J., Oct. 22, '62; Dollie E., Aug. 14, '64, and Luella, May 22, '70. All of them were born at Macomb save Columbus and Luella, the former of whom was born at Bardolph and the latter at Vermont. Mrs. Rebecca Chapman died suddenly on the evening of Jan. 2, 1874, in Chicago, and was laid at rest in the cemetery at Macomb. Sidney S. was again married Dec. 30, 1875, to Ann Eliza Clarke, a sister of his former wife. Two children, Ira and an infant, have been born to them. Emma E. married L. W. B. Johnson Dec. 18, 1873, and now resides in Kansas.

S. W. Clark, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 1; P. O., Astoria. Samuel W. Clark was born in Belmont Co., O., March 29, 1819. His father, John Clark, it is supposed, was a native of Maryland, where he married Mrs. Elizabeth Green, by whom he had 10 children. Samuel was the youngest. He married Miss Eliza McFadden, in his native county. During the autumn of 1844 Mr. C. came to Ill., locating in Vermont township, and the following spring in Astoria township, where he bought 160 acres of land very little improved. The township was then heavily timbered, but he set about clearing and now has a well improved farm. All that Mr. C. owns to-day is to his own credit, as it was won by persistent and hard work led by an energy of purpose which never flagged. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clark was blessed with 10 children, 8 of whom are living,—Thomas H., Nancy E., James F., Charles W., George O., Fannie M., Nelson and Robert L.

Dr. Russell Coe, who has gained a large local and State reputation as a physician and surgeon, is a native of Towanda, Pa., where he was born in 1813. His father, James Coe, was a Presbyterian preacher, who resides in Clermont Co., O., and is now upwards of 103 years old and still active. Russell having determined to study medicine, made his way to Cleveland in 1843 and entered the Western Reserve College, at which he graduated with honor in 1846. He first located at Beardstown, Ill., and not only built up a good reputation there but at St. Charles, Mo., Mt. Sterling, Ill., and other places. While living in Mo. he put upon the market the famous cough syrup that bears his name, and that to-day finds such a large sale in the Union. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Willis, of Garnett, Kan. He then located at Astoria; in 1875 moved to Ohio and in 1878 returned, and now he enjoys a good practice.

Martin Cook, deceased, was a well-known resident of Astoria. He was born in Columbiana Co., O., May 7, 1847, and passed his youth in Sandusky Co. Desirous of obtaining a good education he entered Oberlin College. In an early day he located in Browning, Schuyler Co., Ill., where he taught the public school as principal, and where he married Miss Ida L. Bader, daughter of Jeremiah Bader, a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country many years ago and settled in Pennsylvania. There he married Miss Sarah Thompson. Mr. Bader moved to Ohio, then to Schuyler Co., where he died. Mr. Cook taught school for many years of his life in the towns of this county, and latterly was principal of the schools at Astoria. After a life of usefulness he passed away. His death occurred May 11, 1879. He was a man highly respected and esteemed. Mrs. Cook resides in Astoria.

David Corbett, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 5; P. O., Vermont; was born in Harrison Co., O., June 11, 1818, and is the son of Samuel Corbett, a native of Ireland. In the flush of early manhood he crossed the ocean to this country, but just where he settled is not known, probably in Ohio, where he followed farming and married

Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, and they had 6 children, of whom David was the youngest but one. In Harrison Co. David united his fortunes with Miss Susan Harrison, daughter of Wm. Harrison. In 1842 Mr. C. set out for the West, eventually reaching Astoria township, where he worked as a cooper. In 1844 or '45 he made his first purchase of land, consisting of 110 acres. As it was heavily timbered he labored hard for many years, determined to make a home for his family; how well he has succeeded subsequent years have shown. It may truly be said of him that he is a model farmer and deserves all that his industry has made. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Corbett was blessed with 8 children, 6 of whom are living,—John, Granville, Albert, Catherine, Samuel and Oscar.

McDonald Cox, carriage and wagon-maker, has been a resident of this flourishing town for upwards of 20 years, and during the past 16 years has controlled a large trade in Fulton Co. He is an energetic and skillful workman. He erected a portion of his present factory in 1872, completing it in 1875 and '76, and proposes to make another addition this year. In various ways Mr. C. has shown his enterprise and interest in Astoria. He has erected lumber houses, one shop, now Bowman's livery barn, and also the building occupied by Bowman as a hotel, and two substantial residences. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Boyd, daughter of John Boyd, sen., by whom he has 3 children,—Walter, Hattie and George.

J. B. Coyner, lumber dealer, located in this thriving town during the month of February, 1871. He is a native of Augusta, Va., and was born in the year 1842. His father, Harrison H. Coyner, was a Southern planter, and was a gentleman of considerable means before the war. The subject of this sketch obtained a liberal education. During the war and at the fall of Vicksburg he concluded to cast his fortunes in the West, and accordingly in 1863 he came to Astoria. Here he engaged in contracting and building, and put up some of the best buildings in this section. In 1873 he purchased property from B. F. Linn and opened a lumber yard where he has since carried on a large trade. In 1866 he was married to Miss Ella E., daughter of William Hettrick, of Astoria tp. Of this marriage 6 children were born,—Mary E., William, John W., Charles E., George H. and Olive Bell.

R. L. Craigo, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 23; P. O., Astoria; was born in Tuscarawas Co., O., in 1849. His father, David Craigo, was a native of Green Co., Pa., and was a farmer; he married Miss Larina Dane Simpson, who bore him 9 children, 7 of whom are now living. About 1845 David Craigo emigrated to Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life, and where our subject attained his majority. Nine years ago he came to Astoria tp., where he has since acquired a valuable farm property of 111 acres. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie S. Sharpe, daughter of Jacob Sharpe, a native of New York State.

Lewis Cramer, farmer, sec. 29; P. O., Astoria. In 1827, May 30, there was born to Samuel and Elizabeth Cramer, in Knox Co., O., a son, the subject of this biography. At an early age he accompanied his parents to Vermont township, this county, and the following winter located in this township. In 1849 he married Miss Nancy Downen, daughter of Josiah Downen. Their children number 7,—Eliza J., Elizabeth, Velila, Charles, John, Rachel and Monroe. Mr. C. first purchased 80 acres of poorly improved land, but now owns a 180-acre well-improved farm.

David Danner, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Astoria. The subject of this biography was born in York Co., Pa., in 1828. His ancestry can be traced back to an early date in the pioneer history of the Keystone State. While a youth David learned the wagon-maker's trade, and for a short time worked as a journeyman. In 1847 he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Grissie Ann Baker, who has borne him 10 children. In 1864 Mr. D. came to Illinois and located in Astoria tp. In 1865 he purchased his present farm.

Jacob Danner, farmer and stock raiser, sec. 22; P. O., Astoria; was born near Dayton, O., May 3, 1849. His father, Jacob Danner, next mentioned, is a native of Pennsylvania. In an early day he settled in Fulton Co., where he ranks among the wealthiest agriculturists of the county. Jacob, jr., passed his boyhood days in Fulton Co.; received a liberal education, and early in life became identified with the farming interests. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah M. Thompson, daughter of Lewis Thompson, of Pennsylvania.

Jacob Danner was born in York Co., Pa., in the year 1800. His father, David Danner, was also a native of the Keystone State. His ancestry can be traced back for 200 years, when Switzerland was under German rule. Mr. D. relates that his ancestry belonged to that class of Christians known as Dunkards; that through religious persecutions they were compelled to leave their native land, and accordingly settled in Pennsylvania shortly after William Penn arrived. David Danner was married to Mary Stambaugh, who bore him 6 children, Jacob being the eldest. He lived in Pennsylvania until he attained his 33d year, where he had in the meantime learned the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade, and was married to Miss Catharine Stambaugh. In 1833 he moved to Ohio, where for a time he became a distiller. In 1849 he settled in Schuyler Co., Ill., and the following year settled upon a farm in this township, where he now owns 800 acres of fine land. Mrs. Danner was laid at rest ten years ago on the 24th of January. Their marriage was blessed with 8 children. Those living are Solomon, Henry, Jacob, Sarah and Caroline. It may be truly said of Mr. D. that he not only ranks among our most opulent farmers, but he is known as among the most generous citizens of Fulton Co.

Solomon Danner, agriculturist, son of the above, was born in York Co., Pa., June 15, 1829, and was about 3 years old when his

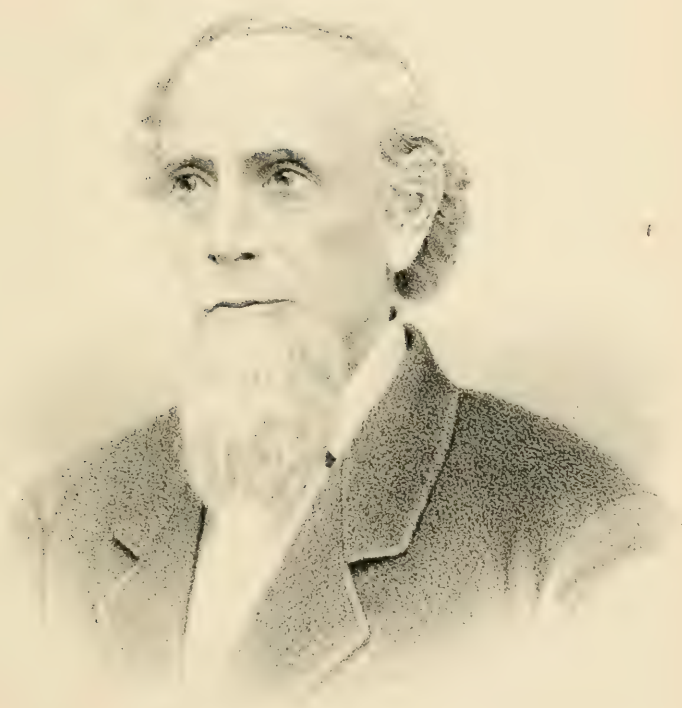
parents settled in Butler Co., O., where he grew to manhood, and for some years became employed on the Cincinnati & Toledo Canal. In the spring of 1849 he came to this county, where he has since resided, and has succeeded in accumulating considerable wealth. In 1857 he was married to a daughter, Miss Elizabeth, of James Litchfield, who ranks among the early settlers of the county. Eight children have been born to them, 7 of whom are living,—Sarah C., Jane H., Jacob L. (deceased), Henry, Samuel B., William J., John and Albert.

Moses L. Derry, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Vermont. Mr. D. is a native of Harrison Co., O., where he was born on the 8th of Oct., 1840. His father, Solomon Derry, moved to Illinois with his family and settled in Vermont tp., this county, where he still resides. Moses grew to manhood in that township, and while living there was united in marriage with Phoebe Hoppings, by whom he has three children.

William F. Derry, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Vermont; was born in Fulton Co., in July, 1850. His father, Wm. Derry, is one of the most prominent farmers of the township. Wm. F. grew up in this county and received a good common-school education. From boyhood he has followed farming. In 1874 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna, daughter of John Keller, of Pa. Of this marriage two children were born,—Rosa B. and Jessie M.

George D. Duncan, merchant, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1835. On attaining his majority he made his way to Fulton Co., locating at Vermont. He engaged in the saddlery and harness line of trade there. After a successful business of two years, owing to ill-health he engaged in farming for some time, although for 9 subsequent years he dealt in the same business at Bushnell, Ill. He settled at Astoria in 1873, and in company with Mr. S. Fackler, now a leading employe of Mr. Scripps, embarked in active business in the thriving town. After a partnership of 3 years it was dissolved, and since then Mr. D. has transacted a successful business as a dry-goods merchant and grocer.

W. H. Emerson, of the firm of Emerson & Tanksley, millers and coal dealers, is a native of Cincinnati, O., where he was born in 1833. He is the second child of Joseph C. Emerson, who settled at Cincinnati when it bore the primitive name of Ft. Washington. Here he married Miss Mary A. Collard, who bore him 6 children. Joseph C. moved to Indiana, entered upon a mercantile career and succeeded well, and became a prominent citizen of the State. He died in 1845. Mrs. E. is still living and resides near Cincinnati. For a number of years the subject of this sketch was identified with the milling and grain business of Cincinnati. Considerable of his early life was spent upon the Pacific slope. He there engaged in the furniture trade and was the pioneer dealer north of San Francisco. In 1856 he returned to Cincinnati and remained until the Rebellion broke out, when he entered the army as a sutler and re-



J. P. Cummings

COUNTY JUDGE

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mained for three years. He was wounded and compelled to resign, and soon settled near Dixon, Ill., and engaged in general merchandising. In 1870 he located in Astoria, where in connection with Mr. John Skinner he began to develop the coal interest of the place. Messrs. Emerson & Skinner began prospecting and soon sank two shafts which afford a superior quality of coal. They ship to the States of Missouri and Iowa and over this State. During the winter season 25 car-loads are shipped daily. He is also partner in the White Oak Mills, built in 1878 and has four run of burs. In 1856 he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. A. D. Wilson, one of the pioneers of the Western waters and the first to run a steam-boat up the Muskingum river.

Isaac Engle, deceased, was born in Virginia in 1808. In an early day his parents, Levi and Nancy Engle, settled in Ohio, where Isaac grew to manhood. In 1826 he came to Illinois and located in Menard Co., and March 8, 1831, at Sugar Grove, he was married to Cynthia Powell, of Ohio. In 1836 or '37 they came to Fulton Co. and moved into a round-log cabin, where all the experiences of pioneer life were passed through. Although for a number of years the family lived in frugality, game was abundant upon the pioneer table, and wild honey gathered in large quantities served to sweeten their humble repast, yet for many years Isaac Engle struggled hard for a livelihood in his forest home, and not until the whistle of the locomotive startled the trapper and hunter into a sense of the fast approaching civilization did he bring his farm into anything like cultivation. Early in life he was led to believe in a higher tribunal than exists upon earth, and thus having made his peace with his Maker he awaited the summons that called him to a "home not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens," which occurred April 21, 1875, and he was laid at rest amid the scenes of his eventful pioneer life. With his wife, who had contributed not a little to their prosperity, he left a family of 9 children. Isaac, the eldest son, has been twice married; his first wife was Matilda Doty, the second, Miss Emma Smith; Andrew married Susan Mitchell; Joseph married Ellen Wunderlich; Elizabeth is the wife of Joab Darrow; Thomas is the husband of Rebecca Rush; Louisa the wife of Nathaniel Smith; Brunetta married David Bollinger; Emily, S. A. Russell, and Stephen, Cynthia Hath.

J. C. English, boot and shoe-maker. James C. English is a native of Indiana, where he was born in 1856. His father, John English, was born in Belmont Co., O., where he followed farming to some extent; and having a liberal education, at the early age of 16 became a teacher in the public schools. During the fall of 1864 he moved to Illinois, locating in Astoria, where he opened a boot and shoe store, having acquired the trade in Indiana. Here he has gained a reputation as a superior workman, and no one is more universally respected in the community.

Franklin Fackler, retired blacksmith and pioneer of Fulton Co.

Among those battling for an existence in an early day none, perhaps, displayed more energy and pluck than Mr. F. He was born in the Old Dominion, Dec. 3, 1807. His father, Samuel Fackler, was a native of Va. and a tanner by occupation; he married Miss Elizabeth Fenton, who bore him two children. Franklin, the younger, passed his youth in Va., where he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1828 he was married to Caroline Deary. She was born in Va. During the autumn of 1835 Mr. F. crossed the prairies of Illinois, and arrived in Astoria tp., where shortly afterwards he opened a blacksmith shop in the old town of Washington. He was soon found to be a good smith and pioneers came from far and near to his shop. In 1837 he located at Astoria and opened the first shop in the place, and for 44 years was well known as a good workman. His marriage was blessed with 8 children,—6 of whom are living.

J. T. Fackler, of the firm of Fackler Bros., carriage and wagon-makers, is a native of Astoria, and was born Oct. 23, 1840, a son of Franklin Fackler, whose sketch is given just above. Thomas, in speaking of his earliest recollections, says he remembers when Astoria contained but few inhabitants, and that Charles Gilbert and other pioneer merchants transacted but a small business. He passed his life thus far in Astoria and vicinity, where, in early life, he became apprenticed to the trade of wagon and carriage-making and blacksmithing, and for many years has been prominently identified with the business interests of the place. In 1861 he was married to Miss Harriet C. Tracy, by whom he has 7 children,—5 boys and 2 girls.

Samuel Fackler, head salesman in the dry-goods and grocery house of Wm. Scripps, the well-known banker and merchant; was born in Astoria in 1842. His father, Franklin Fackler, is sketched above. Samuel grew to manhood in Astoria, and received a liberal education, and first entered the employ of Mr. Scripps, as a clerk. With the exception of 3 years, then in business with G. D. Duncan, Mr. F. has continued in the service of Mr. Scripps, attaining the position of head clerk. In 1868 he was married to Miss Isabel Price, daughter of Benj. Price, of Penn. Geo. D., Lillie B., Nellie C., and Grace M. are their children. Mr. F. is a consistent and active member of the M. E. Church.

Cooper Farr, retired farmer. There are but few agriculturists in Fulton better or more favorably known than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1807. His father, Amos Farr, was also a native of the Keystone State, and a millwright by occupation. He was married while residing in that State to Miss Susan Fox, by whom he had 7 children, Cooper being the second. About 1810 this family moved to Ohio, where our subject attained his majority. While there, in the year 1828, he was united in marriage with Miss Ada Linn, a native of Penn. In 1836 he concluded to settle in Illinois. Accordingly, in a covered wagon, after one month

of travel, he landed in Astoria township, where he purchased 160 acres of heavily timbered land, which he set about clearing with energy. The first year he brought about 4 acres under cultivation, and year by year he cleared more and was soon on the road to prosperity. He built on his arrival a rough log cabin, and the first winter he lived rather roughly. Ventilation was quite abundant; although no window or door adorned the cabin, yet the wind, sunlight, rain and snow gained free access through the cracks between the logs. He now owns 360 acres of well improved land. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Farr was blessed with 11 children, 7 of whom are living,—Eliza D., Elizabeth, Susan, Mary E., William, John and Samuel.

John Farr, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 10; P. O., Vermont. John Farr, as well as others who bear the same name, are well known to the people of this community, where they have resided for many years. John is the second son of Cooper and Edith Farr, and was born on the old farm homestead in Astoria township, July 23, 1842. Growing up amid pioneer associations he received a good common-school education. In 1863 he was united in marriage with Miss P. Kane, daughter of Jesse Kane, a native of Ohio. Belle B. and Cooper are their two children.

John D. Fenton, city expressman, is a native of Virginia, of which State his father was also a native. He was born in 1835. His father, Nathan Fenton, was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Mary J. Derry, and they had 5 children, of whom John was the second. In 1837 Nathan Fenton settled in Fulton Co., where he died. John grew up here and received a fair education. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Westphal, daughter of Edward Westphal, of Ohio. In 1862 Mr. F. entered Uncle Sam's service, enlisted in Co. H, 85th Ill. Inf., for 3 years; was in the battles of Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville, etc. At the close of the war he returned to Astoria where he owns property. James and Ettie, deceased, William, Mary, Lula and Dora are the children born to him and wife.

Edward Foster, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Vermont. Upon the 18th of Aug., 1818, there was born to Edward and Ann (Woodrow) Foster in the State of Maryland a son, the subject of this biography. His father was a wheelwright by trade, but in after years he farmed. Edward was the eldest of a family of 5 children. At the age of 16 he went with his parents to Ohio. In 1842 he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Mary Mercer, who became the mother of 6 children, all of whom are living. In 1851 Mr. F. came to Astoria and bought a small farm which has grown to 160 acres. Nov. 12, 1859, Mrs. F. was laid at rest in Salem cemetery. In 1861 he married a sister of his first wife, Miss Sarah A. Mercer, who bore him one child. Mrs. Sarah Foster died in 1876. In 1878 he contracted marriage with Miss Emma Green, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

William Foster, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Vermont; is a native of Noble Co., O., where he was born Aug. 25, 1843. He was 8 years of age when his parents settled in Fulton Co., where young Foster passed his youth among pioneer associates, many of whom are now substantial farmers. Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 84th Ill. Inf., under command of Col. Waters. Proceeding to the front from Quincy he participated in the most noted battles of the great war, as Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, etc. The regiment remained under fire, during Sherman's march to the sea, for 105 days. Some months after the fight at Nashville, Mr. F. was honorably discharged, and returned to his old home and has since followed farming. Oct. 11, 1866, he was married to Miss Frances, daughter of Jacob Derry. The children born of this marriage are Clara B. and Minnie R.

O. P. Fry, farmer and stock raiser, sec. 9; P. O., Astoria. The grandfather of Oliver P. Fry was a native German, and when the Revolution began he enlisted under the banner of the new Republic. Long prior to the war he came to Pennsylvania. He married at the close of the war, Miss Cox, by whom he raised a family of 4 children. Andrew Fry, the father of O. P., the second child, in youth became employed in a machine shop and helped to build the first boiler in Brownsville, Pa. He came to Knox Co., O., where he married Susanna Cramer, who bore him 3 children, 2 of whom yet survive. In 1845 Andrew Fry came to Astoria tp., began to farm, and proved successful; he died during the winter of '78. The death of Mrs. F. occurred 4 years prior to that of her husband. Oliver was born in Coshocton Co., O., Feb. 18, 1824. In 1869 he was married in Rushville to Miss Lucy, daughter of Dr. E. Clark. Mr. Fry has held many of the official positions of his township and always with satisfaction.

G. W. Gain, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Ray, Schuyler Co. G. W. Gain is the youngest child born of the marriage of James W. Gain to Matilda Sergeant. James Gain was a native of England and probably followed the occupation of a baker, as this was his calling for a number of years after his arrival in America, which was about 1840. He came from New York city to Schuyler Co., Ill., and engaged in farming. He died in that county in the thirty-fifth year of his age. With his wife, who is still living, he left a family of 3 children. George was born in Schuyler Co., in 1843. When the war broke out he enlisted in Co. B, 119th Ill. Inf., and participated in 8 battles. He was among the last who left Uncle Sam's service, being honorably discharged in Aug., 1865. He married, in Oct., 1866, Miss Melissa H. Mayo, by whom he has 4 children,—William, Mary E., George W. and Ettie. In 1869 he bought his present farm and moved to this county.

Robert Gale is a native of England, where he was born in 1836. In 1867 he was united in marriage near London with Miss Eliza Wade, daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Wade, by whom he has

four children,—William, Elizabeth, Caroline and Amelia. Robert Gale is the son of John and Elizabeth (Shaw) Gale, and was the eldest of a family of 11 children. He was raised on a farm. In 1869 he crossed the Atlantic for the New World and landed in Canada. He made his way to Chicago, thence to Stark Co., and after a short residence there located in this tp., where he continues to reside, on sec. 35; he is engaged in farming. P. O., Astoria.

Caleb W. Gibbs, deceased, was a well-known resident of this county. He was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Mar. 14, 1821. His father, Jonah Gibbs, was also a native of the Keystone State. Caleb Gibbs united in marriage, Oct. 3, 1848, with Miss Sarah, daughter of Booth McCormick. In 1844 Mr. G. came to Astoria tp., and the following autumn purchased a farm of 80 acres, to which he has added more. His death occurred May 22, 1877. Mr. G. is described as a model farmer, an upright citizen and an honorable business man. To the care of his wife he left 3 children,—Alfred, Melinda and Allen D. Mrs. Gibbs was born in Pennsylvania April, 9, 1831.

John A. Gilliland, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Vermont; is a native of Missouri, where he was born Dec. 9, 1823. His father, Hiram A. Gilliland, was a native of North Carolina, and in an early day moved to Missouri, where he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda M. Seeley, daughter of Ezekiel Seeley. There were born of this marriage 11 children, 10 of whom grew to mature years. John was the second son. On attaining his majority in 1845, located at Rushville, this State, and shortly afterwards moved to Springfield, where he learned the brick and stone-mason trades. He soon became quite extensively engaged as a contractor and builder. April 14, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Owen, daughter of Dr. Owen, one of the original founders of Astoria. In 1855 Mr. G. purchased the tannery situated at Astoria and owned by John Boyd. He was quite successful here and gained the confidence of the people by honest dealing. He then became a partner of W. H. Green in the harness trade, having sold his tannery to Chas. Chaddock, and dissolving partnership with Mr. Green in 1867 he purchased 100 acres of land in Astoria township, and now owns 140 acres. He has held many local offices. Of the marriage above referred to 4 children were born, three of whom are living,—James H., Chas. C. and Ernest A.

W. A. Grady, baker and confectioner, arrived in Astoria March 10, 1879, and has already succeeded in building up a large local trade. He was born in Fairfield Co., O., Aug. 1, 1847. His father, Oliver Grady, was a native of Pennsylvania and a tailor by occupation; he moved to Ohio in an early day, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hoopes, by whom he had 3 children; W. A. the eldest. W. A. grew up in Ohio and came to Ill. in 1871, and settled in Vermont. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet, daughter of Aaron Hickson, of Va. Hattie M. and William R. are their children.

Daniel Haffner, farmer and stock-raiser, was born near the Shenandoah Valley in the Old Dominion, in 1814. His father, Andrew Haffner, was a native of the Keystone State. He moved to Virginia early in life, and there married Mary Tharbaugh, by whom he had 10 children, 9 of whom grew to mature years, and 3 of whom are living at present,—Daniel, Samuel, a farmer of this township, and Margaret, the wife of Samuel McClung, also of this township. Daniel grew to manhood in Virginia, and married Miss Diana Lutz. Eight children blessed the union, 7 of whom are living,—Balseer, Catharine P., Sarah R., Samuel H., Betsy H., William and Andrew. In 1852 Mr. H. landed in this township and purchased 160 acres of land, but now owns more.

John W. Hall & Son, attorneys at law. The senior member of this firm is a well-known lawyer. He was born in Va. March 22, 1833. When still a youth he accompanied his parents to Licking Co., O., and at the city of Granville he fitted himself for the business pursuits of life, and for a number of years worked at the tailor's trade. But he had a desire to become an attorney and studied late and early, and for three years read under P. W. Gallagher, a talented attorney. In 1855, in Fulton county, he was married to Miss N. C. Taylor; in 1854 settled at Cuba. From there he went to Bushnell and was appointed Postmaster by Pres. Lincoln. Resigning he went to Chillicothe, Mo., and was appointed on U. S. Secret Service. After the war, went to Elmwood, then to Cuba, both places as a merchant, and after much travel settled in Astoria in 1877. Of the marriage above spoken of 6 children were born, of whom but one survives, E. C., the law partner of his father.

James L. Haney, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Vermont. James Haney was born in Fayette Co., Pa., in Aug., 1852. In 1857 his parents located in Fulton Co., where James received a good common-school education. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Miss Edith A. Nelson, daughter of J. O. Nelson, of this county.

Lewis Haney, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 5; P. O., Vermont; was born July 1, 1819. His father, Samuel Haney, was a farmer by occupation, and married Miss Rachel Moore. They reared a family of ten children. Lewis, the seventh child of this marriage, received a common-school education, and from boyhood engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1844 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Ridgely of Pa. This union has been blessed with 4 children, 3 of whom are living,—Caroline, John S. and Perry B. In Dec., 1850, Mrs. H. was laid at rest in the village cemetery. The following year he was married to Miss Ann Moulton, by whom he had 5 children, 4 of whom are living,—James L., Mary A., Rebecca V. and Margaret M. In 1857 Mr. H. settled in this township.

Samuel Heath, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 21; P. O., Astoria. The above-named gentleman ranks among the good farmers of this township. He was born in Alleghany Co., Pa., Dec. 19, 1832. At an early day his parents emigrated to Ohio, where our subject

grew to manhood. In 1855 he ventured further west, locating in Astoria township, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He joined hands in holy wedlock with Miss Mary Landis in 1862. Five of the 8 children she has borne are living. Their names are, Alta M., Mary F., Wm. H. Frank E. and Ralph A.

S. A. Henderson, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 6; P. O., Vermont. S. A. Henderson is numbered among the early settlers of this township. His father, William Henderson, was among the first pioneers who founded homes in Illinois; he was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., and followed farming from boyhood, and there united his fortunes with those of Miss Nancy Russell, by whom he had 9 children. What is somewhat remarkable is that all of them are living. S. A. was but 10 years of age when his parents settled in Fulton Co. on farm property, where he spent his youth, receiving a liberal education; 1860 he married Miss Hannah, daughter of John and Julia Ingle, by whom he had 9 children: 8 are living,—Edith, Alice, Lela, Marion, Edgar, Willie, Elsie and Anna. Charles is deceased.

Louis Hess, farmer, sec. 28; P. O., Astoria. Lewis Hess was born in Germany in 1832. He was but 8 years of age when his parents landed in America. They settled in Maryland, where Lewis attained his majority and married Miss Mary Lindon, by whom he has 9 children. Having accumulated property in Maryland Mr. H. disposed of it in 1867 and came west, locating in Astoria township, where he first purchased 40 acres of land, and now owns 120 acres.

Samuel Heston, deceased, was a native of Bucks Co., Pa., where he was born in 1820. Growing to manhood in that State he married, in 1849, Hannah Heaton, of England. In an early day Mr. H. with his family moved to Ohio, where he remained 8 years, and then came to Astoria township, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in Nov., 1867. To the care of his wife he left 8 children,—David, Eliza, Mary Ann, Sarah J., Ann E., deceased, Harriet, Lydia, Christiana and Rachel.

T. M. Hettrick, of the firm of Coyner & Hettrick, lumber dealers, Astoria. Mr. H. was born in Astoria township, in 1841. His father, Wm. Hettrick, is a resident of this township, where he is engaged in farming. Daniel attained his majority while living on the farm; he acquired a good education and for a number of years taught school. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Ella K. Walker, daughter of Adam Walker, of Ohio. In 1874 he moved to McDonough Co., and during the spring of 1879 came to Astoria and purchased an interest in the lumber yard of J. B. Coyner, the well-known lumber dealer.

William Hettrick, farmer, sec. 21; P. O., Astoria. Abraham Hettrick, the father of our subject, was a native of the Keystone State, and a farmer by occupation. He loved and wed Miss Susan Wunderly. William, who was born in March, 1813, in Penn., was her only child. At the age of 27 he went to Virginia and remained until he was 31, serving an apprenticeship in tailoring. He came

to Edgar Co., Ill., in 1835, and to Astoria township the following year, where he worked as a journeyman. He then opened a shop at Bernadotte, but soon located on a farm, and after many years of hard work he began to reap the fruits of his energy and diligence. Dec. 12, 1839, he was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of H. G. Brand. Thirteen children were born to them, 9 of whom are living,—Daniel, Susan J., Eliza E., Louisa, William, Tulesa, George, Mary and Sarah M.

G. V. Hopkins, retired physician, was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., Feb. 3, 1798; his father, Lemuel Hopkins, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer; Garrett, the subject of this sketch, was so enthusiastic in the study of medicine while young that he qualified himself for practice at a very early age; in 1810 he settled in Preble Co., O., and became eminent in his practice in a short time; in 1820 he married Miss Susanna Leas, a daughter of Daniel Leas, of Little York, Pa.; she died, and in 1831 he married Esther Oliver, of Dark Co., O.; in 1841 he came to the point where Astoria is now situated, and practiced in his profession for many years.

Fridolie Horwidel, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Vermont. Mr. H. was born in Germany on the 6th of March, 1837. Receiving a rudimentary education in his native land, in 1851 he crossed the Atlantic for the New World, landing at Baltimore. He proceeded to Pennsylvania where he followed his calling, that of blacksmithing, for a number of years. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Riffle. She has borne him 6 children. In 1866 he settled in Fulton, where he followed farming the first year, and subsequently worked at his trade in Vermont, and in 1876 purchased his present farm.

Adam Hott, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Vermont. This gentleman is a native of Jefferson Co., O., where he was born July 5, 1820. Growing to manhood in his native State, he was married to Miss Barbara Mushrush, by whom he had 9 children, 8 of whom are living. For many years of his life Mr. H. was a wagon-maker and has followed agricultural pursuits later in life. At the close of the Rebellion he came to Illinois and settled in Schuyler Co.; two years later he came to Fulton, where he has since resided upon his farm. Since his arrival in the West he has held local offices, and in Ohio was Supervisor.

William T. Hudnall, farmer, sec. 24; P. O., Astoria; born June 21, 1801, in Virginia, and removed from there to Tennessee, then to Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Miller. In 1848 he settled in Fulton Co., Ill., and in 1852 went to California, where he remained 6 years. Not meeting with success, he returned to his old home in this county. When the late war occurred between the States he enlisted in the 11th Ill. Cav. and served 18 months; since then he and his estimable wife have resided in this county. Their children are Samuel A., Melvina, Merrill, Sarah, Susannah, Margaret, William C. and J. Walter.

S. A Hunter, cabinet-maker and undertaker, is a well-known business man of Astoria. He was born in Washington Co., O., in 1851. His father, John M. Hunter, was born in Washington Co., Pa., and at the age of ten he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and at Connellsville learned the trade of cabinet-making. While a resident there he married Miss Nancy Shriver, and during the autumn of 1852 came to Astoria, where he is now engaged at cabinet-making. Samuel acquired the trade in Astoria, proved an apt scholar, and is to-day recognized as one of the most skillful workmen in this county. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Olive McLellan, a daughter of Robert McLellan, a former well-known agriculturist of this county. They have one child, Mabel.

James Jennings, farmer and trader, sec. 33; P. O., Astoria; was born in Tuscarawas Co., O. His father, Lewis Jennings, who is still living, upwards of 80, was born in Frederick Co., Va. In an early day his parents settled in Ohio, where Lewis married Miss Martha Moore, by whom he had 4 children,—James, Robert, Wilson and Nancy. At 35 Mr. J. left Ohio and located in Indiana where he lived for a number of years. Mrs. J. died in Ohio, and the second wife of Mr. J., Susan Miller, bore him 4 children,—Mary, Julia A., Anderson and William. This lady departed this life in Indiana. Mr. J. came to Fulton Co. in 1854, where he resides at present. One year prior to this James Jennings, his son, settled in Astoria tp. He was then married, having united his fortunes with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Wheeler, of Va. There were born of this marriage 5 children,—George E., Nancy, William, Benjamin and Julia A. Mrs. J. died in 1856, and three years later he was married to Miss Delilah Doil, of Ohio.

Immer Johnson, deceased. Well and favorably known to the farmers of this county in pioneer days was Mr. Johnson. He was born in Harrison Co., O., Feb. 14, 1815, and but little of his early life is now brought to mind. He was raised upon a farm in his native State. In 1835 he came to Astoria township, where he worked at his trade, that of a carpenter. He it was that built many of the cabins, and afterwards the frame buildings that were erected as the county became settled. Without doubt he erected the first church building in the township: it was for the Methodists. The second church was also built by him; it was for the United Brethren. He was united in marriage in 1839 with Miss Priscilla Buck, of Ohio. He then built a hewn-log house, one rather more comfortable than those generally in use. During the spring of 1857 he sold his property and went to Texas, where he remained until 1865: then he returned and bought 240 acres of land in this township. Mr. J. was not only a prosperous farmer, but one of the most generous of men. He was an exemplary Christian and gave freely to help support all religious denominations. He died 13 years ago and his remains were consigned to rest on the farm property. To the care of his wife he left 2 children,—Lydia, who has since died, and Thomas, who resides on the old homestead.

John Kidd, deceased. For many years John Kidd was a well-known business man of Astoria. He was a native of York Co., Pa., where he was born in 1814. While a resident of that State he entered actively into business and for a number of years carried on a good trade. In 1841 he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Ann Reynolds. In an early day he moved to DuPage Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming. In 1852 he disposed of his farm property and moved to Astoria, where he purchased mill property from a man by the name of Bacon. For a number of years he was busily engaged at Astoria, when he concluded to locate on Sugar creek, where he met with great misfortune, owing to the explosion of his mill. June 23, 1868, he was laid at rest in the Astoria cemetery, leaving to the care of his estimable wife 7 children,—Harriet, Cyrilla, Lucy A., Lovina, Amanda, Addie and Frank.

George W. Kost, merchant. When Mr. K. came to Astoria it was not the bustling town it now is,—not half so large and no enterprise displayed. He, in conjunction with his brother William Kost, built the Fulton Flouring Mills. At the expiration of three years he retired from milling and erected what was then the best business block in town, and became a merchant. Since then he has been extensively engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business. He takes a deep interest in Astoria and has the confidence of the entire community. This summer he erected one of the finest residences in the place. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and for a long period has been one of the active officials of the Astoria congregation. In 1852 he was united in marriage to Miss Susanna S. Nelson, by whom he has 5 children,—Frank, Laura, Ira, Charley and Fred.

John Kost, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 7; P. O., Vermont. The ancestry of this family are traced back to Pennsylvania. The father of John was a farmer by occupation, and for a number of years transacted a successful business as a tanner. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Snyder first, and his second wife was Miss Mary Tuckey. John Kost was the second child born of the first marriage. He learned the carpenter's trade in Penn., and was married there in 1843 to Miss Barbara Hersey. In 1851 he located in Astoria township, where he purchased a quarter-section of land, which he set about improving. Year by year he has added to his possessions and now owns large tracts of land in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. It is generally supposed that Mr. Kost is the wealthiest agriculturist in the township; but his possessions have by no means dwarfed a naturally generous disposition. Mrs. Kost died in 1858 and was laid at rest in the Vermont cemetery. In 1859 he was married to Catharine Lark, who bore him 4 children. But few men have begun life under more discouraging circumstances and few have succeeded better.

William Kost, miller and stock dealer, is a native of Cumberland Co., Pa., where he was born in 1830; his father, John Kost, was by

occupation a farmer and blacksmith, who moved to Knox Co., O., in 1832; his wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Wolf) Kost. During the infancy of William Kost his father died, leaving to the care of Mrs. K. 10 children. In a new country with so large a family we well know she had a hard struggle, but was never discouraged. She labored faithfully and in the declining years of life she lived in affluence. She died near Mt. Vernon, O., at the age of 77. Early in life William learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1850 concluded to come west, and accordingly came to this county, where he erected many buildings. In 1856 he was married to Miss Martha M. Bottenberg. After a residence of 12 years in Vermont and vicinity he settled at Astoria, where he erected in conjunction with others the Fulton Flouring Mills, which has 3 run of stone on local trade. Associated with him is Mr. Nicholas Hipsley. In 1874 he erected his present handsome residence.

John M. Lane, liveryman, located in Astoria March 15, 1874. Four years ago he purchased ground on the northeast corner of the square where he erected his present large stables; since which time he has had control of a large proportion of the livery business of Astoria, running from 9 to 12 head of horses and carrying a good stock of the best-make buggies and carriages. Mr. L. was born in Missouri and passed his boyhood and youth in Cuba, where he received a fair education. With little exception he has been a life-long resident of Fulton Co. In Aug., 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Milligan, who passed through the portals into eternity on the 19th of January, 1879.

M. K. Lerew, proprietor of one of the leading meat markets of Astoria. In many ways he has proved himself a live business man. Last winter he erected an ice-house of large capacity, and is fully prepared to furnish the citizens of Astoria with the choicest cuts of meat always fresh and nice. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1851. His father, Samuel Lerew, was of French origin; he died when our subject had attained only his seventh year, and in consequence but little is known of his early life. At 18 Michael left Pa. for Ill. and located at Astoria. He first entered into business upon his own account in 1873. During that year he married Miss Kate Heltzel, a daughter of Jonas Heltzel. They have two children.

William Lewis, farmer, sec. 35; P. O., Astoria. Mr. L. is a native of Kentucky and a son of Wilson and Mahala (Turner) Lewis. His father is a prominent farmer of this county. William was born in 1844 and was the third child of a family of 7. He was 9 years of age when his family settled here, and this he has since made his home. 1870 he was wedded to Rebecca Sayers. George and Harvey were born to them. In 1877 Mrs. L. died and her remains were consigned to earth in Astoria cemetery. In 1878 Mr. L. united his fortunes with those of Mary C. Turner.

Michael Lind, deceased, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he passed his childhood. He followed farming there, and was united

in marriage with Miss Mary ——— who has borne him 10 children, of whom 9 are living,—David, Lizzie, Mary, Abe, Susan, ———, Michael, Carl, Diana and Mendelia. Eleven years after his marriage Mr. L. settled in Fulton Co. Having some means he purchased 80 acres of land in Astoria township, where he resided up to the time of his demise, which occurred Sept. 14, 1872. Mr. L. is described as an industrious, honest farmer, and in his death the county lost a most valuable citizen.

James Litchfield, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Vermont; is the son of Leonard and Mary (Spaulding) Litchfield, and was born in the State of New York, Sept. 15, 1801. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and followed farming and milling during the greater portion of his life. James is the third of a family of 5 children, and on attaining his eighteenth year he moved to Coshocton Co., O., and learned the trade of manufacturing windmills. While a resident of Ohio, in 1825, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Hannah Henderson, who bore him 4 children. Mrs. L. was laid at rest in 1836, and the following year he married Miss Jane Livingston, daughter of William Livingston, a well-known early settler of Coshocton Co. There were born to this marriage 8 children, all of whom are living,—Elizabeth, Sarah J., Harriet, Emily, Olive, Jane, Manford and Martha. On his arrival here Mr. L. lived in a small round-log cabin, the eaves of which offered a tempting roosting place for the numerous wild turkeys. He soon erected a better cabin, which answered his family for a long time.

Martin Litchfield, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 5; P. O., Vermont. Chauncey Litchfield, the father of our subject, was a native of New York State, where he followed agricultural pursuits. During the early settlement of Ohio he located in Coshocton Co. and for a number of years resided in that State; in all probability was married there. His wife was Miss Martha Knight, who bore him 6 children, of whom Martin was the youngest. He passed his boyhood and grew to manhood in this county, receiving a liberal education. Mr. L. states that during his boyhood very little land through this section was under cultivation, and for the most part was heavily timbered. In 1858 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Pollock, daughter of David Pollock, by whom he has 8 children,—Frank, Elmer, Sophia, Lovina, Oscar, Cora, Stella and Bessie.

Lovell & Smith, dealers in groceries, queensware, etc. These gentlemen are among the live, enterprising merchants of Astoria. They associated themselves together only a year ago, yet have built up a large trade. The firm is successor to Argo & Lovell, who purchased the present property three years ago. In addition to the above line Messrs. Lovell & Smith are the only ice dealers in Astoria. Last year they stored 90 tons of fine ice. They intend to make this line a specialty and supply Astoria and surrounding country. As a firm they deserve the patronage of the people.

J. L. Lunt, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Astoria. On the 9th of Nov.,

1842, Jason L. Lunt arrived at Sharpe's Landing, Fulton Co., later he made his way to Woodland township, and purchased a quarter-section of land, and 6 years later moved into Astoria township. He is a native of Maine, where he was born Oct. 27, 1810. His father, Rufus Hunt, was born in the same State, where he followed farming and there married Mrs. Ruth Smith, also a native of Maine and whose ancestry were among the pioneers of New England. Of this marriage 10 children were born, and what is remarkable, all are living at the present writing. At the early age of 16 Jason shipped on board a merchant-vessel, making two voyages to Europe, and subsequently became employed in a woolen mill. Attaining his majority he again shipped before the mast, this time on Lake Erie. For several years he led a somewhat roving life, and finally, in 1842, set foot in old Fulton, where he has accumulated wealth as a farmer. In 1845 he was married to Miss Jane Derrell of Kennebunk, Me.

B. W. Lutz, agriculturist. Although not among the first settlers, yet Balseer W. Lutz as a prominent farmer is worthy of space in a local history. He was born in Kentucky, Aug. 25, 1819, and is the eldest son of Daniel and Diana Lutz, who had moved to Kentucky from the Old Dominion State. They returned again to Virginia, where B. W. grew to manhood. April 14, 1840, he was married to Miss Eliza Uray, who was a daughter of John Uray and born in Rockingham, Va., April 5, 1817. Fourteen years later he came to Astoria, and soon purchased a portion of his present farm. He now owns 240 acres of land rarely equaled in this portion of Fulton. Eight children were born of the marriage, 5 of whom are living,—Diana, the wife of Perry Farrow; John H., whose name appears elsewhere in this book; J. B. C.; W. R., who married Miss Maggie Swisher; Eliza J., who resides on the homestead.

John H. Lutz, agriculturist, was born in Va., and is the second child of B. W. Lutz, of the Old Dominion; he was a farmer and married Miss Eliza Uray. In 1854 Mr. L. moved his family to Ill. and settled in Astoria township, where he resides at the present time. John grew up in this county. He first purchased 200 acres of land and now owns 360 acres. In 1869 he was married to Miss Caroline Danner, daughter of Jacob Danner, who is regarded as one of model farmers of Ill., and the owner of nearly 1,000 acres of land. Of this marriage 4 children were born.

Solomon Lybarger, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 9; P. O., Astoria. Mr. L. is a native of Knox Co., O., where he was born Aug. 5, 1820. His father, Daniel Lybarger, was a native of Bedford Co., Pa.; he was a farmer by occupation, married Anna Geary, and had a family of 9 children, of whom Solomon was the eldest son. Daniel Lybarger moved to Ohio in an early time, and while living there, 1844, Solomon married Miss Rosanna Frey, and the following year he came west and located in Fulton Co., where he has since been a prominent resident. He first worked as a farm hand and two years later purchased a farm, which is one of the best improved

farms in Astoria township. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lybarger has been blessed with 11 children, 9 of whom are living,—Daniel, Walter R., Amelia, Delos, Marion, Edmond, Emma, Amanda and Elmer.

Thomas Mathewson, photographer, was born in Jefferson Co., O., January 14, 1830. His father, Wm. Mathewson, was a thorough-going business man of Ohio, and subsequently followed farming in Ill. Thomas came to Astoria, and in 1850, while a resident of Schuyler Co., he took the California mining fever and accordingly crossed the plains, landing at Sacramento Aug. 5. While there he purchased the old Sutter saw-mill property and succeeded quite well as a miner, although engaged in the famous lawsuit growing out of this disputed property. In 1852 Mr. M. returned to Ill. and settled in McDonough Co. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie, daughter of John Mathewson. Later in life Mr. M. turned his attention to portrait painting and met with wonderful success. In 1862, learning his present business, he settled at Astoria where he has a fine gallery. While he devotes himself to this art Mrs. Mathewson is no less enterprising and conducts a first-class establishment.

Samuel Maxwell, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 13; P. O., Astoria. Mr. M. is native of Fulton Co., and was born on the old homestead of his parents Nov. 3, 1844. His father, James Maxwell, is well remembered by the pioneers of this section; he was born in Bartel Co., Va., and in an early day moved to Ohio and there followed farming. There he married Miss Polly Corbett, by whom he raised a family of 5 children, Samuel the youngest. In 1865 Samuel enlisted in Co. G, 155th regiment. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Bricker, daughter of Amos Bricker. They have had 3 children, of whom two are living,—Florence A. and Minnie M.

Edward McClelland, farmer, and stock-raiser, sec. 24; P. O., Astoria. Edward McClelland is one of the leading farmers of this township, where he was born July 18, 1849. Robert and Priscilla McClelland were his parents. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Teter, daughter of Noah and Catharine Teter. Lutie and Carrie are their children. Mr. McC. is the owner of a fine farm property of 149 acres.

John McClelland, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in this county in March, 1840. His father, Robt. McClelland, of whom we speak above, was born in Ireland and came to America nearly half a century ago. He at first settled in Ohio, then came to Bond Co., Ill. John grew to manhood in Fulton Co., and remembers the time when Astoria was composed of only a few plainly constructed houses. At such odd times as the duties of the farm would permit he attended the district schools. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss A. Hopkins, a daughter of G. D. Hopkins, a well-known early settler of this county. There were born of this marriage 4 children,—Laura M., Esther H., Albert J. and E. M.

Mrs. McC. died in 1872, and in 1874 he was married to Miss T. M. Bartholow. They have two children: Emily and Robt. C.

Mrs. Priscilla McClelland, relict of Robert McClelland, was born in Jefferson Co., O., in 1814. In an early day her parents moved to Ill. Her maiden name was Marshall, and she was married June 30, 1836, to Robert McClelland, a native of Ireland, who was born in 1801. But little of his early life is known; his father died when he had attained his twelfth year, and thus while young he was thrown upon his own resources. He learned the trade of a weaver, and at 19 crossed the ocean for America. He went to N. J., but did not long remain there; he came to Illinois prior to the Black Hawk war, and soon afterward came to Astoria township and engaged in farming. Mr. McClelland was a farmer of uncommon energy and set to work making a farm in the timber, and how well he succeeded in life is well known to the business and farming community. When his life's labors drew to a close there were others besides near and dear relations who missed the familiar face.

Finley McCormick, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Vermont. Among the more substantial farmers and early residents of Fulton Co., Finley McCormick deserves a place. He was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Oct. 13, 1823. His father, Booth McCormick was a farmer in Pennsylvania and there passed the remainder of his life. In 1855 Mrs. McCormick settled in Astoria tp., and the subject of this sketch came the following year. He had married in the Keystone State, Miss Ann Hogsett in 1848. Having purchased a farm the year of his arrival, Mr. McC. set about making a home and through well directed efforts has succeeded. There were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick 8 children, 7 of whom are living,—Ella, Lizzie, Alice, Ross, Chas. E., Robert F. and Jane.

Harvey McCormick, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 9; P. O., Vermont. Mr. McCormick ranks among the prominent farmers of Fulton Co. He was born in Fayette Co., Pa., 33 miles above Pittsburgh, April 30, 1819. His father, Booth McCormick, came from Ireland in an early day and settled in New Jersey, where he married Miss Phoebe Wheaton, by whom he has had 11 children. During the early settlement of Pennsylvania he located in Fayette Co. Owing to the limited means of his parents and the poor advantages, he received only a meager education; he has, however, by personal exertion and observation gained much knowledge. In 1845 he married Miss Elizabeth Hogsett, of Pa. He followed farming in Pa., and in 1853 came to Astoria tp., where he purchased 160 acres. He set to work in his Western home and soon displayed more than ordinary skill as a farmer. Step by step he accumulated land and other property, and now he owns over 800 acres of valuable land. Of the marriage above referred to 7 children were born,—Clark, Irwin, Amzie, Finley, Thomas B., Benton, Ella and Ida.

Samuel W. McCune, station agent of the C., B. & Q. Railroad. This gentleman is one of the most courteous agents of this great corporation. He was born at Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., July 27, 1852. He was educated at Bloomington, this State. While residing in Indiana, he selected as his future profession that of telegraphy. He accordingly proceeded to Terre Haute, where, and in other cities, he became an apt pupil, and in time a skillful operator. By the Peoria & Springfield R. R. Co. he received the offer of a situation in the company's office at Pekin. There he gained the esteem of his superiors in the capacity of agent. He remained there for over a year, when he became employed by the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Astoria. Since here, he has proven himself a capable business man and keeps pace with the times. In 1874 he was married to Miss Mattie, daughter of John H. Ramsey, of Ind. They had one child, R. L., born at Crawfordsville, Ind.

John McLaren, agriculturist, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in Oct., 1818. His father, Robert McLaren, was a farmer by occupation and who married Miss Mary Gory, by whom he had 7 children. He crossed the Atlantic with his family in 1823, landing at Philadelphia. He remained but a short time there when he settled in Gibson Co., Ind. Six months thereafter he died. For 6 years Mrs. McLaren, who was a lady of uncommon energy, labored hard to support her family. In 1827 she came to this Co. and settled near Astoria, in what is now Woodland tp. The country was rough, their nearest neighbor lived miles away and the only means of grinding grist was in a rude horse-mill situated near Rushville. In 1843 John was married to Miss Nancy H. Clapper of Kentucky, by whom he had 12 children, 8 of whom are living,—Martin A., William B., Robert H., John T., Lucinda J., Oliver J., Chas. E. and Nancy M.

R. F. McLaren, Justice of the Peace, was born in Woodland township, this county, in 1835. His father, Peter McLaren, who resides in Woodland tp., has lived in Fulton county upwards of half a century. He holds a leading position as a farmer and is well known throughout this section. Robert, whose name heads this sketch, passed his boyhood in Woodland, and in his eighteenth year was apprenticed to learn the wagon and carriage-making trade, and for a number of years worked as a journeyman in Astoria. He has served as Town Clerk, School Director and a member of the Town Board, and in 1869 was elected J. P. In 1857 he was married to Miss Amanda Lane, daughter of Isaac Lane, of Ky. They have 2 children.

Robert McLaren, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 25; P. O., Astoria. In relating the life experience of Robt. McLaren we go back to a period of time in pioneer history when scarcely a fence broke the monotony of a boundless prairie. He was born in Scotland, in Nov., 1816, and when 6 years of age his parents landed in America. He spent a portion of his youth in Indiana. His mother, who had



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lost the partner of her life, located in Fulton Co. in 1827. Two years previously, however, Robert accompanied Daniel McNeil, a well-known early pioneer of the West, and who settled near what is now Astoria. He lived with this family for many years and describes this and adjoining townships as being heavily timbered, no prairie for many miles around. In 1839 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Klepper. In 1838, in company with John McLaren he purchased property to the amount of 160 acres. In pioneer days he suffered many inconveniences, but his health was good, the land was productive, markets were many miles away of course, and compensation for raising produce was small: still he lived happily. They have had 9 children born to them, 8 of whom are living, —William H., Mary E., Jane, Peter J., Parker, Thomas F., Martha, and Hester A; Nancy being dead.

T. M. Mercer, contractor and builder, came to Astoria four years ago, and has succeeded in building up a large trade, frequently working from 6 to 20 men, most of them being skilled workmen. He has erected many fine structures both in town and throughout the surrounding country. He completed the magnificent buildings on Broadway occupied by Dilworth Carter's dry-goods house, Mooney's drug-store, the bank building, also Bonnel Bros., and many other of the fine buildings that grace the town. During the 4 years he has resided here he has received and continues to receive large orders from residents of both town and country to which he gives his special personal attention.

C. S. Merrill, of the firm of W. B. Merrill & Bro., book dealers, became established in business in Astoria in connection with W. B. Merrill, deceased, in 1875, and opened their business first in the postoffice building. They erected their present building in 1876. W. B. Merrill, the senior member of the firm, died April 3, 1879. Since that date Mr. C. S. Merrill has been at the head of the establishment, which will compare favorably with any of this line in Fulton Co.

Henry Merrill, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 24; P. O., Astoria. Mr. Merrill is one of the leading agriculturists of this county and bears the reputation of a wise, energetic business man, and an enterprising, generous citizen. He was born in Maine April 12, 1826. His father, Israel Merrill, was also a native of that State, where he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia, daughter of Abel Merrill. The history of those who bear the name of Merrill in this section of the country is quite interesting. Sir Peter Merrill came from England and settled in Mass., and it is supposed that those who bear the name are descendants of the colony that settled there. Owing to our limited space we are compelled to note only events of those of this day and generation. Israel Merrill left his old home in Maine during the autumn of 1838, and after a long journey, mostly by water, landed in Astoria tp., and purchased 160 acres of land. Mr. M. worked early and late, and in time became comfortably sit-

nated. He died Nov. 12, 1879. Mrs. M. died Sept. 10, 1857. Henry passed his early years amid the associations of pioneer life. Nov. 14, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McNeill, daughter of David McNeill, one of the pioneers of this county, and a soldier of the war of 1812. We find occasion to mention this gentleman frequently in this work. Henry Merrill has succeeded well in his chosen occupation. In 1848 he had a farm consisting of 80 acres; he now has 280 acres in this county, 185 in Christian Co., and land in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. M. have been blessed with 12 children, 9 of whom are living,—Luther M., Ellery C., Lydia, Henry L., Belle, Hattie, Jacob, Nellie and Benjamin R. Ellery and Luther, who reside on the homestead, are both married. The former married Mary E. Bell, June 1, 1875. Luther married Mary Meredith, December 19, 1878.

Joseph W. Merrill, farmer; P. O., Astoria; is a native of Maine, where he was born April 6, 1823. We have spoken of his parents elsewhere. He came with his parents to Ill. when he was a lad 16 years old. In 1849 he was united in marriage with Miss Melvina Hudnall, daughter of Wm. T. Hudnall. In 1852, in company with Wm. T. Hudnall, Charles Merrill, Thornton Spence and Alex. Burruss, he started for the golden shores of the Pacific. At the end of 4 months they landed at a small mining town called '76. After an absence of two years Mr. M. returned and settled upon his farm. They have had four children,—Charles L., Geo., Mary and William S. Three of their children are dead.

Luther Merrill, farmer, sec. 24; P. O., Astoria. The subject of this sketch was born in Astoria township, Fulton Co., in 1849. His father, Henry Merrill, is one of the well-known pioneers of the county. Luther was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Meredith, daughter of Joseph Meredith.

Stephen Merrill, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 19; P. O., Astoria. Time has wrought many wonderful changes in the great West, and among those who have been instrumental in its development and prospered with its growth is Mr. Merrill. He was born in York Co., Me., in 1798. Attaining the age of 18 he stepped before the mast and spent many years on the stormy waters of the Atlantic and won distinction in his nautical profession. He rose from one position to another until he was first mate. In 1831 he was married to Hannah F. Burnham, who died in 1832. The following year he determined to "cast anchor" in the then far West and accordingly came to what is now Woodland tp. For many years he worked hard at his new vocation to get a start in life. Lewistown, Macomb and Rushville were the principal trading points. In 1835 he married Miss Elizabeth Marshall. Six of their eight children are living,—Hannah, William, Henry H., Angeline, Elizabeth A. and Lydia. Mr. M. is now one of the most prominent farmers of the township and displays a commendable generosity in all things worthy.

John Moore, of the well-known firm of Moore Bros. & Co., proprietors of the Astoria Spoke and Hub Factory, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born Oct. 30, 1831. His father, Joab Moore, was born in the same state and came to Ill. when John was only two years old. He located in Schuyler Co., where both his father and mother passed the remainder of their days. On attaining his majority, John became employed in a saw-mill, and there gained much of the experience that enables him successfully to conduct his present large business. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Chipman. For 15 years Mr. M. was engaged in the lumber trade in Schuyler Co., and for 5 years ran a saw-mill in McDonough; also had an interest in a flouring mill. He came to Astoria 7 years ago, and formed a partnership with John Lovell and built the present factory. At the end of 3 years Mr. L. retired from the firm, and since then he has admitted as partners L. H. Moore and Jesse Siever. Their mill building is 24x70 with a shed 16x50 feet. This is the only mill of the kind in the Co. Last year they built an addition to the saw-mill, a spoke factory 36x70, with a shed 20x70 feet.

L. H. Moore, of the firm of Moore Bros. & Co., proprietors of the Astoria saw-mill and spoke-factory, is a native of Knox Co., Ky., where he was born in 1830. His father, J. L. Moore, was born in the same State, and had a liberal education, and for the greater portion of his life taught school, but also farmed to some extent. His wife was Leminah Kitchen, also a native Kentuckian. When our subject attained his fourth year his parents moved to Indiana and remained 2 years, when they came to Schuyler Co., Ill., near Rushville, where young Moore passed his early years, and in addition to farming acquired a knowledge of coopering. While there he was united in marriage with Miss O. J. Sellers, daughter of Thomas Sellers. Some years ago he came to Fulton Co. and purchased an interest in the saw-mill built by John Moore. This mill is quite a feature of Astoria, and a large and growing business is transacted.

Isaac Myers, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., Astoria. Among the substantial farmers of Astoria township the name of Isaac Myers must not be overlooked. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in 1841; at the age of 18 he was apprenticed to learn the trades of stonemason and brick-layer, and for some time taught school. During the war he enlisted in Uncle Sam's service in the State Militia for some months. Mr. M. came to Whiteside Co., Ill., where he remained for a time and then moved to this county. He was united in marriage with Miss Hester, daughter of John Burgard. Three of the 6 children born to them are living,—Mary C., Callie and Joseph.

R. J. Nelson, postmaster, was born near Quincy in Adams Co., Ill., May 21, 1830. His father, James Nelson, was a farmer and died at Rushville. His wife, Leah Ann Kirkpatrick, was a native of Tennessee. They had 6 children, of whom our subject was the eldest. He was reared in Schuyler Co., and first turned his attention,

after leaving the farm homestead, to broom-making and subsequently to coopering. In 1852 he became employed as a clerk in Adams Co. and also in Schuyler. In 1859 he first settled in Fulton and became a permanent resident of Astoria in 1870, when he entered the employ of W. H. Scripps. In 1872 he received the appointment of Postmaster. June 22, 1864, he was married to Miss Jane A. Fackler, daughter of Franklin and Caroline Fackler.

William Nelson, retired farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Vermont. Mr. N., although not among the early pioneers of this Co., is one of the oldest citizens in the Co. He was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1800. His father, Wm. Nelson, was a native of Ireland, came to this country and settled in Pa., where he married Elizabeth Cooper and reared a family of 4 children, Wm. the only surviving member. He was left alone at an early age to struggle on in the world, owing to the death of his parents. He learned the trade of a carpenter; married Miss Anna Hackatt in 1833; came to Ohio, where he resided for 15 years. At this time glowing accounts of Ill. began to spread over the South and East, and among the many who came was the Nelson family, who landed in Astoria township. His farm was well timbered and it took many years to clear it. He is now 80 years of age, and resides with his son Jesse. Mrs. N. died in 1862. Jesse O. Nelson was born in 1832; in 1854 he was married to Miss Mary Farr, daughter of Cooper Farr. They had 3 children,—Edith, Vina and Emma.

Oviatt & Robertson, proprietors of the Buckeye Saw-mill, became established in their present quarters during November of last year (1878). Their mill was formerly located near Sumnum. While transacting a most successful business, furnishing the C., B. & Q. R. R. alone 5,000 feet of lumber per day, on Oct. 24, 1878, the mill was destroyed by fire, caused by an explosion, killing one man outright and wounding several. Messrs. Oviatt & Robertson have constructed extensive works here, and during last winter shipped 80,000 feet of walnut timber. The mill has a capacity of 5,000 feet daily, and the firm has proven their enterprise and ability as is evinced by the success attending them.

Jacob Palmer, retired farmer, settled in Woodland tp. a quarter of a century ago. He is a native of Maryland, where he was born Jan. 16, 1809. His father was also a native of Md., and in that State married Miss Susan Miller, with whom he reared a family of nine children. George Palmer, Jacob's father, moved to Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was in his infancy. He grew up in Jefferson Co., and received a "round-log-cabin education." He lived in Virginia for 5 years and there married Elizabeth Longstreth, in Sept., 1836. He came to Ill. in 1853, and purchased 160 acres of heavily timbered land, which he set about clearing with his usual energy, and this is now a well improved farm. In 1876, he moved into Astoria and purchased town property. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. P. has been blessed with 10 children, 8 of whom

are living,—John, Alonzo, Joel, George, Loyd, Melissa, Mary, Ann, Alice, Susan and Sarah.

Benjamin Parry. Long years ago, when scarcely a steam-boat plowed the Father of Waters, and before the oceans were connected with iron bands, Benjamin Parry made his way to Illinois and selected a home in Fulton Co. in 1835. He was born in Harrison Co., O., Dec. 6, 1814. Elsewhere we have spoken of his parents. Few have witnessed more of the stirring scenes of pioneer life than Benj. Parry and his estimable wife, to whom he was united on the 24th of Sept., 1840. She was a daughter of Edward and Ann Leaf, natives of England, as likewise Mrs. Sarah Parry. The family crossed the ocean to America as early as 1838. After a long and eventful battle in his Western home, Mr. P. has at last conquered, and now resides in comfortable circumstances on his farm in this township. For many years he has led a consistent Christian life.

E. J. Parry, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 27; P. O., Astoria. Enoch Parry may be said to be one of the early settlers of this county. He was born in Tuscarawas Co., O., Dec. 19, 1832, and is the son of Caleb Parry, a native of Virginia, and who settled in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1835, and in 1840 came to this township, where he passed the remainder of his days. He accumulated considerable property, and was comfortably enjoying his life when called away. His wife was Miss Rebecca Engle, who was born in Virginia, and is still living, upwards of 86 years of age. Enoch grew up here and received a liberal education, which fitted him for the duties of a teacher. Subsequently he taught school for a number of years. He was married to Julia Jennings, daughter of Lewis Jennings, by whom he has one child, Caleb. Mr. P. started in life with no capital, but willing hands and an energetic disposition, which has carried him successfully through life.

Lewellian Parry, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Astoria. Caleb Parry, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1798, and in that State was married to Miss Rebecca Engle. While this newly married couple were residing in Tuscarawas Co., O., Lewellian was born to them. He grew up and learned the carpenter's trade there. In 1836 he came to Illinois, settling in Menard Co. In search of employment he went to Springfield: while there he was united in marriage with Miss Maria, daughter of Alexander Crawford. In 1836 he came to Astoria tp., where he entered a tract of heavy-timbered land on sec. 1. He was an excellent mechanic and set about to provide a home for his family. In the erection of a hewn-log cabin he displayed much skill, and took great pride in his new western home. He found the township but little improved and neighbors by no means plenty; the fare was frugal; horse-mills then in vogue, and long trips were made by Parry to them, where he patiently waited his turn. His marriage with Miss Crawford has been blessed with 6 children, 4 of whom are living.

William Parry, farmer. For 60 years the tide of emigration has flowed from the East and South to the West, and among those who have found homes in this county and succeeded well in life is our subject. He was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, June 16, 1822. His father, Caleb Parry was a native of Virginia, and removed in an early day to Harrison Co., O., where he was married to Miss Rebecca Engle, who bore him 12 children, 8 of whom still live and reside in different parts of Illinois. At the age of 16 William came with his parents to Fulton Co. Aug. 10, 1842, he was married to Miss Miranda Walker. They have 6 children. Some 36 years ago Wm. Parry began farming for himself, and how he has succeeded is well known. He is now the possessor of 656 acres of land and ranks among the leading agriculturists of the county.

David Pollock, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Vermont. It was during the month of October, 1838, that Mr. Pollock became a resident of Fulton Co. He was born in Pennsylvania July 4, 1807. His father, David Pollock, was a native of Ireland, and at the close of the Revolution came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where he learned the cooper's trade, and followed farming subsequently. He contracted marriage with Elizabeth Morrow, also a native of Ireland. Of this union 6 children were born, David being the third, who grew up in Ohio, and in 1833 was wedded to Mary McMillan. When Mr. P. came here he purchased 160 acres of land and began to build for himself and family a home, having only \$3 or \$4 in money. He for a time worked at coopering; getting a little ahead, he turned his attention to his farm and was soon on the high road to prosperity, and now owns 280 acres of land under a fine state of cultivation. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, 3 of whom perished in the late war. Mrs. P. died in 1860 and the next year Mr. P. married Miss Elizabeth Peterson. Thomas and Alexander are the children of this marriage.

Thomas W. Price, harness-maker and dealer in saddlery, is a native of New Salem, Pa., where he was born in 1846. There he partially learned his trade, and completed it in Astoria, where he moved in 1863. Until 1866 he was employed as a journeyman by Green & Gilliland, whose interest he purchased that year, and now through his well-known skill as a workman and fair dealing conducts the harness trade of Astoria. Mr. P. has held various town offices of trust and responsibility, and is the present Township Treasurer of school funds and also a member of the Town Board. In 1876 he was elected Clerk of the town. He is also Noble Grand in the Society of Odd Fellows. In 1866 he was married to Miss Olive Hudnall, daughter of S. A. and S. E. Hudnall, by whom he has 6 children.

Ephraim Renner, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 4; P. O., Vermont. The above named gentleman is a native of Ohio and was born April 26, 1833; his father, Daniel Renner, also a native of the Buckeye State, was a shoemaker by vocation. He married Miss Lydia Fry,

by whom he reared a family of 10 children. Ephraim was eight years of age when his parents arrived in Astoria. Here his father leased property of Thomas Sidwell, a well-known early resident of Fulton Co. On this property he passed the remainder of his days, and his wife four years later followed her husband to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." When the war broke out Ephraim enlisted in Co. H, 84th regt., and participated in many famous battles, and was 110 days under fire during the Atlanta campaign. July 12, 1857, he was married to Miss Sarah Powell, by whom he had two children,—Oscar and Omar. Mrs. R. died Oct. 23, 1863, and in 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Carnahan, by whom he has 6 children, 5 of whom are living,—Melinda, Melissa, Columbus, Charles and Arthur.

Henry Riffle, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Vermont; is a native of York Co., Pa., where he was born in 1837. Growing to manhood in the Keystone State, he learned the plasterer's trade. In 1869 he made his way to Illinois, locating in Vermont, where he bought town property and for a time worked at his trade. In 1877 he purchased the farm property of Lewis Haney, consisting of 50 acres of well improved land. February 12, 1860, is a memorable day to Mr. R., for upon that day he was joined in marriage to Miss Matilda, daughter of Jacob Frownfelter, a native of Maryland, in which State they lived for 7 years after marriage.

William Rose, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 3; P. O., Vermont. Mr. R. ranks among the opulent farmers of this township and of Fulton Co. He is the son of William Rose and was born in Ross Co., O., March 16, 1816. William, sen., was born in the Old Dominion and married Miss Susan Dollard there. She became the mother of 7 children, the subject of this sketch being the third. In Ohio he passed his boyhood and grew up receiving only a limited education. Here he contracted marriage with Miss Ann E. Lynn, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Lynn, who bore him 10 children, 8 of whom are living,—John, James, Wm. R., Uriah T., Elizabeth, Susan, Ann E. and Edith. In 1836 Mr. R. set out for Illinois, and after the usual trip in a covered wagon drawn by oxen he arrived in Fulton Co. For one year he lived in Pleasant tp., and then bought land in this township. For many years he roughed it, but eventually succeeded, and is to-day the owner of nearly 800 acres of fine farming land.

John Saurbaugh, of the late firm of Saurbaugh & Ziegler, Astoria, is a native of York Co., Pa., where he was born June 10, 1827. His father, John Saurbaugh, was born in Washington Co., Pa.; he followed farming and married Miss Nancy Royance, who bore him 7 children, of whom John was the fifth. He grew up in his native State, received a liberal education and early turned his attention to agriculture and milling. While a resident of Pennsylvania he was married to Mrs. Martha A. Groff, a daughter of Joseph Gardner. This marriage has been blessed with 4 children,—Isaac, George,

Nathan and Emma. Seventeen years ago Mr. S. located in Astoria tp. on a farm where he has since resided, except for 3 years when he was engaged in the lumber trade at Astoria.

George V. Sayers, farmer, sec. 33; P. O., Astoria. The above named gentleman is the youngest son of Jonathan Sayers, who located in Fulton Co. many years ago. George was born in Astoria tp. in 1851. Growing to manhood he received a liberal education. March 31, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Delilah Wright, daughter of John and Susan Wright, of Ohio. Two children—Irene and Wilhelmina—were born of this marriage. Mr. S. holds the office of School Director at present.

Lemuel Sayers, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 27; P. O., Astoria; was born in Harrison Co., O., in 1812. His father, Jonathan Sayers, was born in New Jersey, and moved to Maryland, where he married Susannah Sing, by whom he had 6 children, Lemuel being the third child. About the year 1780 Jonathan Sayers settled in Penn., and very early located in Ohio; he took an active part in the war of 1812, and died in Ohio at the age of 62. In 1832, on attaining his majority, Lemuel set out for Illinois, after a long voyage reaching Havana, from whence, with John Easely, James Strode and Henry David, who brought teams to transport the goods of the emigrants, he went to Pleasant tp. John Easely owned a cabin in what is now Ipava. He settled in Astoria tp. and built a round-log cabin. In Jan., 1843, he was married to Sarah Jane Henderson. Of this union 13 children were born, 7 of whom are living,—Thomas, Wesley, David, Martha, Harriet, Granville and Sherman. Mrs. Sayers passed away Jan. 28, 1876, and Oct. 4, 1877, Mr. S. was married to Mrs. Furniss, daughter of Wm. Sullivan.

Henry Schisler, was born in York Co., Pa., in 1835. Passing his boyhood and youth in his native State, at the age of 18 he determined upon locating in the West, and selected Astoria tp., where, in 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Magdalena Wise, also a native of the Keystone State. Sarah, Samuel, Amanda, Charles, Lydia, Mary and Edward are the children born to them. On his arrival in the West Mr. S. turned his attention to different pursuits in Astoria. Twelve years ago he rented a shop and started in the cooper business; after a moderate business he sold out and purchased the tannery formerly owned by John Gilliland. In this new departure he was successful and accumulated some means, and purchased 80 acres of land in this tp., and now is engaged in farming, owning 160 acres of well-improved land near Astoria, his post-office.

William H. Scripps, banker and leading merchant, is not only a well-known business man of Fulton Co., but of the entire State. He is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, whose fortune has by no means dampened a gentle, warm-hearted nature. June 6, 1876, he organized a private banking house. He was then, as now, transacting a large business as merchant, and for a number of years had carried on his banking business in his store. In 1877 he erected a

substantial banking building and fitted it up in becoming style. In a work of this nature we deem it due to the people of Fulton Co. that more than a passing notice be given to one of their fellow citizens, who has been so successful in his business career, and yet by his honesty, gentleness and integrity his name has become a household word, and is used as a synonym for those noble traits by thousands. In 1840 he came from Rushville to Astoria, then a very small village, and embarked in business as a merchant, dealing in a general line of goods. Here he transacted a remarkable business; his conduct, characterized by most scrupulous uprightness, gained for him the confidence of the community, which he has ever retained. Shortly afterwards he turned his attention to the grain trade, buying large quantities. About this time he also engaged extensively in pork-packing, in which he met with flattering success. In 1877 he laid out "Scripps' Addition" to Astoria, which is composed of over 100 lots.

M. L. Severns, city barber, is a native of Schuyler Co., Ill., where he was born Jan. 14, 1853. His father, J. T. Severns, is an old resident of Astoria and a carpenter and joiner by occupation. Lafayette grew to manhood in this county and received a good common-school education. For a number of years he worked at farming; then he learned his present trade, at which he has been quite successful, and has the respect of every citizen. April 25, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Thompson. Nellie is their only child.

Mrs. Catharine Shannon, a resident of Astoria for 16 years, is a native of Virginia, where she was born May 14, 1829. Philip Wunderley, her father, was born in Penn., and in an early day moved to Virginia and there married. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years of his life. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Hitz, who bore him 12 children. Catherine, the fourth child, grew up in Virginia and was married in 1851 to Noah Teter, a farmer. Two years later they moved into Schuyler Co., Ill., and in 1863 came to Astoria and purchased town property and for several years was a partner of Mr. J. W. Lutz in the hardware business. Shortly after he dissolved partnership he was taken sick and died. In 1873 Mrs. Teter was united in marriage with J. W. Shannon, who laid out "Shannon's Addition" to Astoria. He died in the year above mentioned. He is a business man and has accumulated considerable property.

Eneas Shannon, deceased, was born in Ohio in 1807; grew up and was married to Miss Melinda Johnson, in that State. Her father, Peter Johnson, was a brother to the daring pioneer boys, John and Henry Johnson, who made themselves famous throughout Ohio by the killing of their captors, two stalwart Indians. Mr. S. settled in Astoria township in 1850, where he bought a tract of 200 acres of fine land. He died April 16, 1876, and his remains were consigned to earth in Astoria cemetery. He left 9 children,—John, Nathan, Thomas, Irving, Asil, Eneas, Eliza, Nancy, and Anna.

Nathan Shannon, farmer, sec. 21 ; P. O., Astoria. The gentleman here named is a native of Tuscarawas Co., O., where he was born in 1833. At the early age of 16 he accompanied his parents, Eneas and Melinda Shannon, to Ill. They located in Astoria tp. on farm property where Nathan grew to manhood. When the war broke out he enlisted in Co. H, 85th Ill. Inf. He was honorably discharged in 1862, and returned to Fulton Co., where he has since followed farming. In 1855 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Downey, daughter of Joseph Downey, by whom he has children,—Henry, Ewin, Maria, Ada, Irvin, Melinda, Walter, Hettrick and Eneas.

Benton Sharpe, farmer, sec. 22 ; P. O., Astoria ; is a native of Fulton Co. and one of the oldest residents of this township. His father, Jacob Sharpe, founder of Sharpe's Landing and a well-known, prominent farmer, we speak of below. Nov. 25, 1840, in the town of Astoria, Benton Sharpe was born. Reared amid pioneer associates, he received a good common-school education. In 1865 he married Lucy, a daughter of W. B. Carter, a well-known early settler of this county.

J. Y. Sharpe, deceased, was a well-known merchant and agriculturist of Fulton Co. He was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in Oct., 1804. But little is known of his early life. He grew up in New York and received a liberal education, chiefly through hard and persistent labor, and in after years excelled as a grammarian and mathematician. While a resident of the East he taught school and subsequently turned his attention to agriculture. He came to Ill. in an early day and settled in Fulton Co., and shortly afterwards engaged in merchandising about three and a half miles southeast of Astoria. He became quite successful, and came to Astoria shortly after the organization of the town and finished and occupied the first building begun in the town, and probably opened the first stock of general merchandise in Astoria. Here he married Miss Jemima Safford. Mrs. Sharpe died many years ago and was laid at rest in the village cemetery. Mr. S. was united with Miss S. E. Morrison of Penn. Mr. S. was a shrewd business man and displayed uncommon energy. He it was who established Sharpe's Landing on the Illinois river. Disposing of the Landing, owing to ill health, he purchased farm property and at one time owned a 1,000-acre tract of land. After a long life of unusual prominence and position in life he passed away in that dreamless sleep that comes sooner or later to all. To his wife and family he left a large property. The children born of the second marriage now living are Flora, Carrie, Mary and Lillie.

William Shawrer, farmer, sec. 11 ; P. O., Astoria ; was born near Lewistown, this county, March 5, 1844. His father, John Shawrer, settled in this county as early as 1836. He was a blacksmith by trade, but the latter years of his life were devoted to farming. He was married to Miss Mary McIntire, in Ohio, who bore him 8 chil-

dren,—five of whom are living. William received a good common-school education and early turned his attention to farming. April 13, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Libbie Waggoner, a daughter of ex-Sheriff D. J. Waggoner. They have had 4 children born to them, two of whom, Mary and Nellie, are living.

Jessie Siever, late of the firm of Moore Bros. & Co., came to Astoria in 1871, and is a native of the Old Dominion, where he was born in 1842. His father, Solomon Siever, was a farmer, and married, in Va., Miss Elizabeth Caplinger, who bore him 11 children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth. He accompanied his parents to Fulton county when 14 years old. They settled near Lewistown. When he first came to Astoria he became employed in the grist-mill of Kost & Hipsley. At the end of four years he purchased an interest in the dry-goods house of G. W. Kost. In two years he retired from this business and embarked in the hard-wood lumber business. In 1865 he was married to Miss Margaret Hipsley, a daughter of Nicholas Hipsley, an extensive stock dealer of the county. In 1878 Mr. S. built a fine residence.

John Skinner, coal operator, is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1844, and passed his childhood and youth and grew to manhood. Attaining his majority he crossed the ocean for the New World, and first set foot in New York city during March 1865. He went to Pa. and began life as a miner, then went to Cleveland, Ill., and in 1870 came to Astoria, where his practical mind grasped the fact that coal of a superior quality existed in abundance, and with uncommon energy, and he, in connection with Mr. W. H. Emerson, soon became coal shippers. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah E. Rosia, a widow of John B. Rosia.

Samuel Smith, agriculturist, was born in Pennsylvania in 1802. In his youth he learned the gunsmith's trade. In his native State he was married to Miss Elizabeth McCormick, who became the mother of 8 children, 7 of whom are still living,—Harvey, who resides in Kansas; Alfred lives in Astoria tp.; A. J., who married Miss Brown, lives in this county; Samuel, jr., married Mary Coe and lives on the farm homestead; Phoebe A. married John M. Tingley, and lives in Missouri; Mary resides in Arkansas and is the wife of D. S. Schenck; Elizabeth, the wife of J. G. Shane, lives in Nebraska.

I. B. Snowden, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 5; P. O., Vermont, was born in Brooke Co., W. Va., in 1837, and is the son of Ezra and Margaret Snowden, and was the third of a family of 11 children. Ezra was a carpenter and boat-builder by occupation. At the early age of 19 our subject set out for the West and reached Fulton Co. in the spring of the year, and engaged as a farm-hand. In 1861 he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Elmira Henderson, daughter of Wm. Henderson, a pioneer of this county. In 1870 Mr. S. purchased a farm in McDonough Co. Of the marriage with Miss Henderson the fruits have been 5 children, 3 of whom are living,—Laura, Lenora and Leroy.

James C. Sparks, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Hamilton Co., O., where he was born Nov. 3, 1830. His father, Levi Sparks, was a farmer by occupation and for a number of years dealt in grain; he was married in Ohio to Miss Sophia Comstock. To better their condition in life they concluded to move farther west and accordingly took passage on the Ohio river, going to St. Louis, from there to Beardstown, thence to Rushville and then came to the old town of Washington; moving to Schuyler Co., he established what was known in an early day as Sparks' Landing. This was afterwards purchased by Jacob Sharpe. Mr. S. died in 1844, leaving to the care of his wife 3 children. James grew to manhood in Schuyler; on attaining his twenty-first year he moved to Fulton, where he has since been permanently identified with the farming interests. March 12, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Ida C. Carter, daughter of the well-known pioneer, James Carter, deceased. Mr. S. is extensively engaged in stock-raising and his short-horn cattle are unsurpassed.

James M. Steele, confectioner, Astoria. This gentleman is a native of Ohio. His father, John M. Steele, was a physician, and was also born in the Buckeye State; his wife, Miss Mary E. Parks, was born in the same State. When James attained his third year his parents moved to Ill., and settled in Astoria, where James received a good common-school education. For two years he served as township Collector. In 1877 he entered into his present business, and has met with good success. In 1878 he was married to Miss Susan Palmer, daughter of Jacob Palmer.

Jacob Switzer, farmer and stock-raiser, sec.—P. O., Astoria; was born Nov. 26, 1826, in Virginia. Henry Switzer, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he lived for a number of years, then went with his parents to Virginia, and was united in marriage with Miss Mary Haffner, daughter of Andrew Haffner. Jacob was the third of a family of 7 children, the result of this marriage. He grew up in his native State and remained there until 1844 when he came to Fulton Co., and worked as a farm hand. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Nebbergall, by whom he had 11 children, 9 of whom are living,—Samuel, Harvey, Eliza, Fanny, David, Walter, Dora, Nellie and George.

William Switzer, farmer, sec. 35; P. O., Astoria. William Switzer was born on the old farm homestead of his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth A. Switzer, in Nov., 1851. Growing to manhood in this county he received a liberal education. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss Melinda F. Lewis, daughter of J. W. Lewis, of Astoria. Elizabeth A., Daniel H. and Perry W. are their children.

Jacob Swope, farmer and blacksmith, was born in Adams Co., Pa., July 3, 1811. He is the son of Jonathan Swope, who was a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., and a farmer by occupation. He was married in that State to Miss Elizabeth Brothers, by whom he had 3 children, Jacob the second. Jacob grew up in the Keystone State

and learned the blacksmith trade, and worked for a number of years at that calling. Jan. 19, 1833, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Elizabeth Muster. Of this marriage they have 10 children living whose names are Edward, Jacob, Geo. D., John H., Riley, Walter, Catharine A., Jane, Elizabeth and Maria. In 1857 Mr. W. disposed of his property in the East and in the course of time reached Astoria township.

B. C. Toler, physician and surgeon, was born in the Old Dominion State in 1829, and while quite young his parents, T. U. and Mary C. Toler, settled in Kentucky, where young Benjamin passed his boyhood. During his youth he studied medicine with Dr. W. T. Toler, an elder brother, who is now associated with him in his business. In 1848 he moved to Mason Co., where he again took up the study of medicine, and eventually graduated from the medical department of the University of Iowa, situated at Keokuk. Since then he has directed all the energies of his nature to his practice, and has been eminently successful. In 1857 he located at Astoria, where he has since resided and succeeded in building up a reputation as a physician unexcelled in the county. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. McLaren, daughter of Peter McLaren, one of the pioneers of Fulton Co. They have 8 children,—Emma E., Sarah C., George, Chas. W., Thomas W., Luella, Nellie and Fannie R.

Adam S. Trone, farmer and blacksmith, was born in York Co., Pa., April 16, 1834. His father, Adam Trone, was also a native of Pa., and a farmer and cooper by occupation; he married Miss Catharine Shultz, by whom he raised a family of 11 children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the seventh. He passed his youth and grew to mature years near the city of Hanover, where he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1855 he came to Astoria, where he opened a blacksmith shop; in 1858 was united in marriage with Miss Jane, daughter of Jacob Swope, by whom he had 14 children, 10 of whom are living,—Levi, Emma, Charles, William, Lizzie, Anna, John, George, Jacob and Mary.

Joseph Trone, farmer, see, 28; P. O., Astoria. The above-named gentleman was born in Maryland in 1814. While a child his parents moved to Pennsylvania, where he grew up and became employed as a distiller. Here he was married to Elizabeth Dupes, who became the mother of 7 children. In 1854 Mr. T. arrived at Sharpe's Landing, on the Illinois river, and purchased 40 acres of land in Astoria tp., and has labored hard to increase it to 200 acres, as he has done. Mrs. T. died 4 years after the family had moved here. In Jan., 1862, he contracted marriage with Mrs. Nancy Stambaugh, who died in 1873. Mr. T. was married again, this time to Miss Louisa Hollinger.

Waggoner & Lutz, hardware dealers. These gentlemen became established in their business five years ago. They are the owners of the building they occupy,—a large substantial brick, erected by

them. They carry a heavy stock of goods and transact a large business. This enterprising firm, in connection with their hardware, carry a full line of tinware, lime, cement, etc. J. C. Lutz, senior partner of the firm, is a native of Va., where he was born in the year 1828; growing to manhood there he received a liberal education, and during his youth was employed upon the old farm homestead. In 1855 he came West and settled in Astoria. During the spring of 1839 he embarked in the hardware business, and since that date has been identified with the business interests of Astoria. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy E. Morrow. Of this marriage 6 children were born, 4 of whom are living,—Chas. M., Minnie W., Dollie W. and Carrie (deceased), Daniel and John.

Edward Wampler, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., Astoria. In 1818, there was born to Philip and Catherine Wampler, *nee* Royer, in the State of Maryland, the subject of this sketch, Edward Wampler. He had attained his tenth year when his parents settled in Ohio, and there he grew up and married. This event occurred in 1837, and Miss Elizabeth Stoyer was the bride. Eleven children have been given to them. For nearly 20 years he was a resident of Missouri, where he became a prominent farmer, owning some 1,500 acres of land. While there his wife died, and in 1875 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Sprinkle. Mrs. W. was born in Pennsylvania and there married Daniel Sprinkle, who afterwards became a prominent farmer in this county. Of this marriage 8 children were born, 5 of whom are living,—Sarah, Henry, Daniel, Levi and Mary. The valuable property left by Mr. Sprinkle comprises between 500 and 600 acres of fine land.

Christopher Wetsel, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 21; P. O., Astoria. There are few in the county more generally or favorably known than Mr. Wetsel, who was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., July 13, 1813. His father, as near as can be ascertained, was also a native of the Keystone State, and by trade a blacksmith. He was married to Miss Catherine Wunderly. Three of the 9 children she bore him grew to mature years, and 2 yet survive. The head of the family died during the infancy of Christopher. His mother was afterwards married to Balseer Lutz and moved to Virginia. Christopher grew up amid pioneer associations, and we suppose became early instructed in the rudiments of hard work, his main education. While living in Augusta Co., Va., he was married to Miss Sarah Cook. In 1836 he came to Astoria township and moved into the pioneer log cabin, containing no fire-place. He built one, however, of sod. The winter was quite severe and the cabin so open that snow and wind gained free access, and it frequently happened that the floor and bedding were deeply covered with snow. Wild game at this time was abundant, but soon disappeared owing to the rapid settlement of the county. Vermont then boasted of one store, and the future town of Astoria was then given over to the sturdy oak,

under whose ample foliage the pioneer often rested from his labors. We cannot describe step by step the progress of Mr. W. from poverty to affluence. He labored diligently and uprightly and owes all that he has to his own efforts. His children are Eliza J., Priscilla E., Margaret A., Sarah C., George H., John B., David T. and Henry L.

William Wheeler, farmer, sec. 29; P. O., Astoria. Twenty-three years ago Mr. Wheeler set out for Illinois and after the usual trip settled in Astoria tp., where he has since resided. He is a native of old Virginia, where he was born in 1816. His father, William Wheeler, was a blacksmith by trade, and on attaining his eighteenth year, in 1811, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Fowler, by whom he had 6 children. William, the third, accompanied his parents to Ohio in an early day, where he grew to manhood on a farm. In 1838 he married Miss Francina E. Phillips. He purchased 220 acres of land but little improved and heavily timbered, and now after much hard labor, has a fine, well improved farm. Of the marriage with Miss Phillips, 12 children were born, 7 of whom are living,—Arden, Nancy A., Willie, Elijah and Elisha (twins), John, Franklin and Silas.

Josiah Worley, for the past 29 years a resident of Fulton Co., was born in Harrison Co., O., May 4, 1811. Daniel Worley, his father, was born in York Co., Pa. The date of his settlement in Ohio is not known, but he probably became a cotemporary with many of the first settlers of the Buckeye State. There he was married to Miss Charity Scolds, who bore him 11 children. In 1832 Josiah was married to Miss Mary Ann Miner. Five of the 10 children she bore are dead. During the autumn of 1851, with the object of making a home for his parents, he came to Astoria township and purchased property. Shortly after his coming Mrs. Worley died. During the autumn of 1854 Mr. W. was married to Mrs. Susan Elgin, relict of Samuel Elgin, and daughter of Jacob Wirtz. She settled in Illinois in 1840, first residing in Bond Co. George and William were born of this marriage. The former died in childhood and William lives in Nebraska.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Below will be found a full and complete list of the Supervisors, Town Clerks, Assessors and Collectors serving Astoria township since its organization with the dates of service:

SUPERVISORS.

Robert McClelland.....	1850	W. L. Gallihar.....	1858
S. P. Cummings.....	1851-54	John Shannon	1859
John Boyd.....	1855	A. J. Rosa.....	1861-62
S. P. Cummings.....	1856	John V. Richards	1863-66
Jacob Sharp	1857	S. P. Cummings	1867-79

TOWN CLERKS.

Zachariah Gilbert	1850	James Smith.....	1861-62
J. M. Rankin	1851	David Marsh.....	1863
D. Cook	1852-53	R. F. McLaren	1864-68
J. Darling	1854	W. Z. Robbins.....	1869-70
Jacob Derry	1855	R. F. McLaren.....	1871-72
E. Chambers.....	1856	McDonald Cox	1873-74
T. B. Linley	1857	T. W. Price	1875
W. O. Hopkins	1858	T. E. Toler	1876-79
J. W. Smith	1859		

ASSESSORS.

Michael Engle	1850	D. G. Robeson	1864
Wm. T. Hudnall.....	1851	O. P. Fry	1865
John Morrison.....	1852	D. G. Robeson.....	1866-67
Eli Chambers.....	1853	O. P. Fry	1868-69
Ephraim Sears	1854-55	Eugene Gore.....	1870
John Ogle.....	1856	O. P. Fry.....	1871-73
Henry Plank.....	1857	Albert Litchfield.....	1874
Albert Litchfield.....	1858-59	O. P. Fry.....	1875
O. P. Fry	1861-62	J. A. Gilliland.....	1876
H. J. Benton.....	1863	O. P. Fry.....	1877-79

COLLECTORS.

J. M. Carlock.....	1850	John Boyd, Sr.....	1867-68
John Boyd	1851-53	D. G. Robeson.....	1869-70
R. H. Bacon.....	1854-55	James Krigbaum.....	1871-72
Nelson Howell.....	1856	Joseph Bartholow.....	1873
J. C. Sparks	1857	Franklin Fackler.....	1874
Nelson Howell.....	1858-59	R. J. Nelson	1875
Jacob Darling.....	1861-62	J. S. Steel.....	1876
O. P. Fry	1863	James Steel.....	1877
Daniel Marsh.....	1864	John Bartholow.....	1878
J. C. Lutz.....	1865	Martin Mercer.....	1879
Jacob Darling.....	1866		



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BANNER TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of the five townships of this county that border on the Illinois river, and of these it is the one farthest north. In an early day there was abundance of game in this township, and indeed it has always been noted as being a good hunting and fishing ground for sportsmen. Among the wild animals found here were the deer, wild turkeys, wolves, an occasional bear, wild-cats, lynx, and all the smaller native animals. In the lakes along the river and upon that stream are found abundance of wild ducks, geese and other game. A large number of hoop-snakes and rattlesnakes formerly abounded here; also the black, garter, copperhead, blue racers and other snakes, and salamanders, commonly called lizards. The swamps abound in frogs and musquitoes.

The first settler to locate in the township was Joseph Anderson. He moved to Canton township in 1823. The first marriage was William Powell to Miss Margaret McCan. They were united by Richard Tompkins. To this couple the first child was born. The first mill and distillery were run by Brooks & Cogswell in 1835. The first tavern was kept by Alex. Wilson and was known as the Half-way House, being half-way between Canton and the landing on the Illinois river. The first warehouse was built by Ira Mills, who came here from the East as a missionary "to enlighten the heathen." He expended the money given him in building his warehouse on the Illinois river at the mouth of Copperas creek.

Monterey, which is located in the northern part of this township, was first settled in 1848. The first store building was built by David Martin. Samuel Null kept the first tavern, and Eli Lyons the first tannery. Burnett & Lyons started the first boot and shoe shop. Dorrance & Perkins opened the first dry-goods store. This place, Troy and other places did good business in an early day, before the advent of railroads, but since then they have not progressed as other places; indeed they have gone down. There is but one store at Monterey now. This is kept by Zachariah Weaver. There is one wagon shop, run by Lewis Ketchum. W. A. Webb keeps a boot and shoe shop. The school-house was erected in 1859. A. Swartz is Justice of the Peace.

Centennial Chapel M. E. Church.—The church building of this congregation, which is located at Monterey, was erected in 1876. Among those who gave most liberally toward its erection were John W. Johnson, J. Addis, Simon Addis, Jacob Weaver, Wm. Turner.

Wm. H. Babcock, J. McKinley, T. Young and S. Ketchum; in fact the liberality of the people was manifested in this enterprise. The widows gave their mites and every one did the most he could. Ellis Hitchens was the first preacher, and he built the society up very rapidly. It now numbers about 100 members.

Joseph S. Addis, farmer, sec. 5, Banner tp.; P. O., Canton. His father, Aaron D. Addis, was a native of New Jersey and died Jan. 23, 1873, in Fulton Co.; his mother, Jane E., also a native of New Jersey, is still living and resides at the old homestead; they emigrated with a moving wagon to Illinois in 1837, first located at Fairview, then in Buckheart tp., and finally in Banner tp. Joseph S. was born in Banner tp. Oct. 11, 1848, educated in the common schools, and Feb. 27, 1873, married Emma C. Weller, who was born in New Jersey June 13, 1852. Their children are Aaron D., Luella May and Lottie. Mr. Addis has served as Town Collector and School Trustee: has 100 acres of good land. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Simon P. Addis, brother of the foregoing, farmer, sec. 5, Banner tp.; P. O., Canton, Ill.; born Feb. 18, 1843, in Banner tp.; educated in the country schools; enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in Co. E, 103d Ill. Inf., and mustered out July 6, 1865; married Georgiana Sheaff Nov. 1, 1866; they have had 6 children: Wm. Perry, born Sept. 8, 1867, and died Nov. 30, following; Adelle, born Nov. 6, 1868; Geo. W., born Jan. 31, 1872, died Aug. 19, 1874; Sheldon, born Oct. 9, 1876, died Jan. 11, 1877; Webster, born Sept. 15, 1874; and Grace, born Sept. 25, 1878. Democrat. Methodist Protestant.

John W. Ashley, farmer, sec. 29. Mr. A. was born in New Jersey in 1836, and is the son of William and Jemima (Cooper) Ashley. The elder Ashley came to Illinois in 1841 or '42, and John W. came to Fulton county in 1856 from his native State. In 1859 he was married. He is a member of the Methodist Church and a Republican in politics. He has a fine farm of 200 acres.

Wm. H. Babcock, farmer, Monterey; P. O., Canton; was born Jan. 18, 1835, in Yates Co., N. Y.; married Miss Lucy Swartz, of Buffalo, N. Y.; their children are Ella V., Emma J., Willie, Lucy Anna and Charles Abram.

Alsworth Baker was in the war of 1812. He served in the Black Hawk war, and when Black Hawk was taken he was sent to convey the news to Gen. Scott near Galena. He started out horseback, and while camping on the prairie over night his horse was scared by a deer and ran off. He was then left to trudge along on foot, which he manfully did, swimming the Fever river, and arrived safely before the General and delivered the dispatch.

George S. Betts, farmer, sec. 21, Banner tp.; P. O., Canton. His parents, Lewis and Elizabeth (Ray) were natives of Pennsylvania. He was born March 2, 1841, in that State, emigrated to Wisconsin,

and in 1872 to this county; in 1865 married Mrs. Isabel (Prior) Barlow, born in Muskingum Co., O., in 1841. Children to both: Frank, born in 1858; Eliza Ellen, born in 1860 and died Jan. 17, 1862; Elizabeth Ann, born in 1864; John, born in 1866, George 1869, Fred 1873, and Wm. Henry 1877. Mr. B. has been School Director. Democrat.

William L. Beets, farmer, sec. 19, Banner township, was born in Highland county, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1851. His parents are Elihu and Sarah (Daugherty) Beets, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. William had the advantages of only the common schools of this county at which to gain an education. He has been moderately successful in his chosen calling.

James S. Book was born in Pennsylvania 28 years ago, the son of George and Jane (Jackson) Book; spent his early life burning lime for public works; came to Fulton Co. in 1877, and is now a farmer. Greenbacker.

L. D. Boyer is a native son of Fulton Co. His father, Caleb Boyer, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, Olive Boyer, *nee* Waldron, was born in New York State. They were among the early settlers of this county. They located near Lewistown in 1832. L. D. attended the common schools of the county when a boy and gathered a fair education. For some time his occupation was running a saw-mill. He is engaged in farming at present in company with his two younger brothers. They have a fine farm and own it jointly.

Dilazon Burhans, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Canton. His father, Peter I., was a native of New York State and died in 1863; his mother, Sabrina (Seeley), was born in Connecticut, and died in 1855. Dilazon was born in Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1822; married Miss Jane M. Turek at Saugerties, N. Y., April 29, 1843, who was of the same age and nativity, and they have had 6 children, as follows: Melissa, born in 1844 and died April 25, 1846; Eugene, born in 1846 and died Oct. 13, 1866; Charles H., born Jan. 25, 1850, and died June 7, 1852; John Harvey, born July 16, 1853; Adrian, born Nov. 13, 1859; and Wesley, born Oct. 22, 1861. Mr. B. was formerly a carpenter and worked as a contractor. He now owns 225 acres of land. He and his wife joined the M. E. Church 37 years ago, but are now members of the M. P. Church. Democrat. Emigration, first to Brooklyn, N. Y., thence in 1860 to this county, where they have ever since resided, except 5 years back in N. Y. and Penn. Mr. B. says that his forefathers have been natives of this country as far back as 1646, when two brothers came from Holland, one of which settled in New York, the other in Kingston on the Hudson river. One of the brothers was the first Squire of New York and also of Ulster county, N. Y. The families have increased, and there are some of them living in various parts of the East and West. Mr. D. Burhans' grandparents lived at Kingston when it was burnt up by the British.

Thomas Bybee was born in Fulton Co. April 15, 1853, and is the son of Judge and Mary Jane (Binenger) Bybee. His grandfather was among the earliest settlers in the State. Thomas received his education in the common schools of this county, and by occupation is a farmer. He has been successful, and at present owns 320 acres of land. He was married in 1875 and has two children,—James and Mary Jane.

William Gibson was born in Beaver Co., Pa., Aug. 7, 1833. He resides at present upon section 8, Banner township, where he is engaged in farming. The parents of our subject are Wm. and Hopey (Miller) Gibson, natives of the Keystone State. Mr. G. came to Fulton county in 1855 and ten years later was married to Agnes Beck. They have a family of 6 children,—4 boys and 2 girls, all of whom are living. He belongs to the M. E. Church and is a Republican in politics.

Henry H. Herr, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Canton. Parents, Abraham and Fanny (Donor) Herr, were Pennsylvanians, and are now deceased. The subject of our sketch was also born in Pa.; educated in Litiz Academy; member of Co. A, 30th Vet. Reg., in the war, mustered out July, 1865; married Susan Kinzie Nov. 5, 1850, who was a native of Montgomery Co., Pa. Although Mr. H. commenced with nothing in this township, he has made himself a fine home, with 240 acres of land. Baptist. Republican.

John W. Johnson, farmer, Monterey; P. O., Canton, Ill. His parents, Abraham and Martha (Crawford) Johnson, were natives of Pennsylvania; she died in Jan., 1840, and he in Aug., 1871. John W., born in W. Va., came to Buckheart township in March, 1857, then to the place where he now resides. He has been Commissioner of Highways and is now Supervisor. In 1860 he married Miss E. J. Johnson, of Buckheart township, who was born in 1840 in Washington Co., Penn. Their children are Patience Emma, born in 1862; Albert Wilber, born in 1864 and died in 1869; and Anthony Edgar, born in Feb., 1868. Methodist Protestant. Republican. Owns 112 acres of land.

Matthias Lingenfelter was born in Bedford county, Pa., Feb. 21, 1833, and is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Clear) Lingenfelter, natives of the Keystone State. Our subject received his education in the common schools of his native State, and came to this county in 1848, and located in Buckheart township. His father died in 1876 and his mother is still living. By occupation Mr. L. is a farmer and has run a threshing-machine for 20 years. He began work at the blacksmithing trade when 19 years old and continued at it until he was 27, and still works at it. He is the owner of 560 acres of land in this county. He was married July 12, 1855, to Rebecca Evans. This union has resulted in the birth of 14 children,—9 boys and 5 girls. Four of the sons are dead. Mr. L. is a member of the German Baptist Church. He resides upon sec. 30; P. O., Canton.

Waldron Van Middlesworth, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Canton. His parents, Cornelius W. and Jane (Addis) Van M., were natives of N. J.; father died in 1867, and mother still living, in Canton, and about 70 years old. Waldron was born July 12, 1838, in Newark, N. J., married Laura Counterman May 19, 1861, in this tp.; she was born Sept. 13, 1840, in this State. Their children are Willie G., born April 19, 1862, and Janie, March 5, 1869. Mr. Van M. has a brother, Addis James, and a sister, Mary Neumire, married and living in Stark Co. He has been a manufacturer of sorghum molasses for nearly 14 years. Has been Town Collector. Methodist Protestant. Democrat.

Willard Maloon is engaged in agricultural pursuits upon sec. 17, of this township.

I. N. Munson.—This gentleman is engaged in farming upon section 26, Banner township.

T. Ois, farmer, sec. 30, Banner; P. O., Bryant.

J. M. Peters, farmer, sec. 16, Banner tp.; P. O., Canton; was born in this township in 1851; June 5, 1879, married Patience Prior, who is a member of the Church. He is a Democrat.

John A. Pollitt is a native of this county and a son of one of the pioneers of the county. He was born March 14, 1855, and his parents were Alexander and Mary E. (Estes) Pollitt, natives of Kentucky. In 1875 John was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ball. Clara May is the name of their child. Mr. P. is engaged in farming upon sec. 28; P. O., Bryant.

Andrew Rock, farmer, sec. 31, was born in Franklin Co., Pa., Aug. 20, 1816, and is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Dull) Rock. The former was of Scottish descent, and the latter of German descent and a native of Pennsylvania. Andrew came to Canton, this county, in 1851 and engaged in carpentering, at which trade he was worked for many years. He then moved upon his farm and has improved it all himself. He was married to Susanna Monn in 1839, who bore him 12 children,—4 boys and 8 girls,—11 of whom are living.

Mary M. Rogers was born in Indiana in 1828; her father was Wm. Williams, of Tennessee, who died in 1849, and her mother, Edith Williams, of the same State, is still living, aged about 84. Mrs. R. first emigrated to Rock Island, thence to Missouri, and thence to Fulton Co. 22 years ago. June 16, 1849, in Missouri, she married Joseph Rogers, who had served in the Mexican war and subsequently in Co. A, 31st Reg. Ill. Vet., in the late war: he enlisted Oct. 4, 1864, and was mustered out July 19, 1865. He died in January, 1874, at the age of 49. Their children are: James Wesley, John Farmer, Mary Jane, Joseph Franklin, Wm. Douglas and Clara Amanda. Mrs. R. has 96 acres of land on sec. 9, Banner tp., and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her husband was a Democrat.

Samuel B. Schenck, farmer, Monterey; P. O., Canton. His father

Wm., was born in Penn. in 1786 and died in 1862; his mother, Sarah (Garrison), was born in N. J. in 1792 and died in 1876. Emigration: to McLean Co. in 1854, to Buckheart tp., this county, in 1858, and to the present farm in 1876. Samuel B. was born June 5, 1829, in Warren Co., N. J., married Eleanor D. Ketchum, Jan. 1, 1850, born in the same county Aug. 20, 1829, and have had these children: Alice, born in 1852; George, 1854; Estella, 1857; Olive, 1859; Miror, 1861; Minnie, 1863, died 1866; Josiah, 1865; twins, 1867, died in infancy; and Augustus, 1869. Mr. S. has 66 acres, all in good condition. Republican. Has been School Director.

Wm. F. Simpson, brick-layer and plasterer, Monterey; P. O., Cantop. His father, Wm. J., was a native of Kentucky, who emigrated to Indiana and thence to Illinois in 1849, and died Sept., 1853; his mother's maiden name was Mary Logan: she was born in Kentucky and died June 1, 1862, in Illinois. Wm. F. was born June 11, 1826, in Ky., educated in the country schools, enlisted in Co. I, 86th Ill. Inf., promoted to Sergeant, and since has held the offices of School Director and Constable. Nov. 22, 1853, he married Ophelia Spencer, who was born June 6, 1833, in Cole Co., Ill. They have had 8 children, namely: T. A., born in 1857; Mary J., 1858; E. L., 1859; Taylor, 1861, died Jan., 1863; Ida S., 1863; Minnie, 1866; Dilard, 1870; and Jessie, 1876. Methodist Protestant. Republican.

Henry Smith was born in Canada, of Dutch ancestry, and came to Fulton Co. in 1840. In Canada his wages as a farm hand was always very small, but by industry and economy he is now able to own the east half of sec. 17, Banner tp. June 18, 1846 he married Elizabeth Hutchison. They have had no children of their own but have brought up two,—Josephine and Willard Maloon. The girl is in Iowa, married; the boy still at home. German Baptists. Republican.

William H. Smith, farmer, Banner tp.; P. O., Canton. His father, Henry, a native of Prussia, 1777, emigrated to this country in 1799, and married Mary Fry, a native of the United States, who died in Fulton Co., Feb. 14, 1829; he died Dec. 4, 1865. Wm. H. was born Feb. 4, 1819, in Jefferson Co., Va.; married May 24, 1839, Mary Bybee, who died Oct. 3, same year; Nov. 19, 1840, Elizabeth Wilcoxen, who died April 4, 1863; lastly, Abby Mason May 6, 1866. Children: Henry, John, Mary V., Frances, Lavina, Louisa J., Elizabeth A., Marshall, Charlotte, James D., Wm. Henry, Elizabeth C., Charley, Hattie and Marcus. Mary V. married G. R. Cobleigh; Frances, C. N. Coykendall; Louisa J., James R. Ellis; Elizabeth, G. C. Glassford, and Marshall was married to Rettie Spencer. Wm. H. is a Democrat, and has been Supervisor, Town Clerk, Trustee, Justice of the Peace, etc. His father fought against Great Britain in the war of 1812, and was a prominent man in Fulton Co. during his life.

Lauren P. Sprague, born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1817; married

Miss Jane Reid, a native of Winchester, Va., in 1838, in Lewistown, Ill.; they have had 10 children, 8 of whom are living,—Margaret C. (deceased), Edgar C., Stuart M., Lycurgus S., Richard B. (deceased), Martha J., Adaline L., Thomas N., Ellen M. and Susan F. The family came from New York to Fulton Co. in 1837 and settled in Canton; followed farming; in 1855 bought the farm they now occupy on sec. 1,—87 acres.

James Turner was born near Perryville, Mercer Co., Ky., Oct., 1813. His parents, Starling and Sophia (Carver) Turner, emigrated from Kentucky to Sugar Grove, Sangamon (now Menard) Co., Ill., in the fall of 1831, and in the following spring to sec. 13, Buckheart tp., with 10 children; they had 13 altogether. Mr. T. died Feb. 22, 1871, aged 94 years. James Turner married Sara A. Carver, daughter of Pleasant M. Carver, of Ky., April 25, 1837; she was born June 19, 1813. They have a family of 9 children,—Henry F., Mary A., Louisa M., Wm. P., Eliza J., Lydia A., Benj. F., Alice E. and James B.,—all living and all married. They are all in Stark Co., Ill., except Alice, Benj. and Wm., who are in this county. Starling Turner was an early Abolitionist and left Kentucky on account of slavery. He also took a deep interest in astronomy. Methodist.

Henry Wages, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Canton. His father, Ephraim, was born in Maryland, and died in 1849; his mother, Nancy (Buckingham), was also born in Md., and died in Sept., 1870. Henry was born in Muskingum Co., O., in 1829; came, with his parents, to Fulton Co. in 1832, to Monterey in 1835, and to his present neighborhood in 1841; married Mary J. Brinager in 1856, Nancy J. Higgins, a native of Clark Co., Ky., in 1861, and thirdly Mrs. Mary Bybee. Children—John Henry, born Nov. 25, 1867, and Clara K., born Dec. 25, 1870, and died June 16, 1871. His second wife had 6 children by her first husband. Mr. W. owns 240 acres of land. Democrat.

Zachariah Weaver, merchant, Monterey; P. O., Canton. His parents were Jatob and Jane (Patchell), the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania and died Nov. 2, 1840. They emigrated from Ohio to this State, arriving Nov. 8, 1841. Zachariah was born in Hamilton Co., O., Nov. 30, 1830, educated in the country schools, and March 8, 1854, married Rachel A. Rogers in Liverpool tp.; she was born in Saline Co., Mo., Sept. 18, 1830. Children: Benj. F., born 1858, died 1864; Maria, Feb. 21, 1861, died in 1862; Emma Jane, April 18, 1862. Mr. W. was formerly a farmer, and has been School Director and Pathmaster. Methodist Protestant. Democrat.

H. J. Whitmore was born in Pennsylvania in 1827. His father, Joseph B., was a native of Maryland, married Miss Harelerood, of the same State, and had 6 children,—H. J., Mary Jane (now Mrs. Corwin), Simon Peter, Ann A. (now Mrs. Griffin), David W., Lizzie (now Mrs. Hemenover, a widow) and James. The family came

to Fulton Co. in 1844 and settled on sec. 30, Orion tp., buying 196 acres, which he still owns, but he resides now in Canton. His wife died July 16, 1863. Mr. H. J. W. married Annie Suydam, and they have had 4 children, 3 now living,—Norah (now Mrs. Richey), Belle and Charles E. Mrs. W. died, and Mr. W. subsequently married Tillie Griffin, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had 6 children, 5 now living,—Arthur, Dollie, Lillie (deceased), Daisy, Bertie and Russell. Mr. W. resides on his farm of 200 acres, sec. 6 of Banner tp., and also owns 100 acres in Buckheart tp. For 20 years he followed grain-threshing and was agent for the sale of threshers. At present he is engaged in buying and shipping stock in connection with farming. He is now Superintendent of the Fulton County Fair-Ground Association.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Below may be found a schedule of the township officials serving since the organization of the township, together with the years of serving:

SUPERVISORS.

David Markley.....	1850	Joseph Shaw	1863-64
W. H. Smith	1851-54	John McCan.....	1865-70
Thomas Kane.....	1855-57	A. Merrill.....	1871
Amos Babcock.....	1858	Wm. H. Smith.....	1872-78
Wm. H. Smith.....	1859	John W. Johnson.....	1879
John McCan.....	1860-62		

TOWN CLERKS.

Wm. H. Smith.....	1850	Noah Romine	1857-59
Wm. C. Killsa	1851-53	W. C. Killsa.....	1860-69
Noah Romine.....	1854	Martin Davis.....	1870
Wm. C. Killsa	1855-56	W. C. Killsa.....	1871-79

ASSESSORS.

Geo. W. Chinn.....	1850-1	C. W. Van Middlesworth ..	1860-64
W. C. Killsa	1852	Charles Killsa	1865-75
A. T. Atwater.....	1853	John A. Logan.....	1876-77
Noah Romine.....	1854-58	Charles Killsa.....	1878
Charles Killsa.....	1859	John A. Logan	1879

COLLECTORS.

John McKinley.....	1850	John McKinley	1866
Richard Motsinger	1851-52	James Donabo.....	1867
A. W. Inman.....	1853	John McKinley.....	1868
Wm. D. Bilby	1854-55	Robert Barlow.....	1869
Douglas McCan.....	1856-58	Martin L. Davis.....	1870
James Donaho.....	1859	James S. Kennedy	1871-72
Noah Romine.....	1860	Thomas McCan.....	1873-74
Douglas McCan.....	1861-62	Martin L. Davis.....	1875-76
Samuel T. Wilson.....	1863-64	Joseph S. Addis.....	1877-78
James Donabo.....	1865	W. Van Middlesworth	1879

BUCKHEART TOWNSHIP.

Buckheart is counted among the best townships of this county, although at one time much of its surface was covered with a heavy growth of timber. This township was early settled by the whites and ere long much of the timbered sections were interspersed with cabins and settlers. A large portion of the lands bearing timber, and the smaller groves, were claimed, if not occupied, while the prairie for the most part was left untouched and unsought. The prairie land was regarded as worthless for purposes of agriculture, and considered a useless waste. There were hundreds of men at that time who believed it would never be occupied. If any of the first settlers had located upon the prairie he would have been regarded as extremely visionary, if not absolutely crazy. Of those whose names appear among the early pilgrims, many removed from the township ere many years had flown; others followed from year to year, settling in other localities; others have passed to the shining shore of the Beautiful River, while many still remain in the enjoyment of the homes of their industry, endurance and enterprise, fashioned and founded in the beautiful lands of Buckheart.

The surroundings of pioneer life are well calculated to test the true inwardness of the human heart, and the trials, sufferings and endurance incident to the founding and building of homes, unite them in the strongest and deepest feelings of friendship, that grows and strengthens with their years. Raven locks may bleach and whiten; full round cheeks wither and waste away; the fires of intelligence vanish from the organs of vision; the brow become wrinkled with care and age, and the erect form bowed with accumulating years, but the true friend of long ago will be remembered as long as life and reason endure. It is thus in our visits among the veteran pioneers of Buckheart. The memories of their early life here are recalled with pleasure.

The origin of the name of this township is very amusing and is traced back to the early history of the county. In 1850 when the township was organized it adopted the name of the election precinct that embraced this district prior to that time. Buckheart precinct was named from Buckheart creek that runs through it, and it was christened in honor of a grove called Buckheart Grove, which it passed through. The grove received the name of Buckheart in the following manner: About 1824 John Pixley, a tall, gaunt red-headed fellow, a great blow and something of a hunter, and of whom

we speak in the first chapter, shot a buck near where the Woolen Factory of Canton now stands. The deer was wounded; Pixley swore it had been shot through the heart. He followed it across the prairie to the head of what is now Buckheart Grove, where he lost track of it. Pixley used to tell the story as an instance of the wonderful tenacity of life possessed by deer, always insisting that he had unquestionably shot that buck through the heart, and that afterward he had followed it five miles and it finally escaped him. The grove where it disappeared was called Buckheart Grove in derision of this story, and the stream running through it received the same name, which was also afterward extended to the township.

The first pioneers to locate in this township, then so highly prized for its beautiful timber, were Seth Hilton and Hazael Putman. The first mill was a water-mill, built on Big creek by John Eveland and Asa Johnson in 1828. This Eveland is the same man referred to in the first chapter as being the first settler of the county. He left Waterford township and came to Buckheart a short time before this, where he died a few years afterwards. The first church organized in the township was in 1825 by the Regular Baptists. There was a school-house built in the township as early as 1825 or '26, thus showing that the earliest pilgrims had a love for religion and a desire to educate their children. Who the first teacher was is not now known.

Bryant Methodist Episcopal Church.—There had been no regular Methodist Church within three miles of Bryant until 1846, when Johnson Smith and wife, Edward Ashton and wife, John Conner, wife and two daughters, Wm. Morse, wife and two daughters, and John Morse and wife met at the school-house on the northeast corner of sec. 32, for the purpose of organizing a Methodist society, Rev. Mr. Shinn being the preacher. From this time regular Methodist meetings were held at this school-house until the new church edifice was built at Bryant. A subscription was taken in 1868, for the purpose of building a new church edifice and the building was finished the following fall, costing \$2,800. The first regular Methodist preacher was Rev. Mr. Hunter; present membership about 60.

Bryant Christian Church.—The first organization of the Antioch, now the Bryant, Christian Church was in June, 1854, at Mr. T. N. Hasson's, and consisted of the following members: Wm. G. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. K. E. C. Kirkpatrick, Theophilus N. Hasson, Mrs. Margaret Hasson, Solomon Davis, Mrs. Eliza Davis, Mrs. Deborah Snyder, Misses Ellen, Elizabeth and Caroline Snyder, Mrs. Lucinda Putnam, Heman Johnson, Louisa J. Laws, Samuel Rowley, Mrs. Amy Rowley, Mrs. Paulina Harberson and others. Wm. G. Kirkpatrick was elected Elder and T. N. Hasson Deacon. Elders Wm. Howard and John W. Hopkins presided at the meeting, and preached here occasionally for several years. Elder Wm. Grisson was the first permanent preacher. The first permanent church edifice was erected on sec. 6, Liverpool tp., in 1861. James C. Wilcoxon

donated the land, and the total expense of building and furnishing was about \$2,000. It was moved to Bryant in the spring of 1869, where it now stands. Elder H. E. Puette has been pastor of the congregation for sometime, but has recently severed his connection with it.

St. David Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodists of St. David and vicinity held meetings in various school-houses and in the Mormon Church at St. David until the spring of 1876, when they erected an edifice of their own, naming it Shryock's Chapel, as Mr. Shryock was a large contributor. The society numbers 25 and belongs to Canton circuit. Average attendance at Sunday-school about 65. L. S. Hitchens was the first preacher appointed after the chapel was built.

Odd Fellows.—Bryant Lodge, No. 619, I. O. O. F., received its charter October 11, 1876, when the members were John Virgil, F. M. Williams, Wm. C. Staton, George Humphrey and Eugene Smith. The charter is signed by N. C. Nason, Grand Secretary, and John H. Oberly, Grand Master. Present membership about 19.

Bryant Temperance Societies.—In the winter of 1877-8 a lodge of Good Templars was organized in this place, holding their meetings in the M. E. church. Samuel and Alonzo Wilcoxon, James Kirkpatrick, Miss Louia Chapman and others were the leading spirits. The membership increased to 50; but the next winter the society was merged into the Blue Ribbon movement under the management of Daniel K. Shield, and the membership is now about 100. The movement has resulted in the reform of several well-known "confirmed" drunkards.

Bryant Steam Saw-Mill.—J. M. Hasson, jr., Dr. D. O. Wedge and Eugene Smith, under the firm name of Hasson, Wedge & Smith, run a large saw-mill at Bryant, which has a capacity of 6,000 to 8,000 feet per day; has averaged 100,000 feet per month. The engine is 25-horse power. They employ a large force continually during the busy seasons.

Joseph Baker, farmer, was born in Sycamore township, Hamilton Co., O., Sept. 15, 1813, and is the son of Jacob and Iodana (Sipes) Baker. Joseph came to this county in 1835 and located in Canton and engaged at carpentering. He remained there for 6 years, and then followed threshing for 8 years; has lived on his present farm since 1851. He was united in marriage to Nancy A. Miller, Oct. 22, 1859. She was a daughter of Eli A. Bauman, and died June 16, 1872. Mr. B.'s farm is on the northwest quarter of sec. 33 and on sec. 28. This place was heavily timbered when Mr. B. bought it in 1859, and there is now 100 acres subject to the plow and well improved. He has been Assessor and Collector of the township.

Linville Ballard, farmer, was born near Winchester, Clark Co., Ky., Jan., 1819; parents were John and Nancy (Bybee) Ballard, the latter a daughter of James Bybee, Clark Co., Ky., and natives

of Virginia. Linville came to Liverpool, this county, Dec. 11, 1852, and a year afterward he bought a 60-acre farm on sec. 26, Buckheart tp. He now has 240 acres, altogether. All except about \$600 he has accumulated here by his own labor. In 1853 he married Lavina Bauman, daughter of Peter Bauman, and they now have 7 children,—Amanda Elmira, Mary M., Thomas W., Josie, Leroy, Peter and Harry F. Mr. B. is a Democrat, and has been School Director for some 16 or 20 years continuously.

Nathaniel Butler Books, deceased, came to Fulton Co. in 1835, and located on land now partly occupied by Cuba. He afterwards bought land on sec. 17, Buckheart tp., to which he moved his family in 1847. He resided on this farm until his death, which occurred Jan. 20, 1878, in the 76th year of his age. He was born in Connecticut, and raised in New York. His wife was Ann B. Artman, with whom he lived over 50 years. She still resides on the old homestead with Henry W. Johnson. They had a family of 10 children, 7 of whom are living: Margaret, Ruth, Joshua, Sarah, Thomas C., Henry W. J., Mary Ann and Elizabeth. Two of the sons were in the late war. Wm. S. enlisted in the 103d Ill. Inf. and died after serving only a few months. John M. enlisted in Co. A, 55th Ill. Inf., in Aug. 1861, and was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was a Corporal.

Eli A. Bauman, farmer, was born in Washington, D. C., and married Margery Paxton, a native of Cumberland Co., Pa. They came and settled on sec. 23, this tp., in 1838, building a two-story log house the next year, and moving into it with their family of 9 children. (The cabin is still standing.) The children were Peter, Samuel, Eli, Catherine, Charlotte, Nancy, Eliza and Margery Ann. All have married except Margery, who is deceased. Samuel married a Miss Frakes, now deceased, and he still lives in Wayne Co., Ia. Eli married Julia Mocksby, lived in Wayne Co., Iowa, and died there, leaving three children. Catherine married Gideon Carver and lives in this tp. Charlotte married Jacob Fisher and lives also in this tp. Nancy first married Samuel Miller, and after his death she married Joseph Baker, since which time she has died. Eliza married Jerry Ford, and has since died. Mr. Bauman is still living in Wayne county, Iowa.

Peter Bauman, farmer, son of preceding, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., May 27, 1813; married Mary Ann, daughter of Thos. T. Bybee, in 1839, in Buckheart tp. He has a family of 12 children, namely, Lavina, Thomas Eli, Minerva (last two deceased), Jemima, Evaline (dec.), Mary E., William H. (dec.), Debby A., Louisa, Julia, Frank and Elmer. Thos. Eli was killed in a runaway of horses in 1855. The three others died of scarlet fever in 1857, and were all buried in one grave!

Jemima married John H. Snider and lives in this tp.; Mary E. married John W. Horton, and also lives in this tp.; Debby A. married John J. Farris, and lives here, and Louisa married Herman Homer and lives 5 miles west of Farmington, this county.

Mr. Bauman is now living on sec. 27, Buckheart tp., on which he has made all the improvements himself. In 1878 he built a large 2½ story house, with L. a large new barn and other buildings, so that now he has one of the finest farms in the county. In politics he is a Democrat.

John W. Beets, farmer and operator of a saw-mill, sec. 24, is a native of Highland Co., O., where he was born in 1848. His parents were Elisha and Sarah (Daugherty) Beets, who now reside in Banner tp. John W. enlisted to serve in the Union Army during the war, Oct. 12, 1864, in the 10th Ill. Inf., Co. B. He was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea; was taken sick at Washington, D. C., sent to Springfield and mustered out Aug. 9, 1865. He enlisted in Co. K, 10th U. S. Reg. Inf., March 10, 1867 for 3 years. He served 2 years at Ft. Wadsworth, D. Tr., and one year on the Rio Grande, in Texas. He married Caroline M. Fouts Aug. 3, 1871, who is a daughter of Wm. Fouts and was born July 19, 1846. They have a family of 3 children.—Emma, born July 10, '72, Frank, Aug. 8, '74, and Lena, May 30, '77.

Thomas T. Bybee, farmer, deceased, was born in Clark Co., Ky., Sept., 1798. He married and had two sons, David, born in 1819, and James, in 1821. His second wife was a widow Jennings, who also had two sons, James and Elijah. Her maiden name had been Deborah Wilcoxen, and she was born in Ash Co., N. C., March 3, 1801. Two daughters were the fruit of the last marriage, Lavina, born Feb. 12, 1824, and Mary Ann, born in 1828. David Bybee first married a Miss Spencer, who died, and afterwards he married Margery Ann Ballard, and they now live in Canton. James married a Miss Bonnyer and subsequently died, leaving a family, in Banner tp. Lavina married Wm. H. Smith, and has since deceased, leaving a family, also in Banner tp. Mary Ann married Peter Bauman, whose sketch is given above.

Mr. Thomas T. Bybee came to this county in the winter of the deep snow (1830-31), and commenced with ½ sec. of land. He died April 8, 1872, leaving property estimated at \$200,000, which he made at farming, dealing in stock, etc. He was a Democrat.

Samuel Carper was born in Loudon Co., Pa., in 1816. He first came to Illinois in 1850 and bought the farm upon which he now resides, and upon which he has put fine improvements,—all the result of his own labors. His parents were Samuel and Christina (Myers) Carper, both natives of Lebanon Co., Pa. The Carpers are an old family, and date back in the history of America prior to the Revolution. The grandparents of the subject of this sketch was a soldier under Washington. Mr. C. in 1846 married Elizabeth Baker, in Bedford Co., Pa. She was a daughter of Jacob and Fanny Baker. They have 3 children: Levi, Jacob and Mary J.

John W. Carey, farmer, was born in 1841, in Lewisown tp. His father, David Carey, of Ireland, died while John was very young. The latter was then adopted by Samuel Wilcoxen, and when of age

Mr. W. deeded to him 80 acres of land on sec. 17, on which he has since resided. In 1863 he married Eliza J. Porter, of Putman tp., and their children are Charles Traverse, Essie Ellen and Louisa Dell. Mr. C. excels in raising Poland China hogs, and at a fair at Canton one time he took the first prize, \$1,000. He is interested also in fine cattle, having now a small herd of short-horns, among them a fine ten-year-old bull ("Star-Gazer"), which is the sire of one of the finest heifers in Kentucky ("Fanny Foster"). Mr. C. has also a thoroughbred French Canadian stallion ("French Roland"), which took the first premium at the Canton fair of 1878, for all purposes, and also at other fairs. Besides, Mr. C. has other high-grade animals, to describe which we have not space here.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey are members of the United Brethren Church; he has been School Director, Township Collector, etc. National Greenbacker, with Republican proclivities.

Gideon Carver, farmer, sec. 28; was born in Madison Co., Ky., Nov. 25, 1816. His father was Pleasant M. Carver, who was born in the Old Dominion in 1788, and died in Nov., 1876. Gideon's mother was Catharine Carver, *nee* Shryock, who was born in Fayette Co., Ky. She died in 1865. P. M. Carver came to this county in 1833, and located on sec. 22, this tp., where both he and his wife died. Gideon Carver married Catharine A. Bauman, daughter of Eli A. Bauman, Sept. 26, 1839. She has borne a family of 7 children: John, James, both deceased, Henry, Eliza, Sarah, Ellen and Jasper. Henry married Ione Laus, and lives on sec. 21. Ellen married Frederick L. Fisher, of Champaign Co., Ill.

Eugene Churchill, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 23; P. O., Bryant; was born in N. Y., Oct. 14, 1840; parents were Silas and Esther; in the late war he was a member of Co. C, 9th N. Y. Cav. Vol.; served 18 months, being in several hard-fought battles; married Rebecca Whitney in 1876, a native of Illinois. Mr. C. makes a specialty of fine stock,—Poland-China hogs, Hambletonian and Messenger horses, etc.

Samuel A. Cunningham, was born on Welsh Run, near Mercersburg, Pa., May 4, 1820, and is the son of David and Ann (Alexander) Cunningham, the former a native of the same place, the latter of Havre De Gras, Md. S. A. came to this county May 4, 1849. He visited friends near Overman's Mound a few days and finally located in Canton and carried on blacksmithing. In 1851 he bought a farm in Canton tp. of 107 acres; he lived there till 1856 when he moved to his present farm of 275 acres on secs. 3 and 4. This place has some of the finest improvements upon it that are in the county. He also owns 335 acres one mile south of the old home farm; also 40 acres near Springfield, Ill., nicely improved; and also 80 acres in Orion tp., and a small piece on sec. 19, Buckheart. He was married March 21, 1848, to Elizabeth Boyd. The children born to them were Ann Rebecca, who was born in 1849 and died in 1864; Chas. Clinton, Sarah Ellen, James Edgar, Thomas J., all living

at home. Mr. C. started in active life at the age of 21 with nothing but hands and head to make his way. To what good advantage he has put all these, his record shows.

Joseph Evans, farmer, sec. 36, was born in Licking Co., O., Aug. 19, 1810. His parents were John and Hannah (Inscoc) Evans; the former a native of Wales, the mother of Ohio. Joseph came to this county in 1854 and located in Liverpool tp. He soon went west, but returned in 1860. He married Elizabeth Moreland in Licking Co., O., Dec. 26, 1831. She was a daughter of Bazaleel and Margaret (Fahs) Moreland. She was born in Hampshire Co., Va., June 22, 1807. They have been blessed with 10 children, 9 of whom are living: Peter, John, Margaret, Rebecca and Johanna, twins, Philip F., Elizabeth J., David W., James K. P., and Richard M. Three of their sons, John B., Philip F. and David W., served in the late war. They enlisted at the same time, Oct., 1862, in Co. C, 103rd regt., at Canton. David was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in the hip, which disabled him and he was discharged in the spring of '65. One month later John and Philip were both wounded at the battle of Atlanta. John had one finger shot off. Philip was shot in the left arm and knee. The latter received his discharge the same time David did. John B. remained till the close of the war and was with Sherman on his famous march.

John J. Farris, farmer, son of John K. Farris, was born in Isabel tp. this county; married Debbie, daughter of Peter Bauman, July 23, 1874; have had 3 children: Edward, the only one living, was born May 7, 1876. Mr. Farris is Independent in politics.

John K. Farris, deceased, was brought by his father, John Farris, from Kentucky to Liverpool tp. in 1837 or '38. He married Mary, daughter of James Pollitt, an early settler, and died Dec. 24, 1878. His wife is still living in Isabel tp.

Frederick Fisher was an early settler of Buckheart tp. He came to this county with his wife and 4 children in 1831. The children were Barbara, deceased, Jacob, John and Henry. Those born in this country were Cynthia A., Mary J., Sarah D., Daniel G., Clara M., Isabel H., Elizabeth, Ellen G. and Frederick L. Six of the children are still living in this county. Cynthia married David Cople and lives in Indiana; Sarah married Marion Kimberlan and lives in Missouri. Clara M. married John Ford and resides in Iowa. Isabel married Jacob Fouts; Elizabeth married Wm. Harper; Ellen married Thos. Butts; Jacob married Charlotte Bauman; John married Melissa Maxwell, all of whom live in this county. Henry married Naomi Shields; David married Mary Ellis and Frederick married Ellen Carver. These live in Champaign Co., Ill. Mr. F. settled on S. W. quarter of sec. 11, which he improved. He bought sec. 23, which he also improved and lived upon till his death, which occurred July 5, 1876. His widow, who was Sarah Fouts, born in Clark Co., Ind., Oct. 5, 1807, still lives at the old

homestead. Both were members of the M. E. Church, but of later years both were members of the Christian Church. During the "Westerfield Defeat" this family indulged in the general scare and went over the river to Sugar Grove and remained 2 weeks.

John Fisher, son of Frederick Fisher, is engaged quite extensively in agriculture on sec. 2, owning some 1,300 acres of land, all improved by himself. He was born October 2, 1827, in Washington, Clark Co., Ind. He married Melissa Maxwell Oct. 10, 1850. They have 7 children: Josephine, born Aug. 17, '51; Alice, June 6, '54; Willard, Jan. 17, '59; Leonard, Oct. 17, '61; Charles, April 7, '64; Attie, Aug. 17, '69, and Dolly B., Oct. 1, '71. Alice married Francis M. Fouts Dec. 21, '76.

Jacob Fisher, son of Frederick Fisher, was born in Clark Co., Ind., in 1825. He married Charlotte Bauman Jan. 1, 1856, in Van Buren Co., Iowa. They have one child, Olive E., who was born Aug. 21, 1858.

Andrew Fouts was born in Clark Co., Ind., in 1807, and came to this county in 1829. He married in Jan., 1834, Eliza Ann Hufford, a native of Buford Co., Ky., and a daughter of George Hufford. They have but one son, Martin Fouts. Daniel Fouts was the father of Andrew, and his grandfather was Jacob Fouts, who emigrated from Germany to the U. S. before the Revolution. Daniel Fouts settled on sec. 10, where he died at the age of 92 years. Andrew, his brother Emsley and Demps Garen the first winter they came kept bachelors' hall in a little log house and lived on game, corn cake and "corn juice." In an early day at Mr. F.'s house were held Methodist meetings every 2 weeks until a school-house was built. The first minister on the circuit was Rev. Henry Summers. They were here during the "big snow," when game was very timid. One of their neighbors in riding along the path overtook a wolf. He sprang from his horse, caught it and cut its throat. Their first cook-stove was procured by taking a wagon load of wheat to Chicago and bringing the stove back. The wheat did not sell for enough to pay for the stove. Mrs. F. spun and wove all the cloth for wearing apparel, from the raw flax. She has cloth in the house now that she made from flax that they raised.

Francis M. Fouts was born on the old homestead of his father's, Dougan Fouts, on sec. 14, upon which he still resides. Dougan Fouts was a native of Indiana, and his father was Jacob Fouts, one of the earliest settlers in this county. Dougan Fouts' wife was Sarah Hutchinson, a native of Virginia. She is still living with her son Francis, at the age of 65 years. Her husband died March 27, 1862. Her father, Zachariah Hutchinson, came to this county in 1835. Dougan Fouts had a family of 6 girls and one son: Eleanor, who married Cyrus Babcock; Elizabeth married Archibald Carver; Rebecca married John Carleton; Harriet married George Hammitt; Sarah married John Provard; Nancy married T. J. Kelly, and Francis M. married Alice, daughter of John Fisher.



THOMAS T. BYBEE

(DECEASED)

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Jacob Fouts, deceased, was a native of North Carolina and was born in 1788. His wife was Eleanor Dougan, and was born in 1790 in the same State. The Foutses are of English descent. His father was Jacob, and the first one of the name we can trace came from England. Jacob Fouts came to this county about 1831, from Indiana, bringing a family of 9 children,—Dougan, Rebecca, Jacob, Wm., Sarah, Thomas, Elizabeth J., Levi and Lewis. Francis C. and Malcolm C. were born in this county. Thomas, Elizabeth and Malcolm are still living in this county. Jacob Fouts located on sec. 14, where he lived for 15 years, and finally moved to sec. 12, where he died in Oct., 1874. Mrs. F. died Nov. 17, 1858.

Malcolm C. Fouts, youngest son of Jacob Fouts, is living on the old homestead on sec. 12. He was born in 1836 on this farm; was married March 30, 1859, to Julia Fouts, of Buckheart township, and daughter of John Fouts, an early settler who now resides in the southern part of the State. They have a family of 7 children: Florence A., Rebecca J., Hattie N., Nellie D., Charles L., Sophia D., and Mary M., all of whom are living.

Frank M. Harrison, M. D., was born in Licking Co., O., in 1856. His parents, Spencer H. and Georgiana (Hall) H., were natives of Ohio and came to this county in 1855, settling at Cuba, where Mr. H. now resides: Mr. H. died about 1868. Frank M. read medicine under Dr. J. K. Welch, of Cuba, five years, and in 1878 graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia., since which time he has practiced at Bryant. Independent in politics, with a Democratic tendency.

J. M. Hasson, jr., merchant and lumber manufacturer, was born in Lewis Co., Ky., in 1830. His parents were Theophilus N. and Margaret (Riley) Hasson, who emigrated to the vicinity of Beardstown (in Schuyler Co.) in 1834; from 1837 to 1855 Mr. H. resided on a farm $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Lewistown; then he was in the drug business in Lewistown until his death, Dec. 28, 1877. He was formerly a Whig, and since 1854 a Republican: was Justice of the Peace in Lewistown township for 20 or 25 years. He had a family of 7 children, 6 living,—Louisa, James M., Mary (died at the age of 16), Wm. R., Celinda C., Elvira S., Charles N. and Henry C. James M. married Emily Waldron at Lewistown Sept. 1, 1853, who was a native of New York near Rochester. They have 4 children,—Celinda, John H., Frank and Laura. Mr. H. is now of the firm of Hasson, Wedge & Smith, operating a saw-mill at Bryant, sawing and shipping about 100,000 ft. of lumber a month, mostly hard-wood. Mr. H. is also carrying on a general merchandise business at Bryant, doing at least \$25,000 per annum. He is a "stalwart" Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

William Herriot, proprietor of the Bryant House, Bryant, was born in Munson Co., Pa., 1813. His parents, Jesse and Annie (Prawl) Herriot, moved to Genesee Co., N. Y., when he was quite small and

where he was raised. He was united in marriage with Maria, daughter of Josiah and Betsy (Kellogg,) Carrier, at Avon, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1813. Mrs. H. was born in Hartford Co., Ct. The grandfather of Mr. H. came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania, and was a soldier under Washington in the Revolution. The Carriers are also of Scotch descent, their ancestors coming to America prior to the Revolution. Wm. H. came to this county in 1846 and located in Ellisville, where he carried on blacksmithing some 10 years. He then moved upon a farm on sec. 18, Deerfield township, where he passed another decade. He came to Bryant in 1864 and carried on blacksmithing for several years, but now rents his shop. Of his children, Emily M. married Jeremiah J. Jackson and lives in Dixon Co., Kans.; Florence L. married Dr. D. O. Wedge and resides in Bryant; Chauncey L. married Irene A. Hasson, and Albert L. lives with his parents. Mrs. Wm. G. came with her parents from Connecticut to New York in a two-horse wagon, and herself and husband came from that State to Fulton Co. in a two-horse wagon, the trip taking 28 days. Thus she made the whole trip from Hartford, Ct., in a wagon.

Abraham Hews, born in 1818, first came to this county in 1846, and except 1860-2, when he was in Iowa, has remained here, engaged principally in farming. Aug. 8, 1852, near Cuba, he married Parmelia, daughter of Hiram Sanders. She was born in 1834. Their children are John W., Abraham Lincoln, Gardiner E., Benj. H., Laura A. The three younger are still at home. Republican.

Benjamin Hews was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., near Saratoga Springs, in 1821. John and Polly (Schriver) were his parents, both natives of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and of English and German descent. Mr. H. was married at Saratoga Springs in 1843 to Eliza Ann Rose. In 1846 he came to this county and located in Putman tp. In 1854 he bought a farm on sec. 9, Buckheart, and the following spring moved on it and has since resided there, and put substantial improvements on it. The marriage above spoken of has resulted in the birth of 6 children: Henry A., born Oct. 19, 1844; John, July 31, '45; William, June 13, '62; Julia A., Aug. 4, '54, and Joseph, born Sept. 13, 1856. Julia married Adam Wrigly, and met her death by being burnt by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. She left one child, Anna, who is living with her grandparents.

Henry Hinds was among the pioneers of this county, coming in 1832. He was a native of Virginia. He was united in marriage with Martha Steel in Westmoreland Co., Pa. They first settled on sec. 3, Buckheart tp., where they lived till 1836, when they moved to Young Hickory tp., where Mrs. Hinds died March 4, 1859. Mr. H. died July 6, 1869, in Joshua tp., at the house of his son-in-law, Job Wolke. Their children are: Alexander, who lives upon the homestead in Young Hickory, Mary (Walker), Jacob, Elizabeth (Wilson), living in Nebraska, Martha (Bredwell), of Canton,

Hettie (Dow), of Canton, Rosana (Hamilton), died in April, 1841.

Jacob Hinds lives on sec. 3, Buckheart township, on the old homestead where his father, Henry Hinds, first settled on coming to this county in 1832. He was born May 25, 1817, and has a family of 4 children: John, Frank, Alice and Em. He was married in Canton tp. in 1840 to Sarah Johnson, a native of Clark Co., Ind., who is still living.

Geo. W. Horton was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1840, a son to Robert Horton, who was a native of Culpepper Co., Va., and who married Polly Smith, a native of the same county, and of German descent. Geo. W. came to this county in the fall of 1855, and in the following spring he went to Iowa; but in 1859 he returned to Fulton Co. to remain. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted at Canton in the 103d Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. C., as Corporal; served until July, 1865, being under Gen. John A. Logan during the whole time; was sick only two or three months, and that was with the measles, and never wounded; engaged in 28 or more battles and skirmishes; went through with Gen. Sherman to the sea, and closed at Bentonville, N. C.; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and received his discharge papers at Chicago. Returning to this county, he married Mary E. Bauman July 25, 1867, daughter of Peter Bauman. Have had 6 children, 4 living, as follows: Minerva Evaline, July 6, 1868; Thos. T., Oct. 7, 1869; Hattie Amanda, Feb. 3, 1872; Mary Matilda, Oct. 26, 1873; Lovina Amelia, Feb. 9, 1875, died March 13, 1875; Georgia Ann, born Aug. 19, 1876, died Nov. 6, 1877. The family are living on the old Thos. T. By-bee homestead, sec. 35. Mr. Horton is a Democrat, and has been School Director several terms.

Francis Marion Hufford was born June 22, 1834. He enlisted in Co. A, 55th Ill. Inf., and served in the late war till his death, which occurred Nov. 19, 1863, when he died of disease contracted in the army. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh and afterwards paroled. Two of his children now live in this county. They are Margery and Marion, both living on sec. 10, with their uncle, *Andrew Fouts*. Mr. H. married *Hannah J. Bull*, daughter of Wm. Bull, of Cuba, Feb. 10, 1856, and she died May 22, 1858.

Wm. Hummil, farmer, was born Dec., 1810, in Licking Co., O.; his father, Jacob, was a native of Chester Co., Pa., and his mother, Fanny (McNaughton) Hummil, was of Scotch-Irish descent. There were 3 children in the family; in 1830, Mr. Jacob Hummil with his second wife and 11 children came to Fulton Co.,—Thomas, William, Elizabeth, Jacob, Rebecca, John, Samuel, Fanny, Evaline, Eden and Nathan; Henry was born in this county. Besides, they left 4 children in Ohio,—Matthias, Mary Ann, Drusilla and James. The family located on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 31, this tp. Wm. married Nancy M. Wilcoxon, daughter of Elijah W., Jan. 2, 1834, and they have had 10 children, 8 of whom are living,—Mary E., Isaiah M., John Calhoun, Anna, Jesse B., Charlotte, Nancy M. and

Lavina. All are living in this county except Mary E., who lives in Davis Co., Iowa, and John C., at Golden, Boulder Co., Col. All are married except John C. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church.

Lorenzo Jameson, deceased, was a native of Canaan, Grafton Co., N. H., and was born March 11, 1816. His father, Jeremiah Jameson, was born in Feb., 1786. The elder Jameson's wife was Sarah Chase, daughter of Samuel Chase, of Salem, N. H. The family originally came from Scotland. Our subject came to this county in the spring of 1854 and settled in Canton, and in 1855 bought a farm on section 5, this township, where he resided till his demise, which occurred May 22, 1874. The homestead is now owned and occupied by his only child, John A., who was born in New Hampshire August 17, 1849. His wife's name was Deborah Whittier, who was born in Newport, N. H., in 1813. Her grandfather, Thomas Whittier, enlisted under Washington at the age of 15 and served during the 7-years war. Wm. J. is still living; John A. Jameson married Martha McCreary, daughter of Nicholas and Martha (Moran) McCreary of Putman tp., Jan. 19, 1875. Two children were born to them: Sumner L., born March 1, 1876, and Alice L., born Feb. 9, 1878.

Anderson M. Jarnagin, farmer, deceased, was born in Tennessee Feb. 9, 1805, brought up in Ohio, came to Illinois in an early day, locating in Knox county, and died March 25, 1878. He married Elizabeth Bradley in Highland Co., O., Aug., 1828, where their 3 first children were born,—Sarah, May 28, 1829; Isaac M., April 10, 1831; Ellen, Jan. 30, 1835. About 1840 they removed to Knox Co., Ill., where Eliza was born Dec. 23, 1841, and John H. and Wm. A. (twins) July 25, 1844. Wm. A. died April 11, 1865, and 2 children died in infancy. Mr. J. was a Democrat. Mrs. J.'s father, Daniel Bradley, was a native of Ireland, and she was born in Rockbridge Co., Va. Aug. 20, 1809.

John H. Jarnagin, son of the preceding, in 1862 married Sarah McClatchy, a native of Ohio. She died Nov., 1867, leaving 2 children,—Mary Ellen, who died at the age of 3 years, and Leroy. Mr. J. afterwards married Leah Williams, June 13, 1868, by whom he has 4 children,—Myrtle, Catherine Elizabeth, Minnie Ellen and Mary Alta,—all at home. Mr. J. is a Democrat, and he and his wife are both members of the Christian Church.

David Johnson, farmer, was born in Clark Co., Ind., March 26, 1825; in the fall of 1827 his parents, Richard M. and Catherine (nee Fouts), emigrated with him to Fulton Co., Ill. Near Canton, June 17, 1849, David married Charlotte Walling, a native of Ohio and daughter of Louis and Cynthia (Peirce) Walling. Their children are: Cynthia Ellen, born March 8, 1851; Charles H., Nov. 5, 1855, died Jan 15, 1879; George Delmer, born Jan 30, 1859; Sarah Annas, Feb. 3, 1862; and Luella, Nov. 27, 1868. Cynthia E. married Joseph DeArmand and lives in Montgomery Co., Kan.

All the rest are living at home. Mr. J. is a Democrat, and lives on sec. 10.

Isaac Johnson, deceased, was born in Washington Co., Pa., and came to this county in 1837, and located at Middle Grove, near Farmington, where he lived 3 years and then moved to Buckheart, where he died in Nov., 1873. Mrs. J. is still living on the old homestead on sec. 16. Dr. Johnson's parents were John and Rachel (Statts) Johnson, both natives of South Carolina. His great-grand parents were from Scotland and Germany. He had a family of 11 children: Isaiah B., Caroline S., Sylvanus, Nathaniel H., Wm. P., Marinda J., Berlin S., and Caleb B. Those not living are John W., Mary E., and Indiann. Two of the sons, Berlin and Sylvanus, served in the army during the Rebellion. Isaac Johnson was originally a Jackson Democrat, but was for many years before the war a Free-Soiler, up to his death a Republican. He was a physician and practiced during his life in this county. Before coming here he served as Sheriff of Meigs Co., O.

Lemuel Johnson, farmer, son of the next mentioned, married Margaret Weller March 16, 1857, and has two children,—Richard M., born Dec. 1, 1857, and Douglas, Sept. 1, 1865. The home consists of 90 acres, on sec. 34, Canton tp., and sec. 3, Buckheart tp., the residence being in the latter tp. It is just one mile from the public square in Canton. Democrat but rather independent.

Richard M. Johnson, deceased, was born in Randolph Co., N. C., Aug. 8, 1797. His parents, Josiah and Sarah (Wright) Johnson, moved with him to Indiana and died there. He married Catharine Fouts in Clark Co., Ind., who had also been born in Randolph Co., N. C. Her parents, David and Mary, were early settlers of Fulton Co., and died here, aged 91 and 84 years respectively. Richard M. and family emigrated to Fulton Co. in Nov., 1827; the following March he bought a farm on sec. 32, Canton tp., and settled upon it, where the widow still lives, aged about 78 years. He died Feb. 8, 1879. Their children born in Indiana were: Sarah, Nov. 21, 1820; Lemuel, March 1, 1823; and David, March 26, 1825. Those born here were: Emsley, Dec. 22, 1829; Mary Ann, Sept. 7, 1831 (died Dec. 3, 1872); Martha, Feb. 22, 1833; Elisha and Elijah (twins), March 20, 1836; and Julia Ann, May 28, 1840. All live in this Co. except Julia, the wife of Wm. Bocoek, who lives in Woodford Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. J. were members of the Christian Church. The widow is still able to do all her own work. In early times Mr. J. acted as marshal, or minute man, to call the settlers together when Indians threatened. The "fort" was the brick dwelling of Jacob Ellis, on sec. 9, Buckheart tp., and was such at the time of Westfield's defeat.

Robert Johnson was born in Belmont Co., O., in 1807, and is the son of John and Rachel (Statts) Johnson. Mr. R. came to this county March 27, 1857, and located on sec. 16, Buckheart tp., and built a house into which he moved. After living in it for 15 years

it was burned during the absence of the family. It was supposed to have been robbed and then set on fire. Mr. J. had several hundred dollars in money in the house at the time. He immediately built his present residence. He married Mary Myers, daughter of John Myers, in 1833. They brought 7 children to this county with them: Susan M., Elizabeth M., Andrew M., Abram, Charles S., Wm. A., and Robert S. Mrs. J. died Aug. 10, 1877. Two of the boys served in the army during the late war: Abram and Charles.

James Hervey Kelley was born in Lewis Co., Ky., Oct. 20, 1809, and is the son of Henry Kelley of Augusta Co., Va. His grandfather was John Kelley, of the same State; his father was a native of Ireland. Henry Kelley's wife's maiden name was Catharine Buchanan, and was born about the year 1787. They were married Dec. 30, 1801. James H. married Prudence Brown Dec. 13, 1836. She was born at Thomaston, Me., Jan. 14, 1809. They had a family of 4 children, 2 living: Samuel A. and Ann. The latter married Wm. S. Hood and lives in this township. Mr. K. came to this county in 1835 with his parents, and has lived at his present residence, sec. 28, for 41 years. His first wife, died Aug. 8, 1876, and he has since married Susan Virginia Walker, who was born in 1826, and is the daughter of Wm. and Nancy Walker.

John Henry Kelley, farmer, merchant, and proprietor of a saw-mill; was born in Tollsborro, Lewis Co., Ky., June 3, 1819. His father, Wm. Kelley, is a native of Kentucky, and is now living at the age of 90 years. William's father was John Kelley, a native of Ireland. He died in Kentucky aged nearly 100 years. John Kelley's mother, Annie (Hannahs) Kelley, was a daughter of Hugh Hannahs. John Kelley came to this county in 1850 and located near Bryant. He married Harriet Putman, daughter of Harrison Putman, in 1857, and has a family of 2 children: Wm. H., born Aug. 12, 1859, and Frank Ellsworth, Aug. 20, 1869. Mr. K. is at present carrying on a farm upon which he settled in 1870, on sec. 29, of 360 acres, a saw-mill on sec. 33, and a general store at Bryant. His mill has a capacity of 100,000 feet per month.

Samuel Adams Kelley was born on sec. 28, Buckheart township, March 1, 1842 and is the son of James H. and Prudence (Brown) Kelley. He was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Stevenson Aug. 13, 1867. Mrs. K. is a daughter of John Stevenson, who was born in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 19, 1784, and was born in Highland Co., O., Aug. 13, 1837. John Stevenson died in Putman township June 17, 1873. His wife, Catharine Black, was born Sept. 3, 1797, in Bucks Co., Pa. and died Feb. 2, 1874. Samuel A. Kelly and wife have had three children: Jennie Adelia, born June 20, '68; Laura May, May 22, '72, and Francis Emily, Nov. 8, '77.

Thomas Jasper Kelley is a son of John H. Kelley, and was born on sec. 28, Buckheart township, June 20, 1843. He lives on the old homestead of his father consisting of 320 acres. He is now holding his second term as Supervisor of the township, and has served in

many other offices. On the old homestead are 30 or 40 mounds, which were made by the Mound Builders. Mr. K. was married to Miss Annie Fouts, daughter of Dugan Fouts, Feb. 23, 1868, at the residence of her mother on sec. 14. They had a family of two children, neither living. Charles Edgar died aged 3 years, in Nov. 1879; the other in infancy.

J. J. Kirkpatrick, merchant, was born in Brown Co., O., Nov. 15, 1815, but was brought up in the interior of Kentucky; came to this county Dec. 25, 1854, married the widow of John Riley, located in Putman township, and engaged in farming; in 1865 he entered the hardware business in Canton, as a member of the firm of C. Haines & Co.; in 1867 he went to Bryant and in company with his brother conducted a general merchandise store for about five years, and then established a drug store, and one year ago opened a store of boots, shoes, tinware and notions,—a nephew attending the drug-store, and his only son, Archie Inskeep. Member of the Christian Church. Republican.

Jacob Lingenfelter, deceased, was born in the town of Greenfield, Bedford Co., Pa., Oct. 12, 1806. His father's name was also Jacob, a native of the same county. The great-great grandfather of the subject of this sketch came from Germany in the early part of the last century and his son was born in the Keystone State and served under Washington in the Revolution. Our subject came to Fulton county in the fall of 1847, bringing his wife and a family of 8 children in the spring of the following year. The names of the children are Margaret, Matthias, Josiah, Moses, Christina, Aaron, John and David, who were all born in Penn., and of the number Margaret, John and David are now living. Four children were born to them after they came to this county: Frederick, Jacob, Alexander and Sarah C.; Jacob Lingenfelter located on sec. 13 Buckheart township where he bought a farm of 80 acres. He deserves more than a passing notice in the pages of local history, for commencing with limited means, by honesty, frugality and industry he accumulated a large property, leaving to his family 700 or 800 acres of land. He died Sept. 14, 1876. His widow and 4 of the younger children now live at the old homestead. He was a Republican in politics and 3 of his sons served in the late war. Josiah served 3 years in 103d Ill. Inf., and was wounded at Jonesboro, Ga.; went through with Sherman to the sea; was in 21 engagements. He now lives in Champaign Co. His children are Lydia C., Frederick E., and Sarah E.

Aaron enlisted in 1861 in the 55th Ill. Inf., and served 4 years, participated in 32 engagements, and was wounded twice. In the fights around Atlanta July 22, 1864, a finger was shot off. He also went with Gen. Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was shot through the shoulder at the Battle of Bentonville, N. C. This was about the last fight of the war. He now resides with his family in Banner tp. While on Sherman's march he with a party

went out foraging. Some of the men of rebel Gen. Wheeler's cavalry took after the party and separated Aaron from his companions and took him prisoner, but before they had delivered him up and while parlying with them, as he was standing beside his horse one of them shot at him. The ball passed through his clothes, cutting his watch chain so that his watch dropped into his boots. At that critical moment some of the Union troops came up, when Mr. L. saw his chance for escape and told the rebels they might go to —, picked up his gun and began firing. He calls that about the tightest place he was ever in.

John enlisted Feb. 22, 1864, in 103d Ill. Inf., was taken sick almost immediately thereafter with erysipelas, and died in hospital at Springfield, March 22, 1864.

The wife of Jacob Lingenfelter was Sarah Clear, also a native of Bedford Co., Pa., and a daughter of Frederick Clear, whose father came from Germany.

Moses Lingenfelter was born in 1857, and now lives on part of the old homestead. He married Sarah E., daughter of Minard Vandyke, of Liverpool tp. Wm. R., Josiah R., Jacob F., and Sarah Ann are their children.

Jonah Lingenfelter married Margaret Shellenberger Sept. 10, 1874. She was a daughter of Wm. Shellenberger, who enlisted in Co. D, 55th Ill. Inf., and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Jacob L. married Mary Ann Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, of Banner, Feb. 18, 1877. Nora Etta is the name of their little girl.

Peter Loucks, a native of New York and of Mohawk Dutch descent, came to this county in Sept., 1855, and located on the Woodside place at Cuba, and engaged in railroad work as conductor, baggage-master and contractor. About 1834 he was united in marriage with Harriet Hews at Albany, N. Y., who was a native of Saratoga, N. Y. They have a family of five children,—Rosetta Ann, Eliza Ellen, Addie Jane, Charley and Parmelia Isabel, all living at home with parents. He is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

John Lucky was born in Hartford Co., Md., in 1808. His parents were Wm. and Rebecca (Leggett) Lucky. He came to Illinois in 1838, and located on sec. 17, this tp. There was a small log-cabin on the place into which he moved his family. The place was not otherwise improved. He bought a shot-gun and a bag of shot, and says he never lived and enjoyed himself better in his life. He lived principally on game, corn bread and pork. He ground his corn in "Armstrong's Mill," which consisted of a piece of tin punched full of holes and bent over a board, and used as a grater. He married Elizabeth McCreary in April 25, 1833.

Jacob A. Maynard, farmer, sec. 14; was born in Feb., 1852, upon the farm where he now resides. He was married to Anna L.

Brokaw, daughter of Henry Brokaw, deceased. Her mother is now living with herself and husband. They have 2 children,—Fred B. and Jacob A., jr. Jeffry Amherst Maynard, Jacob's father, is a native of Phillipston, Mass., and was born March 7, 1809, and died at his home 3 miles south of Canton in Feb., 1864. He was numbered among the pioneers of this county, having come here in 1830, and located on sec. 1, Buckheart tp., which he improved; but in 1835, the time of the great storm, his log cabin, fences, etc., were demolished, and Mrs. M. badly injured, and a Mrs. G. Gould, who was visiting at Mr. M.'s, was fatally injured and died the next morning. The storm occurred at 10 o'clock, p. m. Mr. M. then moved to where he died. In 1832 he married Rebecca Fox, a native of Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind. She bore him 8 children: Louis C., Maria Ellen, deceased, Wm. D., Lucy N., Edward, Perry A., deceased, Jacob A., and Chas. C. Mr. M. taught school in Buckheart tp. in an early day. He was a strong temperance advocate and was among the first to abolish liquor from the harvest field.

J. H. McCreary was born in Buckheart tp. in March, 1839; married Mary J. Hews, daughter of Wm. P.; has 4 children,—Chas. Sumner, Jennie L., Mattie and Nicholas,—all at home. His father was Nicholas McCreary, a native of Baltimore, Md., who came to this county about 1838, and settled on sec. 16; afterwards moved to Putman tp. where he now lives. He married Frances A. Hughes in Baltimore, who died in 1846. Mr. J. H. McC. has plowed up many Indian relics in the vicinity of an old Indian fort near his house.

John S. Miller, born in 1844, in Augusta Co., Va., came with his parents to this county in 1848; in 1862 enlisted in the 46th Ill. Inf. at Cuba, served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, was in five battles, and wounded in the hand by a piece of shell at the battle of Leavenworth Junction, Ky.; was wounded severely in the right hip at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., by a spent musket ball, from which he still suffers; was discharged in May, 1865; married Elizabeth J. Coffee, a native of Jackson Co., Ala., July 1, 1866; now has two children,—Mattie J., born in 1872, and Sylvie, born in 1875. Residence, sec. 5, Buckheart tp. Republican.

Beverly G. Milner, deceased, was born and reared near Leesburgh, Highland Co., O. In 1856 he came to this county, then at the age of 22 years. His parents were John and Susan (Kinzer) Milner, both natives of Virginia. Mr. M. through life followed farming. He was a hard student and devoted much time to the sciences, and to Greek, Latin, Theology, etc. He was married in Lewistown, this county, Feb. 4, 1856, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Wm. Denny. He left a family of 7 children,—Mary, John W., Sarah R., Dora E., David W., Ira Eugene and W. Delmer, all of whom are living at the homestead with Mrs. M. They lost 4 children, 3 in infancy and Beverly G., who died June 12, 1879, at the age of 14. Mr. M. first settled in Liverpool tp., but in 1872 bought a farm on sec. 12;

Buckheart, where he resided with his family until his death which occurred Sunday August 3, 1879. He left his family in comfortable circumstances.

Richard L. Moran, sen., was born in St. Mary's county, Md., of French ancestry; was in the war of 1812; married Ann Hayden, a native of the same place, who died in Maryland. Mr. M. subsequently came to Independence, Putman tp., in this county, bringing with him 5 children,—Margaret, Wm. H. (who died in 1877), Richard L., jun., Elizabeth and Martha. Margaret is the wife of Maj. Herring; Elizabeth is the wife of Nelson Bagley, Dakota; Martha is the wife of Nicholas McCreary, at Civer, Putman tp., and Richard L.'s sketch is next given.

Richard Lyon Moran, jun., son of preceding, was born in Maryland, married at Cuba, this county, in 1843, to Sybil Cummings, daughter of Israel W. Cummings and Susannah (Carrh) Cummings, Mr. C. was a native of Dunstable, Mass., and Mrs C. of Greenoch, Scotland, both now deceased. Mr. Moran has had 9 children, namely, Oliver C., born March 26, 1845, and died May 26, 1863; Edmund P., born Dec. 5, 1847; Albert, born Oct. 11, 1850, or '51, killed by lightning while sitting at a window Aug. 9, 1863; Emily J., born July 14, 1853; Ann, born June 9, 1855; Richard Lyon, born Aug. 9, 1857; Joseph H., born Jan. 1, 1862; Ella, born July 22, 1864; and Harry, Sept. 29, 1869.

Mr. M. and wife settled on the place where they now reside, (N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 19) in the fall of 1844, in the deep woods, and put on the place all the improvements which have been made; their present commodious stone house was built in 1859; farm consists of 225 acres, underlaid by veins of coal. The family still have the old-fashioned wooden mortar in which they made hominy in early days,—better hominy than we have nowadays. Mr. M. is a Republican in politics.

Oliver Cromwell Moran, the eldest son, enlisted in Co. G., 103d Ill. Inf., in Aug., 1862, for 3 years; after about 9 months he was taken sick while on a forced march, and died in the hospital at La Grange, Tenn., May 26, 1863.

Horatio Clark Nelson, is a native of Baltimore, Md. and was born March 2, 1819. He first came to this county in 1838; soon went to Lexington, Ky., and began the study of law with Madison C. Johnson, and graduated in the Law Department of the University of Kentucky in 1843. He graduated from St. Mary's College, Baltimore, in 1838, taking the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was admitted to the Bar in Kentucky, in 1843; married at Lexington in '44 to Eliza Jones, also a native of Baltimore, and moved to Buckheart tp., locating on the southeast quarter of sec. 2. He has finely improved and added to it, and now devotes his attention to raising blooded stock. On coming to this State he was admitted to the Bar, but has never practiced here. His wife has borne him 7 children, 4 of whom are living at home, 3 are married and living away

from home: The names of the children are Kate, Maud, Ernest, Horatio, Maria, Reginald and Eliza. Mr. N. has always been a Whig and Republican. He imbibed his political views from Henry Clay, being personally acquainted with him. In 1861 he enlisted in 7th Ill. Cav., Co. K, which was raised principally through his exertion. He was elected Captain, and the Major being killed in battle he was elected to fill the vacancy. Major N. was taken prisoner at Coffeeville. It was during the night and by mistake he rode in the midst of the enemy, but in less than 5 minutes a body of Union troops came riding up, when his captor's attention was drawn from him an instant and he dusted away.

Wm. O'Brian was born in the parish of Bally William, county of Tipperary, Ireland, April 9, 1837; parents were John and Ann (Ryan), the latter a daughter of James Ryan. The father died in Ireland, and the mother, with 7 children, started for America in 1846; two of the children died on the voyage; they landed in Quebec, then settled in Burlington, Vt., where the old lady still lives. Wm. first came to Fulton Co. in 1855, settling at Table Grove, and followed blacksmithing for 11 years. In 1864 he bought a farm of 80 acres on sec. 13, Buckheart tp. and since has added 160 acres. He was married to Margaret Campbell at Canton, March 10, 1857, by Rev. Father Pitman. She was a native of Ireland, and daughter of Patrick Campbell. They have had 5 children, 4 of whom are living: Wm. John, born Aug. 24, 1859; Mary Ann, Feb. 13, 1861; Nancy Ellen, July 13, 1862; Catherine Jane, April 6, 1865. The deceased was also Wm. John, born Aug. 28, 1858, and died Aug. 31, 1859.

John W. O'Briant, farmer, son of next mentioned, was born in 1848, married Didama, daughter of Spencer Mangram, now living near Table Grove, this Co.; has one child, Cora Lee; lives on part of the old homestead. Republican.

Lemuel O'Briant, farmer, was born in Ross Co., O., July 4, 1812; his parents were Joseph and Sarah (Barker) O'B., natives of Fauquier Co., Va.; they emigrated to the vicinity of Ft. Clark (now Peoria) in 1824, where the father died. Lemuel came and settled on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, Buckheart tp., in 1834, where he built and ran a saw-mill for 10 years, in partnership with David Haacke; now owns and occupies the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of that section as farmer; married Mary Ann Oviatt, a native of New York, in 1835, in Buckheart tp.; her parents, Elisha and Abigail, were early settlers, and of Dutch and Scotch descent. (Elisha Oviatt's father was a cousin of Ethan Allen, and carried, with a team, the party who took Ft. Ticonderoga.) Mr. O'Briant has had 7 children,—Abigail, Lavina, Elisha, John W., Lucinda, Sarah E., and Eunice,—all living in this county, except Eunice, who died at the age of 5 years. Methodist. Republican.

James Pritchard, steward of the county-farm, is a son of Jordan Pritchard, spoken of in sketch of Liverpool tp. He was married to Sarah Elizabeth Hagans in Lewistown tp. in 1854. She was

born in Arkansas in 1840, and is the daughter of Wm. L. Hagans, who came to the county in 1852. They have had a family of 8 children: Mary E., Wm. B., died in 1861, Robert J., Henry C., James R., Perry E., Willard S. and Guy I. Mary married Butler Fast and lives in Banner tp. James P. has been Assessor of Liverpool tp. and held other offices in that and Waterford townships. He is superintendent of the county-farm, and tells us that the inmates have averaged about 48 for the past decade, the time he has been its steward. These are about equally divided between the sexes. There are 8 who have been here for 15 years, and one old lady for 26 years. Nine of the present inmates are hopelessly insane, 4 males and 5 females, and 29 are mostly feeble-minded.

George Rilea, farmer, sec. 24. Mr. R. enlisted at Canton in August, 1861, in the 55th Ill. Inf.; on arriving at Chicago was transferred to the 29th, known as "Yates' Phalanx." He served with this regiment in Co. C, through the late war and was in 17 battles and charges and numerous skirmishes. He was wounded at Petersburg, Pa. He was one of the assaulting party in the last and successful charge upon the enemy's works. They had overcome and taken the outer forts and Mr. R. was wounded in a charge on the inner fort by a musket ball in his right arm, the muzzle of the gun not being over two feet from him when it was discharged at him. His arm was so shattered that it was found necessary to amputate it. He was mustered out June 17, 1865. Mr. R. was born in Brown Co., O., and is the son of James Rilea, who came to this county in 1841. George married Elizabeth McIntyre Oct. 20, 1867, at Bryant. They have a family of 4 children: Henry Robert, Nancy Catharine and Malinda Ellen, twins, and Minnie Ann.

Dr. James Rilea is a native of Clermont Co., O., where he was born Feb. 4, 1799. His father was William and his grandfather James Rilea. The latter was a native of Scotland, and came to the U. S. before the Revolution. James Rilea came to this county in 1841 and located on sec. 25, this tp. Dr. R., although not a regularly educated physician, in an early day paid considerable attention to the treatment of the sick around him, and being very successful in the cure, had an extensive practice among the settlers. He was well and favorably known. James Rilea was married Feb. 4, 1823, in Highland Co., O., to Catharine C. Ewing, daughter of Adam H. Ewing. She was a member of the M. E. Church for 50 years, but now belongs to the United Brethren Church. They have had 12 children, all born in Ohio except the youngest, who was born in this county. They are Joshua D., John E., Adam H., Wm. E., Thomas E., Henry S., Arminda, George, Nancy, Rebecca and Sarah E. The fourth son died in infancy. Four of the boys served in the late war.

Osslow Gaines Roberts was born in Joshua tp., this county, Feb. 8, 1839; his parents were John and Anna Roberts, of Kentucky,

who came to this county in April, 1835, locating in Hickory township. He died Oct., 1839. His children were Martha, John J., Joseph T., James W., Elizabeth and Onslow Gaines, the last the only one living in this county. The latter married Anna F. Hummel, daughter of Wm., at Bryant, Feb. 26, 1863, she having been born Feb. 3, 1843. They have 5 children: Charlie C., born Jan. 3, 1864; Wm. M., May 6, 1865; Emma L., Sept. 12, 1868; Delano G., April 15, 1870; Frank B., April 14, 1872. Mr. R. is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. John Roberts married a second time, a Mr. Wilson, who has since died, and she is now living with her son Onslow G.

John C. Rodenbaugh was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., in 1820, and came to this county in 1853. He located in Canton and worked at the trade of shoemaking in that place and Fairview for 8 years, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He married Letty N. Apgar in New Jersey, who bore him 2 children,—Mary Ann and Sarah Elizabeth. The former married Forbes Wood, and the latter Henry R. Suydam, who died in the army during the Rebellion. He was a member of Co. D, 103d Inf., and died at St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1863, while on his way home. Calvin W., one of his sons, lives with his grandfather Rodenbaugh, and the other, Henry F., clerks in R. W. Dewey's store, Canton. Sarah Elizabeth is now the wife of Nathan Messler, of Canton. Both Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. R. takes great interest in Sunday-school work.

Henry C. Shryock, farmer, sec. 22, is the son of Milton Shryock. He was united in marriage at Bushnell, Ill., with Miss Mary E. Wafer, Dec. 29, 1875. She is a native of Marietta, Fulton Co., and a daughter of John J. and Sarah (Ward) Wafer; the former a native of Canada and the latter of Illinois. They have only one child, Cora, born April 29, 1877. Politically, Mr. S. is a Republican.

James P. Shryock, son of Milton Shryock, one of the leading farmers of this county. He was married to Sarah W. Weller, Jan. 2, 1862, in Canton tp. She is a daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth (Long) Weller, both natives of Warren Co., N. J. They came to this county in Jan., 1854. Mrs. S. was born in that State, Oct. 18, 1841. They have a family of 3 children: Ida May, born Dec. 9, 1864; Wm. M., May 16, 1866, and Fidessia, Oct. 17, 1874. Mr. S. has been Supervisor, and has been School Director for 9 years. The Shryock Chapel was built at an expense of about \$2,300. Mr. Milton Shryock contributed to this \$1,700, and the rest, (except about \$100), was made up by the Shryock family.

John C. Shryock. Of the numerous family of Shryocks living in this township is our subject, John C. Shryock. He is a son of Milton Shryock. He has resided on sec. 22 since 1875, where he has since erected a fine two-story frame house, large barn, etc. He was married to Emily Jane Hackett, a native of this county, and a

daughter of Clayton S. Hackett, a native of Delaware. His wife was Margaret Mercer, now deceased. The wedding occurred at Milton Shryock's residence, March 16, 1873. Charles, born June 20, 1877, is their only child. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church.

Milton Shryock, Postmaster and merchant, St. David, was born near Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1812. His father, Christian Shryock served in the war of 1812 and died while in the service. Christian Shryock's father was Frederick Shryock, native of Maryland near Frederickstown, which it is supposed received its name from him. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Graham. Milton came to this county in 1833; was married to Rebecca Carver, March 27, 1834. She was a daughter of P. M. Carver and was born Feb. 6, 1815. Mr. S. carried on blacksmithing in Canton for 2 years, and in 1836 moved to sec. 21, Buckheart tp. There was a small log cabin on this 200 acres and 2 or 3 acres cleared, the rest heavy timber. Of this, 170 acres is now cleared and finely improved. He has given his boys 480 acres, adjoining the homestead that now consists of 440 acres of land, and to his girls 240 acres. Milton Shryock and wife have had a family of 8 children, 6 of whom are living: Wm. W. was born Jan. 18, 1835; James P., Aug. 18, 1838; Sarah C., Nov. 29, 1840; John C., Jan. 26, '44; Mary Jane, April 15, '48; Henry Clay, Dec. 1, 1850. Those not living are Samuel Allen, born Oct. 26, '46, died March 15, '47; Frances Eldora, Dec. 12, '54, died Sept. 20, '72. James P. married Sarah Weller; John C. married Emma Hackett; Henry C. married Mary E. Wafer; Sarah married Samuel C. Wasson and resides on sec. 12, this tp.; Mary married Geo. T. Baylor and lives at Cuba; Wm. W. married Margaret Slack and lives in Jackson Co., Mo.

Johnson Smith was born in Clermont Co., O., in 1811. His parents were Wm. and Lucretia (Johnson) Smith, born in Monmouth Co., N. J. They are of English and Irish descent. Both grandparents, Benjamin Smith and William Johnson were soldiers under Washington. Mr. S. married Rebecca Washburn, a native of Ohio and daughter of John and Eleanor (Wood) Washburn. They brought 2 children to this county with them: John M. and Hannah. Those born here are Samantha, Aurelia, William, Joseph and Adelaide, all of whom are living. Mr. S. came from Ohio with a 4-horse wagon and was 13 days on the trip. He bought a farm on the southwest quarter of sec. 32, Buckheart township, and first lived in a log cabin. This quarter of land was covered with timber when he settled upon it but is now under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. S. are both members of the M. E. Church. The former has been a member for 50 years.

John H. Snider, farmer, was born near Elizabethtown, Carter Co., East Tenn., July 12, 1837. His parents were Isaac and Matilda (Wilson) Snider, who came and settled on sec. 35, this township, in 1860, where they resided 4 years. They now live at Gardiner,

Grundy Co., Ill. John H. married Jemima Bauman, daughter of Peter B., Aug. 23, 1860, and they have now 8 children, all living at home, namely, Mary E., born May 9, 1861; John Willard, Jan. 5, 1863; Leonard R., Dec. 18, 1864; Minerva, Jan. 7, 1866; Jesse C., Jan. 20, 1870; Charley, July 10, 1872; Cora Lee, Feb. 10, 1875; and Orie Dero, April 23, 1877. They live at the old homestead (sec. 35), where all the improvements were made by John H. He is a Methodist and a Republican.

Solomon B. Snider, farmer, was born in Carter Co., East Tenn., in 1812; settled on sec. 31, this township, in 1853; has lived on his present farm (S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 33) for 22 years; was Justice of the Peace in Peoria one term; Republican in politics. His parents were William Snider and Elizabeth (Bealor) Snider, both of German parentage. Mr. S. married Deborah Wilcoxen, daughter of Samuel W., in Carter Co., E. Tenn., in 1833, near Roan Mountain. Brought to this county 3 children,—Martha Ellen, Mary Elizabeth and Eliza Caroline. The first married John C. Lawrence, the second H. A. Whitnah and the third James O'Brien, and died April, 1875. Mrs. Snider died May 10, 1872.

Matthew Tatum, deceased, born Feb. 18, 1789, in Rowan Co., N. C., and died Sept. 19, 1868, in this township. He emigrated first to Indiana, in 1825 to Fulton Co.; spent two or three years at the Galena lead mines; married Mrs. Lydia Eggers, a native of Laurens Co., S. C., Aug. 1, 1830, in Canton township, this county; Mrs. T. died Oct. 2, 1872; her maiden name was Dollor, and she was born in 1805; her father, Wm. D., was a native of Wales, and her mother Ruth (Beasley) D., of Virginia. Mr. D. served under Washington in the Revolution for 7 years; he died in this township Sept. 6, 1838. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tatum are: Geo. W. born March 25, 1832, died in 1864; John G., born Dec. 13, 1837; Amy, born March 29, 1841; and Sarah Jane, Oct. 13, 1847,—the last three living in this county. J. G. owns and occupies the old homestead on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 7. Both parents were regular Baptist, and the father was a Democrat.

William P. Turner. The Turners are of English origin, but as far back as we are able to trace them in America it is in New Market, Frederick Co., Md., to about the year 1679. There we find William Turner, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His grandfather was Wm. P. Turner, who moved to North Carolina and married Action Howard. Here their son, Starling Turner, was born, who was the father of Wm. P. He moved to Kentucky and married Sophia Carver in Feb., 1801. They came to Illinois with a family of 11 children in 1831, and the following year located on sec. 13, Buckheart tp. Their children were Matilda, Abigail and Jesse, both deceased, Lydia, Wm. P., Sarah, James, Starling, jr., Jemima, Mary, Margaret, Benjamin and Sophia. Matilda married Wm. Malsby; Lydia, Reuben Peter, and Sarah Rev. John Tarleton Fleming. Wm. P. married Eliza Ann

McPheeters, and resides on sec. 12, this township. James married Sarah A. Carver. Jemima married Ezekiel Rockhold, who died, and then married Mr. Pickering. Mary married Rolly Rogers and died in Banner tp. Margaret married Rev. Moses Jared, both deceased. Benjamin died at the age of 18. Sophia married John Pickering.

Cornelius Washburn lived in Ohio during the early Indian wars, and when Kentucky was in reality the "dark and bloody ground." He was an original Indian fighter and acted the part of a scout. While carrying words of warning to a fort near Pittsburg and being alone, was attacked by the Indians just after swimming a river. His horse was killed, yet he made his escape. The Indians having committed so many depredations, he, with 5 others, followed them and had a battle near Williamsburg, O., in which they defeated the Indians, at the loss of one man and one wounded. Ten years afterwards he returned to this battle-field and found a gun left by one of the party. It was leaning against a tree in the same position it had been left. Mr. W. was a genuine trapper and hunter, devoting his entire time to those pursuits. About 40 years ago he engaged with a fur company to go beyond the Rocky Mountains, since which time he has never been heard from, and it is supposed that he has been killed by the Indians.

Dudley O. Wedge, physician, was born in Belpre tp., Washington Co., O., Jan. 1, 1845; his parents were O. P. and Eliza A. (Null) Wedge, natives of the same county, who emigrated to Henry Co., Ill., in 1854, where they now reside. The doctor was educated at the Galva (Ill.) high school, commenced medical studies with Dr. Geo. H. Scott at Kewanee, Ill., and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1874, as a "regular" physician; located at Bryant in 1867, where he is still practicing medicine. He married Florence L. Herriot, of Bryant, and Charles A., Ethelyn H. and Maury E. are their children.

John H. Weller, son of Wm. Weller, is a carpenter by trade, but is engaged in farming. He was married to Martha J. Clark, Sept. 20, 1857, who has borne him 4 children,—William Cary, born Sept. 10, 1858; Elmer, April 15, 1861; Lilly, Oct. 25, 1863, and Ella, July 9, 1866.

William Weller, deceased, was born in Warren Co., N. J., in 1810. His father was also named William. Mr. W. came to this county in 1854, and located on a farm in Canton tp. He died Sept. 16, 1863. His wife, Elizabeth Long, was born March 8, 1811. They were married July 14, 1832. Mrs. W. died May 19, 1879. They had a family of 9 children: J. K., born July 6, '33; Mary M., Feb. 19, '35; Caroline, May 29, '39; Sarah, Oct. 18, '41; Charlotte A., March 16, '43; Johile, Aug. 4, '45; Hiram L., May 7, '47; Wm. H., June 5, '49; Emeline, June 13, '52, and Lewis A. R., April 7, '56,—all of whom are living except Caroline, who died Feb. 12, 1871. She was the wife of Samuel Shriner who was killed by accident in 1872.

Theodore O. Whitenack was born in Canton, Ill., in 1855. His parents were Peter and Sarah S. (Elwood) Whitenack, both natives of New York. The subject of this sketch married Lavina, youngest daughter of William and Nancy M. Hummel, at Bryant, April 2, 1876; have one child, Grace, who was born March 21, 1878. Mr. W. was elected Police Magistrate in April, 1879, and is a Republican. He is also engaged in the store of J. H. Kelly.

Joseph C. Whitnah, farmer, son of A. J. Whitnah, of Canton, was born Feb. 16, 1845, at the old homestead in Buckheart tp. (secs. 32 and 33); married Sarah A. Jones, daughter of Spakeman Jones, Jan. 20, 1866, in Lewistown tp. They have 5 children: Freddie and Dollie, born February 25, 1867; Cordie T., April 9, 1871; Harry, October 20, 1874; and Fenton, August 15, 1876. In politics Mr. W. is a Democrat.

Hiram A. Whitnah, farmer, son of A. J. Whitnah, was born in Buckheart tp. in 1838, married Mary E. Snyder in 1859, the same year he purchased the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, this tp. He has cleared up 130 acres, fenced it, put it in good condition, erected good buildings, etc.; dwelling $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories, 16 by 34 ft., with L 24 by 16, and porch, good cellar, etc. They have 2 children,—Chester Leon and Pearl Arzena. Mrs. W. is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. W. is Democratic in politics, though he has never run for any office.

Samuel Wilcoxon, farmer, son of next mentioned, was born October 12, 1813, in Ash or Wilks Co., N. C., and January 6, 1841, married Lucinda Carver, a native of Estill Co., Ky., in Buckheart tp. Their children are: Ellen, born December 31, 1842, married Elijah Johnson and lives just south of Canton; Anna, born February 2, 1851, married Frank Boner, lived on sec. 11, Buckheart tp., and died May 8, 1879, leaving two children, Fred and Charles; and George, born August 15, 1853. Mr. W. has 992 acres in all. His fine residence was built in 1860. He has used very little liquor, tobacco not at all, and is a Republican.

Squire Wilcoxon, deceased, married Sarah Tatum in North Carolina, moved to Estill county, Ky., about 1815, and in 1828 to the old Nathaniel Vittum place near Canton; lived 7 years on sec. 2, Liverpool tp., and then made their permanent home on sec. 5, Buckheart tp. The $\frac{1}{4}$ -section last occupied was entered for him by his son Samuel, who had to go to Missouri to get good money, "wild-cat" money prevailing here. Squire W. was a volunteer in the war of 1812, Captain of militia in North Carolina, was a Jackson Democrat, and an old-fashioned Baptist preacher. Was a cousin to Daniel Boone. He died in 1837, and his widow in 1865, at the age of 83. Their children were 9 in number,—Elizabeth, Martha, Sarah, Anna, Jordan, Amy, Samuel, James and Ellen.

John B. Wilson, farmer, sec. 2, is a native of Cumberland Co., Pa., where he was born in 1828. His parents were John and Margaret (McLain) Wilson, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of the

Keystone State. His father came to Illinois in about 1834 or '35, and died before John B. came. He came to Scott Co., Ill., in 1841, and to this county in '42, and located near Ellisville, where he was married Oct. 3, 1844, to Adeline Athearn, a daughter of one of the old settlers of Deerfield tp. Mr. W. was engaged in cooperage and farming until 1846, when he moved to his present location one mile south of Canton, where he has a fine farm. He has been a member of the Baptist Church at Canton for 25 years, and Deacon for 24 years. His wife has borne him 9 children, 8 of whom are living: Mary E. married James Tallman and lives in Ohio; Wm. H. lives in Canton tp. Miranda E. and Benjamin live in Kokomo, Ind.; Sarah J., Addie G., Elmer T. and John M. live with their parents; Frank was killed by accident at the age of 14. Esther Mary Wilson, a sister of J. B., came to this county in 1835 and married Orrin Turner and died Feb. 9, 1846, leaving 2 children, Mary and John, both of whom were raised by Mr. W.

Forbes B. Wood, son of the late Thomas Wood, lives on sec. 12, and is engaged in agriculture. He married Mary Ann Rodenbaugh, a native of New Jersey, in 1869. They have a family of 3 children, —Bertha L., Ida B., and Otis R. Mr. W. has one of the finest improved farms in the county.

Thomas Wood was born in Harrison Co., Va., Dec. 18, 1805. He married Rachel Flowers, of the same county, Aug. 21, 1825. She was a daughter of Geo. Flowers, and he a son of Lambert Flowers, who came from Ireland at the age of 12 years. Thomas Wood's father was Benjamin, a son of John Wood, who came from England. Thomas Wood and wife came to this county in the spring before the big snow (1830). They came with a family of 2 children, Lavina and Angelina: the others were born here,—Aurelia, George S., Forbes, Rohanna, Laura V., Casper, Ellison G. and Carroll D. Benjamin enlisted in Co. E, 103d Inf., and after serving in the army for about a year died near Vicksburg, July 9, 1863. Thomas Wood died in Feb., 1870. Mrs. W. lives at the old homestead, sec. 11. Thomas Wood's family was about the only one that was not routed at the Westerfield's defeat, spoken of elsewhere in this volume. A day or two after that event a number of persons were seen approaching the house. They were supposed to be Indians and caused consternation among the family. The women and children were hurriedly sent to the upper part of the cabin, while the men remained below. They knocked a part of a log out of a corner of the house, to shoot through at the approaching enemy. Mr. Wood, Mr. Flowers, his wife's father and two other men went out to meet them as they came up. The supposed Indians proved to be several families of settlers who were stampeded by the great fright of the supposed Indian slaughter going on north of Canton. They were on their way to Canton. Mr. Wood and family went with them to Canton, where they remained two hours and returned home.

Thomas Woodcock was born near Belviar Castle, Town of

Strathorn, Leicestershire, Eng., Jan 4, 1822. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Hornbuckle) Woodcock, of the same place. Our subject first came to the United States in 1845 and located in Ross Co., O., and came to this county in 1849, locating in Canton. He was married to Elizabeth Oglesby, who was born in England in 1834, and is a daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth (Green) Oglesby. They were married Aug. 19, 1860, at D. W. Vittum's, in Canton. They have 7 children,—Thomas, born Dec. 13. '61; Edward, Oct. 3, '63; Emma Jane, Oct. 1, '65; Isaac, March 31, '67; Sarah Ann, April 15, '69; Richard, Aug. 28, 71, and Charles, born Oct. 8, '75. In 1860 Mr. W. began farming on sec. 3, Buckheart, and in 1865 bought a farm on sec. 26, where he now lives.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Below may be found a schedule of the township officials serving since the organization of the township, together with the years of serving:

SUPERVISORS.

A. G. Downing	1850	Howard Martin	1866
Horatio C. Nelson.....	1851	Michael C. Stoner	1867
John H. Kelly.....	1852-53	A. B. Hulet	1868-69
H. C. Nelson.....	1854	T. J. Kelly	1870
John H. Kelly.....	1855-56	Edward Maynard.....	1871
Milton Shryock.....	1857	D. O. Wedge.....	1872
John H. Kelly	1858	Edward A. Maynard.....	1873
Jeffry A. Maynard.....	1859	Wm. G. Kirkpatrick.....	1874
John Kelly.....	1860	D. O. Wedge.....	1875
Cyrus Babcock.....	1861-63	A. B. Hulet	1876-77
Horatio C. Nelson	1864	Matthias W. Baker.....	1878
Milton Shryock.....	1865	Thomas J. Kelly	1879

TOWN CLERKS.

Jeffrey A. Maynard	1850-54	John G. Tatum.....	1872
Chauncey Webster.....	1855-64	John A. Newton.....	1873
Sam. A. Kelly.....	1865-67	Eugene Smith.....	1874
Sam. C. Hasson	1868	F. M. Fouts.....	1875-76
Edward Maynard.....	1869-70	J. H. Kirkpatrick.....	1877-79
Wm. D. Nelson.....	1871		

ASSESSORS.

Howard Martin.....	1859-73	Howard Martin	1877
S. A. Cunningham.....	1874-75	Joseph Baker	1878
Wm. Herriot	1876	George N. Shelenberger....	1879

COLLECTORS.

Philip Slaughter.....	1859-60	F. M. Kimberlin.....	1871
John Fisher	1861	Jonas N Weaver.....	1871
David G. Fisher.....	1862	Nathan T. Reeves.....	1872
Chauncey Webster.....	1863	Henry E. McCulloch.....	1873
George J. Luckey.....	1864	George Luckey.....	1874
George T. Balyor.....	1865	J. P. Lisenby.....	1875
Howard B. Spenny.....	1866	Berlin Johnson	1876
Alfred Putman	1867	Abram Johnson.....	1877
George Riley.....	1868	John W. Carey.....	1878
Henry Walker.....	1869	Levi Carper.....	1879
Jacob Fouts.....	1870		

BERNADOTTE TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded upon the north by Cass, upon the east by Lewistown, south by Pleasant and upon the west by Farmer's. It is a timbered township and contains a greater number of miles of Spoon river than any other township in the county. There is, however, much good land in the township and many fine farms. William Walters came into the township about 1826, being its first settler. In a short time he sold out to Isaac Stewart and moved over into Farmer's township, where he passed the remainder of his days. Soon came in Daniel Walters, who settled upon section 15. Then came Solomon Sherwood, who built the first mill in the township. This was a horse-mill and did grinding for the settlers for many miles around, until Joseph Coleman built his water-mill on Spoon river, at the site of the present town of Bernadotte. John Camron built a grist and saw-mill upon the same river in 1831. These improvements brought settlers from adjoining counties, and many are the incidents connected with their trips to these mills, related by the pioneers. They would come for many miles, and often upon their arrival would find many ahead of them, and they would have to wait sometimes for days before their turn came. Sometimes they would find the mill out of repair, the dam washed away or something to detain them. They would then go to work and help rebuild the dam or do whatever the miller would direct. Men have told us that they have gone to the Bernadotte mill with a load of grist and have worked at hard labor for almost a week before they could get their grain ground. They would work late and early as though they were regularly employed and paid hands.

Thus was this point on Spoon river visited by many people, until Mr. Coleman's enterprise suggested to him the feasibility of laying off a town. Accordingly in 1835, upon section 19, he platted a town and called it by the name of Fulton. The name was soon changed to Bernadotte. It grew rapidly and at one time ranked among the leading towns of the county. It failed to secure a railroad, and when one was constructed within a few miles of it the inevitable result quickly followed, and Bernadotte surrendered her prosperity to other places. There are now several stores here that do a fair business, a good mill, etc. Other settlers who came during an early day were Charles Howard, William Crosby, John Harris, who afterwards moved to Harris township, John Littlejohn, William Wilson, Anderson Beadles, Mr. Toler and others. The first

school-house was erected in 1828 and John Clayburg was the first teacher. As early as 1827 the Methodists organized a Church.

We find personal sketches of those who have made the history of the town and township and are to-day thus engaged, to be quite interesting and fully as good history as we can give. We will therefore speak briefly of some of the old settlers and prominent persons of the township:

John J. Baldwin, farmer, sec. 33, P. O., Ipava; the son of Jackson and Margaret (Hawkins) Baldwin, was born in Tazewell Co., Ill., Oct. 28, 1848; moved to this county in 1876; married Feb. 12, 1877, Mary J. Duncan, of Fulton Co. This union has been blessed with one child, Gertrude. Mr. Baldwin is one of the leading farmers of the township, having 160 acres of land.

I. C. Barkley is engaged in agricultural pursuits upon sec. 3 of this township.

John W. Barnes, farmer, sec. 28; P. O., Ipava; was born in Adams Co., O., Jan. 16, 1828; is the son of Luther Barnes, who was born in Va., where he married Nancy Wear. Both of the latter are dead. John W. came to this Co. with his parents in 1835, in a three-horse Penn. wagon, was educated at Lewistown, and has held the offices of Supervisor and Assessor. Was married to Elvira Zoleman, March 24, 1866, which union was blessed with two children,—Lida B. and John R. Mrs. B. died, and Mr. B. in Sept., 1878, married Miss Alice Mercer, of Ohio, both of whom are now members of the M. E. Church. Owns 300 acres of land. Democrat.

William Beckett, farmer, sec. 11, Bernadotte township; P. O., Lewistown; the son of Wm. and Delilah (May) Beckett, was born in Lewis Co., Ky., March 12, 1837; father dead; mother still living in Ky.; Wm. came to this county in 1860 and has made this township his home for the past six years. Was married to Miss Sarah E. Kent Jan 15, 1862. They have seven children, all of whom are living,—Mary, Marzetta, Jedediah, William, Ella, Minta and Cora. Parents are members of the U. B. Church. Democrat.

John Cannon, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Smithfield; one of the old pioneers of this county, was born in Sangamon Co. March 31, 1824, and with his parents came to Fulton county when only six weeks old, which place he has ever since made his home. July 4, 1846, he joined the 4th Ill. Vols., Co. K, and was engaged in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and most of the other important battles of the Mexican war, being wounded at the last named place. He well remembers Gen. Stonewall Jackson and Jeff. Davis. He helped fire the first gun at Vera Cruz. Was mustered out at New Orleans June, 1847. Married Miss Jane Sherwood Dec. 15, 1847; three of the five children born to this union are now living, viz: Telitha, Amanda and Charles. Has been Constable and is now Justice of the Peace. Has fought his way to a good farm and comfortable home. When a boy he knew no other playmates than the

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Indians, with whom he roamed over the fields that are now covered with grain. Democrat.

William B. Cannon, sec. 14; Bernadotte tp.; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Cass tp., March 12, 1834; removed to Colorado in 1858; in 1864 he came back, but returned to Colorado and after one year's stay found his way to Fulton county. Has held office of School Trustee in this township. Was married at Bernadotte Aug. 12, 1863, to Miss Lucretia Steward. This union has been blessed with two children (twins), Edwin and Oscar. Mrs. C. is a member of the M. E. Church. But few men of the township have seen as much of the world as Mr. C., and but few of his age can be found here that were born in this county. Democrat.

Joshua Crater, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Bernadotte; the son of Philip and Elizabeth Crater (both of whom died in this county), was born in Chester county, Penn., May 6, 1818, from which place he removed to Mason Co., Ill.; from there to this county in 1851; was educated in Penn. and married Catherine Knerr, of that State in 1840; nine children have been born to this union, eight of whom are living. Mr. C. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a blacksmith by trade, but of late has turned his attention very successfully to farming. Republican.

Joseph De Ford, farmer, sec. 14; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Ohio July 19, 1827; his father (Thomas) was a native of Maryland; came with his parents to this county in 1838. His father still lives in Bushnell. Has held the office of Road Commissioner in this township. Was married to Miss Eliza Rouse April 9, 1849. This union has been blessed with three children, all of whom are living; their names are Milton J., Louisa A. and Anna L. Mr. De Ford and lady are members of the M. E. Church. Democrat.

George W. Dick, son of Jacob Dick, of Bernadotte township, was born June 22, 1859, in this Co. Our subject is preparing to enter the profession of teaching; with his intellect and aptness, we predict for him a brilliant future. His parents are natives of Ohio, who came to this county about the year 1850, and belong to the best society of the community in which they live. Mr. Jacob Dick has been a local preacher in the M. E. Church for about 20 years. P. O., Smithfield.

Henry Donelson, deceased, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1812, son of Moses and Susan D., also natives of Ireland; learned the tailor's trade; landed in Philadelphia June 12, 1830; married Ann E. Atkinson in 1842, in Philadelphia; had 8 children, 7 of whom are living, Anna A. having died Jan., 1848. Presbyterian. Republican. Mr. D. died in this county at the age of 71 years, leaving to his family an estate of 225 acres of land, on sec. 30, this tp., where the widow and four children make their home. This family deserve special notice for their industrious habits by which they have made for themselves a comfortable home. P. O., Bernadotte.

Louis Dorsey, farmer, sec. 31 ; P. O., Ipava ; was born June 18th, 1799, in Baltimore, Md., was the son of Nicholas Dorsey ; removed to Brooke Co., W. Va., in 1829 ; in 1854 he came to this tp., where he still resides ; was married in Washington Co., Penn., to Abbarilla Lindsey in 1834, who was born in Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1813. Seven children were the fruits of this marriage, the youngest of whom, Emma V., lives with her parents at the old homestead. Mr. D. has been a member of the M. E. Church and is a Democrat.

Frank M. Dykes, farmer, sec. 29 ; P. O., Ipava ; was born in Lewistown, March 27, 1848, the son of Joseph and Lucinda Dykes, who still reside in Lewistown. Mr. D., who has resided in Fulton county all his life, was educated at Lewistown and the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill. After leaving college he became Deputy Circuit Clerk of this county, which office he filled with honor for six years, at the expiration of which he turned his attention to farming, on the fine farm of 480 acres owned by himself and his brother William, of Lewistown, one of the best of the county. Democrat.

Albert N. Dobbins, farmer, sec. 32 ; P. O., Ipava ; is the son of John C. and Harriette Dobbins, who came to this county over 40 years ago. The subject of this sketch was born in Vermont, Nov. 22, 1846, where he remained till 1875, when he removed to this tp. ; was married in Ipava in 1871, to Julia Pickering, who was born in Ohio in 1847. This union has been blessed with 2 children, John and Sherman, both of whom are living. Mr. Dobbins is one of the first farmers and stock dealers in this county, owning a fine farm of 324 acres of rich prairie land. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Republican.

Ira F. Elrod, farmer, sec. 28 ; P. O., Ipava ; the son of Michael Elrod, of Kentucky, and Ruth (Evans), both of whom died in Kentucky, was born Feb. 22, 1820 ; went to Adams Co., Ohio, in 1831, where he remained till July 4, 1837, when he removed to this county, where he has remained ever since ; was educated in Ohio and Kentucky ; has held the office of Supervisor for five terms consecutively ; was married to Elizabeth Vail, of Butler Co., Ohio, in Bernadotte tp. Mr. E. has raised several children for others, by which he has justly gained a reputation for philanthropy. His grandfather was the first white child born west of the Alleghany Mountains. He is a pioneer, and by toil and patience he has converted 320 acres of wild land into a beautiful farm. There are now but two voters in his township who were voters when Mr. E. first located here. He is a Democrat.

John Green was born in Fulton county, Ill., Aug. 27, 1840 ; was the son of Jacob and Mary (Chicken) Green ; was educated in this county, and married Paulina Anderson, March 5, 1865 ; has three children,—Rachel, Mary and Robert. Resides sec. 7. Republican. P. O., Bernadotte.

George B. M. Hamm, sec. 20 ; P. O., Ipava ; was born in York

E. Seovil Jan. 1, 1851, after whose death he married Mrs. Emma J. Griffith April 1860, by which union four children have been born, all of whom are living,—Charles H., Sidney R., Eva C. and Lewis. Both Mr. and Mrs. Paul are members of the M. E. Church. Greenbacker.

Henry Polhemus, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Ipava; was born in Fairview, Fulton Co., Ill., in 1849. His father, Garrett V., who married Jane Brokaw, of New Jersey, came to this county among the early pioneers. The subject of this sketch was raised at Fairview, from which place he removed to this tp. in 1876; was married to Miss Kate Stines June 29, 1875. Mrs. P. is a native of New Jersey, born in 1855. This union has been blessed with two children, Muford and Georgianna. Generally Republican.

Jesse R. Shipton, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Bernadotte; was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 11, 1828; removed to Indiana, where he remained till 1856, then removing to Bernadotte tp., this county; married Elizabeth Rothrock Nov. 3, 1856. Mr. S. has held the offices of Assessor, Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace; the latter office he still occupies. Although not among the old pioneers of this county, his official record shows that he is one of the prominent men of his township, one that has been tried and not found wanting in honesty, integrity and ability. Democrat.

Joseph Smith, M. D., sec. 35, Bernadotte tp.; P. O., Duncan's Mills; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1831; in 1851 he settled in McDonough Co., and removed to this county where he has since resided; was educated at Cincinnati and Barnesville, Ohio; married July 18th, 1852, to Miss Mary A. Brown, of Ohio; of their nine children six are living. Both the Doctor and his lady are members of the Christian Church. Republican.

William Smith, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Ipava; was born in Pennsylvania March 6, 1827, from which place he moved to Ohio in 1829, where he remained till 1848, when he came to this State. Here his mother died and he returned to Ohio, but came back to this State soon after and settled in this county. He was married to Miss Hester E. Hopkins in 1860, in Astoria tp., and nine children have been born to this union, seven of whom are living. Has an 80-acre farm. Though belonging to no church Mr. S. is a professor of religion, while his wife is a member of the M. E. Church. Greenbacker.

James A. Sperry, farmer and fruit-grower, sec. 20; P. O., Bernadotte; born in Bernadotte tp. in 1844, son of S. A. Sperry, who with wife now resides in Ipava, Ill.; held the office of Postmaster at Bernadotte; was married at that place in Nov., 1870, to Miss Alice Wood; this union has been blessed with 3 children,—Harry, Roy and Mabel, all of whom are living. Mr. Sperry has lived in this county all his life, and by perseverance has established himself as one of the first fruit-growers and farmers in this section, having 160 acres of land on which he has his nursery. Republican.

Wm. S. Strode, teacher, Bernadotte, should be mentioned among

the public educators of the county. He was born in Fulton county Dec. 8, 1847. His father, Thos. Strode, is among the earliest settlers of the country. Mr. S. was educated at Abingdon and the Commercial College at Quincy, Ill.; enlisted in Co. G, 50th Ill. Vol., Feb., 1864; was mustered out July 3, 1865; was married Dec. 25, 1870, to Miss Amelia Steele, at Astoria, a native of Ohio, and they have had three children, viz: Minefred, Muriel and Walter. Mr. S. has taught school 12 years, one year and a half in Quincy, the rest of the time in this county. Also a good teacher of penmanship. Republican.

Thos. H. Walters, farmer; P. O., Ipava; son of the old pioneer, Daniel Walters; was born in Alabama Jan. 6, 1847; came with his parents to this county in 1849; has been elected Constable, but would not serve; was therefore fined \$5 for not obeying the commands of the people. Was married Aug., 1852, to Miss Phoebe Litchfield, of Ohio, and this union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living,—Henry and Genevra. Owns about 300 acres of fine land. Democrat.

Myron Wheeler was born April 18, 1841, in this county; married March 13, 1872, Amanda Andrews, and they have had two children. He is a very successful farmer of 80 acres of land on sec. 7, Bernadotte tp. Republican.

H. Yonkens, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Bernadotte. Came from Madison Co., Ill.

James Camron, sec. 19. This man was an early settler here, and assisted in building the block house on Tatten's prairie; a soldier in the Black Hawk war; engaged in many exciting hunts after wild hogs; helped saw the boards for the first tan-yard in Lewistown; built the fourth house west of Lewistown, where Smithfield now stands; and on the same $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. that Wm. Camron now owns. His father, Thomas Camron, was a native of Ireland; came to Georgia when a small boy; then to Kentucky, White Co., Ill., Sangamon Co., Ill., and this county. He died at the age of 80 years. Mr. James Camron, the subject of this biography, was born in Henderson Co., Ky., Feb. 14, 1807; had no schooling, but by hard work has obtained a farm of 357 acres, besides some town property in Table Grove; has been twice married, and has 11 children, of whom 8 are living, namely, Thomas O., Senrena B., Nancy E., Caroline, Rebecca A., James, Elizabeth and John. His first marriage was in March, 1828, to Elizabeth Herell, a native of Kentucky; his second was in 1874, to Matilda Ellis, a widow.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Below may be found a schedule of the township officials serving since the organization of the township, together with the years of serving:

SUPERVISORS.

Jesse Smith.....	1850-51	J. W. Barnes.....	1863
Tera Jones.....	1852-53	Philip Medley.....	1864
John M. Lewis.....	1854	H. McChaughey.....	1865-68
Lyman Moon.....	1855	Wm. M. Hunter.....	1869
Joseph Dyckes.....	1856	Eli Moorhouse.....	1870
John M. Lewis.....	1857	Adrian E. Lane.....	1871-73
Joseph Dyckes.....	1858-60	Lyman Moon.....	1874
Philip Medley.....	1861-62	Ira F. Elrod.....	1875-79
H. McChaughey.....	1862		

TOWN CLERKS.

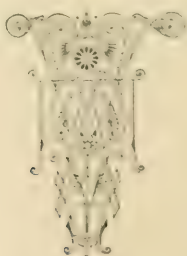
Harrison McChaughey.....	1860-64	Thomas Plumb.....	1873
David Deobler.....	1866	J. R. Shipton.....	1874
Wm. McCance.....	1868	I. M. Hughes.....	1875
T. B. Webster.....	1869	W. F. Sharp.....	1876
Thomas Wood.....	1870	John Jay.....	1877
Wm. M. Hunter.....	1871	John McChaughey.....	1878-79
J. H. Wood.....	1872		

ASSESSORS.

John Barnes.....	1860-61	E. D. Tuthill.....	1872-73
Philip Medley.....	1866	A. B. Hickard.....	1874-76
Simon P. Snider.....	1868	F. M. Sally.....	1877
E. D. Tuthill.....	1869	J. C. Moorhead.....	1878
Jacob Hecord.....	1870	Clark Moorhead.....	1879
Thomas J. Sharp.....	1871		

COLLECTORS.

Augustus Stewart.....	1860	G. P. Stewart.....	1872-73
Wm. Wheeling.....	1861	C. E. Overton.....	1874
A. J. Hummel.....	1862	J. C. Moorhead.....	1875-76
John Harriford.....	1863-69	W. F. Sharp.....	1877
Robert Sorrel.....	1870	Wm. Freeman.....	1878
F. B. Webster.....	1870	Wesley W. Hicks.....	1879
John Harriford.....	1871		



CANTON TOWNSHIP.

This township was among the very first townships of this county that were settled by the whites. Captain David W. Barnes, spoken of in the first chapter, was the first pioneer to locate here with his family. Among others who came into the township at a very early date and located outside of the town, were Theodore and Charles Sergeant, Henry Therman, George Matthews, Aaron Roberts, John Pixley, Seth Littler, David Gallentine, Michael Fraker, John Coleman, Thomas Wolf, a Mr. Campbell, and Daniel Babbett. There was a family by the name of Garland who lived here as early as 1824. Garland is believed to have been a brother-in-law of Kinney, the man who with Mr. Swan laid off Canton. Joseph Anderson settled upon the northwest quarter of section 35 in 1823. Anderson was the first settler in Banner township and resided near Utica prior to his coming to this township. He had been a soldier in the British army during the war of 1812, but, being taken prisoner by the American forces under General Scott, had concluded to cast his fortunes among his captors. He was a thoroughgoing, enterprising man, an Irishman by education and the kind of a man especially adapted to pioneer life. He brought with him seven children, five boys and three girls. The boys were Joseph, Richard, James, Samuel and A. N., most of whom are deceased.

The very first mill of any description in this township was a band-mill owned by Michael Fraker. "Father Fraker," as he was commonly known, was a regular pioneer genius, always ready to adapt himself to any unfavorable surroundings. His cleverness was displayed shortly after his arrival by the construction of a band-mill to grind his neighbors' and his own grain. A band-mill was so called because a raw-hide band was put upon a large drive-wheel, in the place of cogs: it saved the gearing of the mill. These mills constituted the lowest and cheapest order of horse-mills. Pins were put in the place of cogs, and around them the band was placed. These pins might be changed in holes made for the purpose, so that the band might be tightened when desired. Capt. Barnes lived two and a half miles north of the present city of Canton and Michael Fraker lived east of Mr. Barnes' farm and north of the Fairview bridge. He came into the county in 1823 and in 1828 moved to Lynn township, Knox county. He was the first settler there and gave the name to Fraker's Grove. Jacob Ellis erected a water mill between Canton and Lewistown about 1824, which did a

good business. About 1829 he erected another mill within 3 miles of Canton upon Big creek, which brought milling very convenient to the people of Canton. Some of the people, who were not close to one of these primitive mills, contented themselves with preparing their meal on a "grater." These "graters" were perforated sheets of tin bowed on to a board, so that the shape was similar to a longitudinal half section of stove-pipe. The rough outside of the perforated tin would tear the grains of corn when it was rubbed briskly over its surface, and by an hour's hard labor meal enough for a small cake could be manufactured.

Those old-time circular wolf-hunts described on page 322 afforded exciting holidays to pioneers, and scarcely a neighborhood in all this Northwest went without them. Canton and vicinity had a grand one in 1842, when the center of the arena chosen was that high point of prairie northwest of Canton, since occupied by Overman's nursery, and known as Overman's Mound. It is estimated that 5,000 men that day encompassed an area about 20 miles in diameter,—men enough to make the line unbroken, and they must have gathered up every wolf within that immense circle; the number they enclosed and dispatched was eleven. The dogs accompanying the hunters were of course numerous enough to dispose of all the wolves without any assistance from gunners,—indeed shooting could not be allowed. Another wolf hunt occurred in 1845, when only two wolves were killed. Wolves always seem more numerous than they really are, they are so omnipresent and noisy. If the men could only have driven all the rattlesnakes and "hoop-snakes" together into the center and killed them too, their benefaction to the country would have been doubled; but the universal hate which mankind bears toward these reptiles has in time led to the entire extirpation of one, and almost the entire extermination of the other.

George Maxwell tells us that when he moved upon his place the country was all a wilderness. His nearest neighbor to the west was Hon. Oliver Shipley, and on the east towards the town was John Wolland, who lived on the old stage road. In an early day Mr. Maxwell would often be called away from home to attend to his business and would remain away sometimes two weeks. Money was scarce then and the settlers were poor. He has often remained over night with settlers where he went to bed and could count the stars through the roof and sides of the building. To-day these people have the finest residences in the county. The settlers had no pine lumber at that time. Houses, stables, etc., were constructed of hewn timber. Prosperity began slowly and was often retarded, but at the commencement and during the war progress and improvement went on and the farmers accumulated rapidly. During those years wool sold at \$1 per pound, wheat from \$2 to \$3 per bushel. Horses worth now from \$75 to \$100 then sold for \$175 to \$250. Hogs that sold from 10 to 12½ cents per pound are now worth 3 cents. Milch cows which before the war were worth \$15 to \$18 were worth then \$60 to \$80.

This is one of the finest bodies of land in the State, and is under the best of cultivation. Here we find the best farm houses and barns in the county, and one of the most cultured and refined agricultural communities in the State.

After detailing the history of the city of Canton we shall speak personally of many of those who have developed the resources of the township and those who are at present thus engaged, in connection with many of the old settlers and leading citizens of the city.

CANTON CITY.

The city of Canton is situated at the junction of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, and upon one of the most fertile prairies to be found in our great Prairie State. It is the largest city of Fulton county and one of the most beautiful and prosperous of the State. As a live, wide-awake business place, Canton has no superior and but few equals in Illinois. Combined with its busy aspect is the air of a city,—the culture, refinement and wealth so noticeable in larger centers. Indeed, expressed in few words, Canton is a bustling little city. Its business houses are large and well stocked, and attract, as a natural result of these facts, together with the gentlemanly class of merchants who occupy them, a large trade, even from the adjoining towns. The residences of the city are in general neat and tasteful in external appearance, while some of them border on the palatial. The streets are kept clean, sidewalks in good repair, and indeed the same vein of enterprise which prevades the business of the town is not wanting in public affairs. While business enterprise and bustle is to be admired, and does receive recognition wherever displayed, there are other factors equally important to any community which has for its motto, Progress, as this city has,—progress not alone in a business sense,—in building large factories, in stretching out the arms of trade, in accumulating wealth, but progress also in all that pertains to the elevation of human society. Intelligence, culture and refinement must go hand in hand with business where this is desired. These ennobling elements of society soften and polish the rough life of the great business world. In these features, as in her business, Canton is also especially noticeable. Her churches, her schools, her society are exceptionally good. If the inhabitants of this city were conveyed to a wilderness an observant stranger could easily tell that they were reared amid the refining and elevating influences of the Christian Church, good schools and a cultured society.

Canton, which is situated upon sections 26, 27, 34 and 35—principally on 27 and 34—of Canton township, was laid out by Isaac Swan and a man by the name of Kinney, on the 10th day of December, 1825. In 1822 Theodore Sergeant, who is spoken of elsewhere in this volume, by mistake decided to pre-empt the north-east quarter of section 27. He erected a cabin north of the site of

the present high-school building, and put into cultivation a few acres of land. Mr. Sergeant, being a single man, in 1823 employed Harrison Hughland, a blacksmith, to occupy his cabin, board him and carry on blacksmithing, which he did for about a year, but afterwards carried on a shop for himself. Hughland was a maker of cow-bells, and did the first manufacturing of any kind in the township,—making bells for the few settlers in the county. Isaac Swan appeared upon the scene in 1824 and exhibited to Sergeant a military title to the same quarter of land he had settled upon. He immediately vacated, leaving Swan in possession. Swan was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Nathan Jones, who owned the northwest quarter of section 34. By mutual agreement, owing to the fact that Jones' land was covered with timber and Swan's was prairie, they divided with each other, Swan taking the north half of Jones' land and he in turn taking the south half of Swan's. This gentleman saw in this a fine location for a town and proposed to Mr. Jones that they lay off one on the west forty acres of their prairie tract. To this Jones would not assent. At this time Mr. Kinney was living on the northeast quarter of section 27, who proposed to Mr. Swan to join in the enterprise. This proposition was accepted and one hundred and eight lots were platted. Kinney, however, did not remain a half owner of Canton very long, for during the following season John Coleman, sr., appeared with a title to the quarter of land claimed by him and he ousted Kinney and took possession of the quarter. Coleman fenced up Kinney's survey, running the fence to the center of Adelphi street, the boundary line between him and Swan. This was a source of no little controversy in regard to Adelphi street, some claiming that Coleman had no legal right to vacate it; others claiming that he had. Jones soon laid off his first addition directly south of the original town. In this he laid off the public square, he owning the property on three sides of it and Swan on the fourth.

Isaac Swan erected the first building on the original town plat, immediately after it was laid out. This building was a log cabin, perhaps 16 by 18 feet, and was for some time known as "Swan's catch-all." It was designed as a stopping-place for any family that might come in, until they could build. It was situated on Union street, above Fourth.

As a fitting tribute to the memory of Mr. Isaac Swan, the founder of Canton, we wish to give a brief personal sketch of him in this connection. He was a native of Vermont, but emigrated with his father to Western New York while that region was still a wilderness. At the age of about twenty years he left New York, in company with his brother-in-law, Nathan Jones, and started for the Great West. Making several short tarryings in different parts of Indiana, they finally established themselves in St. Clair county, Illinois, about 1818. They remained there until 1820, when they removed to Montgomery county, and tarried there until 1824,



W. J. Creveloff & John Creveloff

DECEASED

CANTON

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when they removed to Fulton county, arriving at the present location of Canton in the spring of that year. Isaac Swan was a man nearly six feet in height, splendidly proportioned, and remarkable, even among pioneers, for his strength and activity. His courage was unquestioned, and made him a valuable acquisition to any new settlement in which his lot was cast. Mr. Swan had only such education as could be obtained in the log school-houses of Erie county, New York, fifty-five and sixty years ago; yet he had so far improved his limited opportunities as to be considered a man of fair education. He was a Methodist, an honest man and a good citizen, one whose word was his bond. He gave to Canton its establishment and almost all of its early prosperity, his enterprise and energy directing attention to it and bringing in new settlers, many of whom were attracted by a desire to settle near him. He was killed by the storm in 1835.

The first family to avail themselves of Swan's "catch-all" was the family of John Hannan, who came soon after Swan and Jones did. Hannan got a lot on Main street from Swan and built the first house in the town intended for a residence. This was a cabin, and was occupied by him until his death, which occurred at Beards-town in 1831, as he was returning from St. Louis. His widow continued to occupy the same house for some time, when she moved to a farm just east of the C., B. & Q. Railroad.

John C. Owens came in about the same time the Hannans did, and erected a cabin on Wood street. It was in this house that, in all probability, the first white child was born in the original town of Canton. It is claimed by some that Harrison Hughland's wife gave birth to the first white child while living near the Central school-house site. If this is true, as there seems to be reason to believe, this child—whether male or female is not now known—was the earliest born within the present city limits. But John C. Owens' oldest boy—name not known—was, without doubt, the first born on the original plat. Mr. Owens was a farmer, and a son-in-law of old Father Fraker, who lived just west of Big creek at that time. Owens at this time, however, was living with his second wife, who was a sister of Lewis Walling's first wife. Owens and Fraker removed from Canton, at an early date, and settled at Fraker's Grove, Knox county.

Swan was a man of enterprise, and was determined that his town should be populated at once; so, as an inducement to settlers, he announced his determination to give a lot to any man who would build and become a settler in the town. John Hannan was the first man to secure a lot, and was followed soon by others. Swan kept this offer good until about 1833, stipulating, however, in later years, as to the kind of house that should be built.

At this time (1826) Samuel Morse resided on what was then known as the Morse quarter, west of and adjoining the town plat. Morse was the owner of a hand mill, upon which was ground much

of the corn-meal used by the settlers of Canton. Morse continued to reside in Canton until some time about 1834, when he removed to Knox county. His wife, Mary Morse, was a tailoress, and the first that ever worked in Canton.

In 1824 Yelverton Peyton erected a house within the present city limits, on the Coleman tract, near where Hayden Keeling has now a brickyard. Peyton was a large man and a giant in strength. It is said that he cut the logs for his cabin and "backed" them up on his shoulders, carrying logs no two ordinary men could have lifted. Peyton lived here a few years and was taken down with consumption. He went south, finally, for his health and died.

Until about 1830 there were no regular dry-goods stores in Canton. Up to that period goods were purchased either at Edwardsville or St. Louis. The settlers would several of them club together and select one or two of their number to take a "pirogue," loaded with the neighborhood peltry, beeswax and honey, to one or the other of those markets and exchange it for salt, lead, powder, and such other goods as might be within the scope of their ambition or means. This trip occupied about two months' time, and was attended with considerable difficulty and not a little danger.

"One of the buildings erected in Canton in 1825," says Mr. Swan in his History of Canton, "was a school-house. It was situated on the west side of Wood street, between Union and Illinois streets. John C. Owens was the first school-teacher. This house merits a description. It was of logs, unhewn and by no means straight. The roof was low and covered with clapboards, kept in place by weight-poles. The house-logs were very small, of willow and cottonwood timber, principally. Several holes were cut through the logs to let the dark out, but admitted a very scanty supply of light. The floor for the first year was of the best variety of prairie soil, tramped hard by the feet of the young ideas who were there taught to shoot. The seats were logs split in two parts and supported on pins driven into holes bored for the purpose. The one writing desk was a wide puncheon, with its upper surface planed, and supported on slanting pins driven into one of the logs. The door of unshaved clapboards, swung upon wooden hinges. One side of the room was occupied by an enormous old-fashioned fire-place. There was no ceiling save the clapboard roof, although one or two joists held a wide puncheon, whereon, at overerowed meetings—for this school-house also did duty as a place of worship—the more adventurous of the boys would climb and sit out the service, with their bare legs swinging over the heads of the worshippers below. Here Owens assembled a few of the children in the winter of 1825 and 1826—Jo. and Jim Anderson, Henry Andrews, Ed. Therman, Harriet, Elmira and Williston Jones, the Owens children, the Peyton, Hughland and Fraker children, and a few others. Owens was succeeded by Ezra Fairchild. Fairchild succeeded in getting a puncheon floor put into the school-house, and some other trifling improvements made. He was an ex-

cellent teacher, and for many years held the position of Justice of the Peace in Canton, being the successor of Isaiah Stillman in that office."

We take the following from Mr. Swan's History: "The Public Square formed a portion of Nathan Jones' First Addition to the Town of Canton. It was proposed originally to give to the public for a public square one whole block, extending from Main to Prairie streets east and west, and from Union to Elm streets north and south. This proposition, however, from some unknown cause, was not carried into effect, and when the survey was made the Public Square was limited to one-half its present area, extending from Union street south to the alley which divides the block. The two lots south of the alley were given as a donation to the Presbyterian house of worship which was erected upon one of them. It was not until in about 1841, after the removal of the church from the Public Square, that Deacon Jones,—who had not previously deeded the lots, although intending so to do,—by an arrangement between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church after the separation, deeded the lots in question, thereby making the square its present size. The deed to these lots was not immediately put upon the records, and as a result of this neglect they were assessed and sold for taxes, and purchased by Ahira Saunders. Mr. Saunders undertook, in about 1842, to obtain possession, but was met by the deacon's deed to the public, and, as public property was not taxable, his speculation failed.

"Prior to 1830 the business of the town, as well as most of the residences, was on Wood street; and in that year, when Joel Wright and Childs & Stillman commenced business, they located their stores on that street. In about 1830 the first building was erected on the Square: it was a log house, built by Richard Stevens, a brother-in-law of Isaac Swan, and was about where Mansfield's brick store-house now stands, on the south side.

"In 1832 Joseph Anderson built a cabin on the lot now occupied by Ingersoll's store on the west side. Mr. Anderson moved into this house to be near the Fort at Esquire Wright's, during the Black-Hawk war. In 1833 Louis Bidamon erected the first frame house on the Square. This house was a very low one-story house, long and narrow, and stood on the east side. In 1834 Messrs. Tryon & McCutcheon built and occupied the first store-house on the Square. This was a frame building, and was located on the west side. Messrs. Tryon & McCutcheon sold out, a few years later, to Messrs. Markley & Solomon. The property afterward passed into the hands of Dr. J. R. Walter, who remodeled it and occupied it as a residence for many years. Messrs. Tryon & McCutcheon sold out to Messrs. Markley & Solomon in May, 1836. The Mr. Solomon of this firm was the well-known—to old settlers—Joel Solomon, for many years Circuit Clerk of the county. Judge David Markley was the senior partner. In November, 1836, Mr. Mark-

ley purchased Mr. Solomon's interest in this store, and became sole proprietor, continuing in business until 1839. Mr. Markley was a man eminently fitted for pioneer life. A large, powerful man, a wit, and at the same time a man of sound judgment, he soon became prominent among the pioneers. He had filled the offices of County Judge in Champaign county, Ohio, and of Colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812, previous to his emigration, and was very soon after his immigration identified with the public interests of the people with whom he had cast his lot. In 1838, two years after his settlement in the county, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the resignation of Judge Hackleton, and was twice re-elected, making his term of service ten full years. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Convention to form a new Constitution for the State of Illinois, and was one of most influential members. About the same time Governor Ford appointed him a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners. While acting in this capacity, he selected the lands granted by the United States Government to the State in aid of this enterprise. In 1844 Judge Markley removed from Canton to Banner township, near Monterey, where he remained until 1856, when he again removed to Nebraska; but, not satisfied with that territory, he soon returned, and settled in Stark county, near Rochester in Peoria county.

"In about 1836 Messrs. Brooks & Cogswell opened a store on the Public Square. They continued in business until about 1839. In the fall of 1835 Jno. C. Willis erected a frame building for hotel purposes on the Public Square, on the west side. This hotel was rented to a Mr. Williamson and David Russell, who run it a short time and then gave place to Frederick Mennert, who, in his turn, was succeeded by Hugh R. Smith. Mr. Smith's successor was David Collins. In about 1841 Thos. Wills took the house, and remained its proprietor until about 1853 or '4. In 1836 Messrs. Steel & Ballard occupied one of the ground-floor rooms of this house as a store-room. Mr. Steel was the son-in-law of Ossian M. Ross. He came in 1836, and remained a resident of Canton until his death. In 1836 Messrs. Shinn & Vittum erected a store-house on the southwest corner of the Public Square, as a business house. This store was occupied by Mr. Shinn up to the time of his death.

"The first brick store-room on the Public Square was erected by Mr. John Blackadore, in 1845. It was on the south side, on the lot he now occupies. This was an old-fashioned brick, two-stories high, and was burned in 1865. In 1848 Mr. S. Smith built the second brick on the Square, on the lot east of Mr. Blackadore's building. This building was afterward purchased by the Messrs. Babcock, and was known as the "Regulator." It was burned in 1865, in the same fire that destroyed Mr. Blackadore's building.

"The same season, T. Maple erected the first three-story brick block in the city, on the southeast corner of the Public Square. The fall of the same season Mr. Jno. G. Graham and A. H. White each

erected three-story business houses. Mr. White disposed of his building by lottery in 1856. In 1838 a Mr. Squires built a house on the northeast corner of the Square, and established a grocery-store. This establishment did not run long before Squires sold out to Jones & Weeks, who turned it into a dry-goods store. Jones was either a Spaniard or Portuguese, and, from his complexion, was known as "Black Jones." He spoke several foreign languages, and was quite a shrewd man, but not suspected of honesty to any great extent."

Richard Addis came from the State of New Jersey and early identified himself with the infant village of Canton. While subject to the malarial atmosphere incident to a new country, he soon afterwards succumbed to its deadly influence and died. When Mr. Addis conceived the notion of coming West he was in well-to-do circumstances. He traded a large interest in a woolen factory in New Jersey to one Munn, of New York city, for 32 quarter-sections of Illinois land just before starting, supposing, of course, that the title would be perfect. He did not receive his deeds until he had prepared to move,—indeed until he was in his wagon. No time for examination was had until he was well on his journey, when he found the supposed deeds were only a warranty for one year and no more; the consequence proved an almost total loss. After many years had rolled around, and long after "Uncle Richard" had passed away, a strange fatality seemed to overtake every effort to recover the loss. While an eminent counsel was engaged in taking testimony with a view of prosecuting the case, and ere he was scarcely through, he died very suddenly. In the course of time another friend undertook the task of prosecuting the claim, and while engaged in securing facts and evidence, he, too, was taken suddenly ill and died, while on his way from Fairview to Lewistown.

"Uncle Richard's" widow, "Aunt Jemima," as she was known, survived him many years, to the comfort and pleasure of numerous friends who took great interest in hearing her relate incidents of early life here, and especially stories about the Indians. The latter, while upon their begging excursions, would take great delight in making as many tracks with their bared feet upon her newly-cleaned floor as possible, often turning around and laughing at their successful efforts. Coming in from the trail after a rain, with their feet thoroughly covered with clay and mud, might be sport to them to smear her floor, but we imagine the neat housewife was not a little angered; but discretion was the better part of valor, and the "less said the easier settled" was the rule. Her daughter married Isaac Swan, who was killed during the big storm recounted below. She also had an infant killed while in her arms. She afterwards married Mr. Gould, whose wife had also been killed during this tornado.

The Storm.—"There was one night in the history of Canton" says Mr. Swan in his History, "that will never be forgotten so long as one of its survivors is alive. 'The Storm' has been and will long

continue to be a household word of fear among the citizens, old and new; for, so vividly have its incidents been described by the old to the new citizen, that he, too, has caught the infection of dread its terrors produced.

"The 18th of June, 1835, had been a showery day, and as night fell, dark clouds were observed looming up in the northwest. As the twilight deepened, from the ominous bank of thick clouds there would blaze out lurid flashes of red lightning that illuminated and made more ominous the approaching tempest. Nine o'clock came, and the people had either retired to rest or were preparing so to do. Isaac Swan was at family worship; so were several other families in town, when the roar of the thunder, which had grown constant and terrific, was almost lost in the terrors of another roar, so mournful, so dreadful and wild that it will never pass from the memory of one who heard. It was the roar of the tornado; and in a moment it descended upon the doomed village, with a devastating force which could not be withstood by any frail tenement of man that opposed its course. In a moment of time the air became filled with the roofs and flying timbers of exposed houses. Rails and timbers of all kinds so filled the air that woe to the luckless animal or person who had no shelter; and in another moment few of the citizens but were shelterless. And now came great hailstones and a rain-fall, that it seemed as though the windows of heaven were indeed opened and the rains descending in a solid volume. Over and above all the roar of the tempest, the cries and shrieks of the wounded and dying were heard, and by the constant glare of the lightning it was seen that nearly the whole town was in ruins. As the wind lulled, those who were not too badly injured would venture out to aid the wounded.

"Bryant L. Cook was at Philip Grimm's when the storm struck. Grimm's house was unroofed, the children sleeping up stairs, almost by a miracle, preserved, and no one of the family hurt. Cook at once ran over to Isaac Swan's. He stepped upon a pile of ruins which had been the house, and as he did so Betsy Swan cried out from under the ruins 'Oh, help me!' Cook went to her and found her kept down under the weight of one of the cabin-logs. On removing it she cried, 'Oh God, my poor baby is dead!' and it was. She had held it in her arms during all the storm, and its brains were knocked out by falling timber. Cook heard a groan. Betsy too heard it and said, 'Oh Bryant, try to get poor Isaac out!' Cook lifted one after another of the logs, and soon found Swan's body under the debris; but he was fatally injured. By this time help had arrived, and he was conveyed to the Presbyterian church, on the Square, which had sustained but slight injury.

"The people now assembled at Joel Wright's, Dr. Donaldson's, and a few other houses that were not seriously injured. At Donaldson's there was a scene of wild confusion; frightened women and children had been collecting until the house was crowded, and there

too was Betsy Swan's dead baby, while many of those present were suffering from contusions and bruises. Elias Foster was killed,—a spoke out of the wheel of a new wagon was driven into his groin. His little girl was missing, and was not found until the next morning, when she was found dead, having been blown from Foster's residence on the lot on Elm street, west of Wood, now occupied by Rev. Mr. Wasmuth, to a hazel-thicket near the residence of Hiram Snow, on Illinois street.

"The storm appears to have struck the earth between Fairview and Canton, and, after passing through the timber west of town, destroying, indeed literally mowing a path through it, swept over the village, leaving but one or two uninjured buildings, and perhaps a dozen that were habitable, but demolishing or seriously injuring every other house in town. It passed a little south of east over the present poor-farm, destroying the residence of Geo. W. Gould in that neighborhood and killing his wife; then on through Duck creek timber to the bluff, where it appears to have lifted, and for some distance at least did no more damage.

"The scene the next morning was terrible. The earth was literally swept clean of fences, out-buildings, and almost of buildings, but was covered with shingles, boards, rails and timbers. Franklin P. Offield had just received and opened a large stock of goods in a new building on the corner of Main and Cole streets, opposite Piper's factory. This house was demolished, and the goods scattered over the prairie clear away to Duck creek. Cattle were killed and lying about in all directions. Chickens were blown away and killed, and the few standing houses were literally wrecked, moved from their foundations, unroofed, or with gables knocked in. The great wonder is that no more lives were lost. Out of a population approximating five hundred, only four persons were killed in town,—Isaac Swan and his infant son, Elias Foster and his daughter. In the country near, Mrs. Gould was added to the list, making five victims of the air-fiend's wrath. The destruction of property and life that would ensue were such a storm to sweep over the country now would be absolutely appalling. Then the country was sparsely settled, and of course the destruction was not so great as it would be now. The track of the storm was about one mile in width, extending from the residence of John Coleman on the north to the vicinity of the Central school-house on the south. The marks of the storm were distinctly visible in the timber west of town until in recent years, since the timber affected has been cleared up."

Canton was incorporated as a town Feb. 10, 1837. Upon that day an election was held to vote for or against incorporation, resulting in the adoption of the measure by a majority of 34, there being 46 ballots cast. Immediately thereafter the following five Trustees were chosen: David Markley, Joel Wright, Thomas J. Little, William B. Cogswell and Franklin P. Offield. They held this first meeting March 27, 1837, "at Frederic Mennerts' inn." At this

meeting David Markley was chosen President of the Board and Thomas J. Little Clerk, George W. Gould was chosen Treasurer, John Thorp both Collector and Constable, Nathan Jones, Lathrop W. Curtis and Isaiah Stillman Assessors, and L. W. Curtis Supervisor of Highways. Under the by-laws adopted by this Board, revenue was to be raised by a tax on all real estate within the boundaries of the town, which, it was provided, should be assessed at its true value, and upon the assessment "an ad-valorem tax of not exceeding fifty cents on every one hundred dollars should be levied by the President and Trustees annually." Section 36 of the ordinances provided that "any person who shall on the Sabbath day play at bandy, cricket, cat, town-ball, corner-ball, over-ball, fives, or any other game of ball, within the limits of the corporation, or shall engage in pitching dollars or quarters, or any other game, in any public place, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined the sum of one dollar.

Upon the 21st of February, 1848, an election was held to vote for or against a second incorporation of the village. There were 120 votes cast "for" and 42 "against" the said measure of incorporation. It being carried, an election of town officers under this incorporation was held March 1, 1848, when William Parlin, William Kellogg, George S. McConnell, James Wills and John G. Piper were elected Trustees. These gentlemen assembled on the following day in official capacity and chose Mr. McConnell President and Henry F. Ingersoll Clerk. On the 14th of April the latter gentleman was chosen Treasurer of the town; James R. Parker Assessor and Harrison P. Fellows Collector and Constable. An election was held Feb. 27, 1849, to vote for or against the acceptance of a charter granted the town by the Legislature. For the charter were cast 156 ballots, against, 9. Under this charter the President and four Trustees were to be elected by the people; previously the President was chosen by the Board. The Board divided the town into four wards for voting purposes. The first election held under the charter was on April 28, 1849, when Davis Ferguson was chosen President; William Thompson, Alderman from the First Ward; N. H. Turner, Alderman from the Second Ward; William Parlin, from the Third Ward, and J. B. Hinman from the Fourth.

Canton had grown to considerable size by the year 1853 and was quite prosperous, so much so indeed, that she desired to don the name of "city." The Legislature during its session that winter granted to the town a city charter. The first election under this charter was held April 4, 1854. Louis Corbin was chosen Mayor; D. H. Dewey, Supervisor; B. F. Moyer, Marshal; Aldermen—First Ward, W. M. Thompson; Second Ward, Atharin Keeling; Third Ward, J. M. Thompson; Fourth Ward, James Wills. The Council on the 6th of January, 1855, enacted a very stringent prohibitory liquor law, and vigorously prosecuted all violations of it, but not with entire success. It was during the administration of this Council that

C. 1855

the ladies destroyed the whisky of Canton, an account of which we take from the history of Canton by Swan.

"The Whisky War."—In 1835 the Town Council, acting in accordance with the desire of the people of Canton as expressed by their votes, passed a very stringent prohibitory liquor law. This was openly set at defiance by some of the liquor-sellers. They not only continued to sell, but sold, in at least one case, in an open, defiant manner. These parties selling liquors were arrested, and one of them, finding that the suit was likely to go against him, proposed a compromise with the city, agreeing, if the suit against him was dropped and the city Council would pay the cost of the suit, giving him fifteen days to close out his stock, he would close out his establishment and quit the business. This compromise was agreed to by the city, but violated by Mr. Mallory, who it was claimed, went on from bad to worse. Other prosecutions were brought against him, which he appealed, and, when they were brought to trial in the Circuit Court obtained a change of venue to Mason county, showing a determination to contest the law, as he had an undoubted right to.

"The temperance ladies of Canton were very much dissatisfied with the slow progress being made in closing up the offending saloons, and finally determined to take the subject into their own hands. Secret meetings of the ladies were held to consider the ways and means by which the sale of liquor could be stopped, and a plan of action was finally agreed upon. It has been asserted that a woman cannot keep a secret. This was proved to be a mistake in this case, at least. So secretly had the women moved that Mr. Mallory, the chief of the offenders, entirely unsuspecting, and with no premonition of the fate that awaited his whisky-barrels, went to St. Louis to make additions to his already large stock.

"The firm of Charles Smith & Co., doing business on the south side of the Public Square, had been holding a series of ladies' auctions, at which they were disposing of a considerable stock of ladies' fancy goods. To this auction, on Friday, the 4th day of April, 1856, the ladies, by previous understanding, came. The auction began about one o'clock, and it was observed that the crowd began to collect in the auction-room at an early hour. The auctioneer was delighted at the great numbers of ladies who surrounded his stand, and cried himself hoarse with praises of his goods; but, to his astonishment, no body bid. The women continued to collect, coming in twos and threes, all wearing shawls or cloaks, although the day was bland and pleasant, until about two hundred had collected.

"From some expressions let fall in the auction-room, it began to be understood upon the street that 'Sebastopol,' as Mallory's saloon was called, was to be taken. Mr. Mallory being away from home, his friends determined to volunteer in his defense; and accordingly quite a number of them took their positions at the entrance to the building,—which was securely barricaded,—determined, as they

averred, to defend the establishment at the peril of their lives, if it needed be. Among the defenders of the grocery was a constable then serving a term in an adjoining township, a man of nerve, and whose veracity has never been called in question, who addressed a crowd of several hundred men and boys gathered before the door, urging them to aid in protecting the property of the saloon-keeper, at the same time swearing that no woman could enter the door without passing over his dead body. This gentleman little dreamed how soon the death he was invoking might be staring him in the face.

"When the time for action came, over two hundred of the most prominent women of Canton marched out of the auction store and arranged themselves in columns, two by two, on the Public Square. The excitement by this time was growing intense. Everybody, male and female, appeared to be upon the Public Square, either as a looker-on or a participant in the mob upon the one side or the other. As the Amazonian column formed, a citizen stepped up to the leader and urged her to desist, saying that the proprietor of 'Sebastopol' was not at home, and urging them at least to give him a chance to defend himself. The ladies responded that they were convened for business, and that business must go on.

"The line of march was now taken up, the leader carrying a short sword in her hand, which she flourished in quite a martial manner. arriving at the door, the crowd parted, except that three or four determined fellows maintained themselves before the door. One of these, the constable referred to above, declared his determination to resist the onslaught, and declared, in response to the quiet and low-spoken 'Stand aside gentlemen: we are going in there,' of the leader, himself as ready for the sacrifice by the remark, 'Not by a d—d sight: you ain't going in unless you go over my dead body.' Mr. Constable was a brave man; Mr. Constable was a man of truth; therefore it cannot be doubted that he met with a bloody death right there, as, within one minute after his self-sacrificing declaration, the door against which he and two or three more braves were standing was shattered to a thousand fragments, by blows well and vigorously aimed from gleaming hatchets that leaped out from the cover of two hundred shawls in unison. Mr. Constable therefore must have perished, fallen gloriously at his post of duty, then and there.

"The door of 'Sebastopol' demolished, the work of demolition began. Bottles, unoffending candy jars, glasses and decanters, all were smashed into a thousand fragments, and shelving and counters shared the same fate. The cellar contained a large quantity of liquors. This was invaded, and barrels were knocked in, until the spirituous flood had accumulated on the cellar-floor to the depth of several inches, when they bailed it out and threw it into the street, determined none should be saved. Some of the women had a lighted candle in this cellar, and it was almost a miracle that they

had not set fire to the spilled liquor and all have perished with the object of their wrath.

"By the time their destruction of 'Sebastopol' was completed, the fumes of the liquor had ascended to their nostrils; and it is no exaggeration to say that one-half of the ladies were, as temperance advocates, in magnificent order to furnish the fearful example for any ambitious temperance orator who might secure their services. About twenty barrels of liquor, besides his saloon and bar fixtures, were destroyed for Mr. Mallory.

"This work completed, they re-organized and marched to the grocery of Mr. Butters, on Main street, just south of the Public Square. Mr. Butters sold nothing stronger than beer, and rolled out the only barrel of it in his possession on the sidewalk, willing to sacrifice it rather than trust the now infuriated Amazonian army within his establishment. This barrel of beer was at once demolished and the line of march again resumed.

"There was a rectifying establishment, kept by Lamon & Childs, near the present cemetery. Thither the ladies marched, and there, after overawing a feeble effort at resistance on the part of the proprietors, marched in and destroyed about thirty barrels of whisky and highwines.

"This establishment destroyed, they returned to the Square and invaded the office of Col. Wm. Babcock, who had a barrel of untapped whisky there, that he was saving for domestic use after his boy, then a babe, should become of age. The ladies will probably remember why they did not destroy this barrel.

"All the liquor which the ladies knew to exist in the place having been destroyed, they re-convened at the auction store and passed the following resolution:

"*Whereas*, We, the ladies of Canton, being wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters, have experienced the dread calamity of seeing our husbands, sons and brothers, made drunkards by the lawless rum-sellers of our town, and having seen the law tried to be enforced in vain; and *whereas*, those engaged in the damning business of rum-selling have been appealed to in vain by moral suasion, to desist and save the peace of our families; we have therefore, in defense of our firesides, and with a view to save from destruction those most dear to us on earth, been compelled to destroy the spirituous liquors in our city, and it is now

"*Resolved*, That, as often as the practice is resumed in Canton or vicinity, we will rid ourselves of its curse,—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

"*Canton, April 4, 1856.*

"Thus was liquor—at least until a new stock could be procured—put down by the ladies of Canton.

"During the day several fights occurred, between parties who were in sympathy with the ladies on the one side and with the saloon-keepers on the other."

CHURCHES.

Methodist Church.—Rev. Jesse Walker, the first Methodist preacher at Canton, was a missionary to the settlement between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and to the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Clark (now Peoria). This was in 1824. Previous to Rev. Walker's appointment to this charge—the Military Tract—Jesse Walker, a local preacher, and his wife, John Honor and wife, Chas. Newcomb and wife, John Orendorff and wife, Isaac Swan and wife, Benoni Haskin and wife, Mr. Barnes and wife and others met and worshiped in Canton. Jesse Williams sometimes preached for them. It is probable that he was the first preacher in Canton. He lived near Canton until 1832. Jesse Walker organized the society in Canton in 1824. In the spring of 1824 the Missouri Conference was divided and the Illinois Conference organized, embracing Illinois and Indiana. Canton was regularly supplied by traveling ministers from the above date until 1832. Peter R. Barring was the first pastor of Canton Circuit. During the ministrations of Father Summers they built the first church. He had found a small skeleton of a building that stood on the ground now occupied by the residence of Mr. Babcock. This building had been pushed down and was carried away in piecemeal, even to the foundation. They then erected a small building on the site of the present M. E. church, which, however, was unroofed by the storm of 1835. Rev. P. A. Cool is the present Pastor.

Presbyterian Church.—This Church was formed Sept. 13, 1828, Rev. John M. Ellis presiding, and consisting of the following persons: Nathan Jones, Samuel Mallory, William Proctor, Robert Grant, Jane Grant, Matilda Jones and Elizabeth Jacobs. The two first named were chosen Elders. Rev. Ellis preached from II Sam. vi, 11. The following resolution was adopted at a meeting held in Canton July 4, 1830: "Believing that the use of ardent spirits is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits, and that while it is continued the evils of intemperance can never be prevented, the members of this Church do agree that we will abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a medicine in case of sickness or for external application, and that we will not allow the use of them in our families, and neither give nor sell them to our neighbors or friends or persons in our employment, and that we will discountenance the use of them in all ways in the community." Rev. H. Smith presided as moderator of this meeting. Rev. L. Farnum and Rev. R. Barnes were ministers of this Church in the county in 1831; Rev. Robert Stewart from 1834 to '38; Samuel C. McCune from 1840 to '50; Isaac Bennett from 1851 until his death June 16, 1856; Rev. Geo. Stebbins for six months; Rev. J. V. Dodge from May 24, 1857, until March 1859; Rev. James Cochran; Rev. C. Reed from 1865 to 1868, and Rev. Josiah Moore from 1868 to 1873, when July 6 of that year, Rev. S. C. McCune, the present Pastor, again received a call. The division of the Presby-

terian Church of Canton we give in the sketch of the Congregational Church.

Congregational Church.—On the 13th of September, 1828, a Presbyterian Church of seven members was formed in Fulton county. This Church had two places of meeting, Canton and Lewistown. In less than two years its membership increased to 89. In August, 1831, it was determined that Rev. Messrs. Barnes and Farnum commence their labors in the county as ministers of this Church. Rev. Romulus Barnes found his principal work at Canton. In 1834 Rev. Robert Stewart, who in a vigorous old age is still engaged in the work of the ministry in this State, became Pastor.

In September, 1838, a document appears rich with the savor of the times, as follows:

“WHEREAS, Our Church has become large, and infected with some of the prevailing heresies and disorders of the times, which are maintained and practiced in our midst; and whereas, errors are taught and received which are at variance with the Bible and our Confession of Faith, and persons are received to membership from other denominations with all their prejudices alive against our doctrines and order, and without being required to renounce them; and whereas, these disorders are becoming every day more glaring and barefaced, and our Church as a body has virtually rejected its own system of doctrines and order; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned, Elders and members of this Church, will continue to revere and maintain the doctrines and order of our Church in this place as the Presbyterian Church.”

This document, which is not found upon the records of the Church whose history we are now giving, was signed by 2 elders and 18 members. Here was the point of division of the Canton Presbyterian Church. From it two Churches sprang, the New School Presbyterian, now the Congregational, and the Old School Presbyterian, both of which claim to be the original Church. In the spring of 1844 the church property was amicably divided between the two organizations. In January, 1841, a committee was appointed to draft a plan for re-organizing this Church. In February the report was read, received, and withdrawn upon permission. March 27 a constitution for a new organization was offered. It was amended and adopted April 6. The name of the New School Presbyterian Church of Canton was then given it. May 22, 1841, Rev. L. Spencer began his labors with the Church. At a meeting held Jan. 29, 1842, it was voted “that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution and rules for organizing a Congregational Church.” The committee reported February 4th, and the report was adopted.

In April, 1857, a surplus of funds for the current expenses of the Church was reported and the salary of the pastor was raised from \$600 to \$800. It was determined to build a new house of worship. A cash subscription of \$6,000 had been secured for this purpose; the foundation had been laid and the building being erected, when the financial crash of 1857 shattered the plans of the building committee. They were obliged to borrow money to finish the basement, which was entered for worship Jan. 1, 1858.

At an annual meeting in 1864 the records state as follows: "The Presbyterian Church having appointed a committee to confer with a like committee of the Congregational Church on the subject of the union of the two Churches, *Resolved*, That we entertain the proposition and appoint J. H. Ross, J. W. Ingersoll, F. McCutchen, S. Brown and D. W. Vittum as that committee." The committee subsequently reported that the two committees had agreed upon a formula of doctrine for the united Church and upon a basis of union. The report was accepted and the powers of the committee enlarged, to carry out the financial arrangements preparatory to the union. The new Church was to take the name of the Presbyterian Church of Canton. The church organized with a session, was to stand independent for two years, after which time a vote would be taken to decide with which of the two General Assemblies they would connect. Failing of a two-thirds vote in favor of foreign ecclesiastical connection, the Church continued independent; but as often as once a year a vote was to be taken until by a two-thirds vote the ecclesiastical relations of the Church were determined. The incumbrance upon the property of the Congregational Church was to be removed and the Presbyterian portion of the united Church was to complete the building. Such harmony and interest prevailed in the Church committees and such the apparent tide of popular feeling in both Churches that the union was considered an accomplished fact. When the committees' plan of union was prepared for popular action in the two Churches, a very small and implacable minority, originally Congregationalists, gave their votes against it in this Church, and in the Presbyterian Church a majority of three was against it. Thus the measure fell through.

In 1865 the Pastor presented his resignation. The gloom of this period was intense. Arrears in current expenses to the amount of \$400 was found and the permanent debt rolling up its interest for years. Rev. Henry Mills was invited to visit the Church and a temporary engagement was made. Early in 1866 a serious effort was made to remove the Church debt, which amounted to \$11,500. This was all relinquished and the edifice was completed, and on the 15th of the following January, when it was dedicated, all the indebtedness had been paid and \$25 in the treasury. There had been raised for all purposes, including the relinquishment of claims, \$20,851.66. This Church edifice is a fine structure, with 500 sittings in the main audience room, and the lecture and prayer rooms below.

Mr. Mills left the services of the Church in October, 1866, when Rev. Henry Bates was called as supply, and Aug. 15, 1867, he became Pastor. He continued to serve the Church until Jan. 19, 1879. May 1, 1879 Rev. Henry Mills was recalled as Pastor. The membership is 166. In the Sunday-schools are 180 scholars. Total contributions for Church purposes \$2,271.30. The record of this Church upon the reforms of the period has been very honorable. The session of the original Presbyterian Church held July 4, 1830,

passed a resolution upon the use of distilled spirits which takes the most advanced position. At a meeting April 4, 1848, seven resolutions were passed on the subject of slavery, which by word and emphasis evinces a deep anxiety to be rid of all shadow of responsibility for the hateful system. About a year after the organization of the Congregational Church we find it called together to repudiate and denounce as *stealing*, acts which had previously been tolerated, justified and even performed by men of Christian profession and standing. This was the taking of timber from lands of non-residents, the apology being that such owners ought, if not willingly then unwillingly, to share the burthen of the settlement of this country, by which their land acquired value. The resolutions were short and crisp. There is something of the challenge in them, for in a period of excitement it was popularly charged that the Congregational Church had stolen timber in their house of worship. The truth is, the material was furnished and this church erected by contract, and an insignificant sub-contract was filled with stolen timber; but for this the Church had no responsibility.

Baptist Church.—The germ of this Church bears an earlier date than any other in the Illinois River Baptist Association. On the 14th day of June, 1833, a council was called at the house of William Spencer, in Banner township. Elders John Logan and Gardiner Bartlett were present and a Church of four members was constituted.* These members were Elder John Clark and William Spencer, Anna Clark and Rachel Spencer, and the Church was called the United Baptist Church of Duck Creek. The meetings of the Church were held in private houses until July, 1837, when it assumed the name of the Canton church. It then numbered 37 members. During that year it was dismissed from the Salem Association and united with the Illinois River Association. Previous to this they were supplied with preaching only part of the time. In November of the same year, Elder G. B. Perry became Pastor, and continued in that relation for 3 years. During the first two years they met at times at the Methodist church and at other times in private houses, and again in the college edifice, which was subsequently demolished by a severe storm. Their first house of worship was dedicated on the fourth Sunday of October, 1839. It cost about \$1,500, and was at the time the best house of worship in the Military Tract. Elder Isaac Newell became Pastor of the Church Nov. 11, 1840, and closed his labors here in November, 1843. Elder Isaac Merriam preached as a supply for three months. In July, 1844, Elder Alba Gross became the Pastor, and June 7, 1846, resigned. The Church had no Pastor from this time till June, 1847, when Elder

*It is claimed by some that Isaac C. Johnson, Phoebe (Dean) Johnson, James Spencer, Rachel Spencer, Elder West, Mrs. West and Mrs. Breed banded themselves together and constituted the first Baptist Church of Canton; Elder West being the first preacher, and that the first meetings were held in his house. This must have occurred in the fall of 1835 or '36.

Erastus Miner became Pastor. He closed the Pastorate March 26, 1848. Elder Simon G. Miner was the next Pastor, commencing his labors Nov. 20, 1848. Their meeting-house soon became too small and measures were taken to build a more commodious structure. Their present edifice was completed in February, 1853, at a cost of \$13,000. It is 55 by 87 feet in size, with a basement 11 feet high, containing a lecture room and other smaller rooms. The old structure stood upon ground just to the rear of the present building, and is now the Catholic Church. Elder H. G. Weston preached the dedicatory sermon in February, 1853. The membership in 1851 was 453; in 1857 it had increased to 526.

Elder Miner served the Church as a Pastor until Dec. 22, 1860, with the exception of one year from Oct. 30, 1858. Elder A. B. Bolton began his labors as Pastor Aug. 18, 1861, and continued till Aug., 1864, where he resigned. In March, 1865, Elder W. R. Webb accepted the position and served until Oct. 1, 1870. Elder D. H. Cooley entered upon the pastorate of the Church Jan. 1, 1871.

First New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) was organized as early as 1840. Among the original members were John F. Randolph and family, Jonas Rawalt and family, G. G. Trites and family and Chas. Barnard. The congregation first worshiped in an old foundry building that stood northwest of the Square one block. Then for one or two years they worshiped in an old church building which stands near the Presbyterian Church. They then purchased a frame carpenter shop which stood two blocks east of the Square and fitted it up and worshiped there until 1876, when they erected their new edifice on East Union street three blocks east of the Square. This is perhaps the finest church structure in the county. It is built of red brick and trimmed with Milwaukee pressed brick, and was erected at a cost of between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The present membership number about 50. The Trustees are G. G. Trites, Jonas Rawalt and Theodore Barnard. The Pastor is Rev. L. O. Barler, of Chicago. The Pastors who have served the congregation are, first, Rev. D. J. R. Hibbard, then Dr. James L. Millrose, Revs. Preston, Bartell and Dr. G. N. Smith.

United Brethren Church.—This Church was organized May 1, 1869, with 60 members, under the ministration of Rev. James Wornom; Trustees—E. B. Parvin, W. B. Shinn, and J. J. Baughman. They met then in the old Protestant Methodist church building; now they meet in a neat building which formerly belonged to the Presbyterians, and which they spent \$525 in fixing up. Present Trustees—H. S. Ronk, P. Wages and J. Shields; Pastor, Rev. T. Smith; present membership 70; annual contribution \$800; Church in a more prosperous condition than it has ever been. Sunday-school attendance, 40; J. Prichard, Superintendent.

Episcopal Methodist.—This people, known also as the Southern Methodists, have a large brick church building in this city. It stands one block from the northeast corner of the Square and was



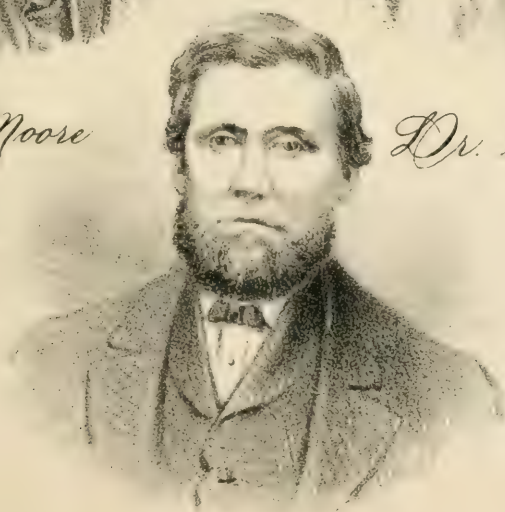
Jas. Stockdale



B. H. Moore
(DECEASED)



Dr. L. W. Cunniff
(DECEASED)



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erected in 1866 or '67. Rev. Gilmore is Pastor and resides in the parsonage just west of the building. The congregation was organized during the war by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who were dissatisfied with the strong war sentiment generally vailing among that people.

Lutheran Church.—The Canton congregation is at present not in a prosperous condition. They employ no regular Pastor. Their church edifice, a large frame, stands a few doors from the southwest corner of the Square.

Christian Church.—The Christian Church at Canton was established Feb. 17, 1878, and has a membership of 62. The place of meeting is at the old Lutheran church on Elm street, and the time 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Elders, H. E. Puette and D. Auld; Deacons, Preston Sebree and Sam'l Smith; Treasurer, Prof. J. Hiller; Clerk, Sam'l Smith. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.; Sam'l Smith, Supt.

Catholic Church.—The Roman Catholics of Canton have a church, which is located in the eastern part of the city. The Church is at present in a prosperous condition and has as members some of the leading citizens of the city.

NORRIS.

The little village of Norris is upon the northeast quarter of section 3 of this township. It is upon the Canton and Farmington township line, and is surrounded by as fine farming community as the county can boast of; but being so near Canton its trade can never assume any great proportions.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

As a country grows older the more interesting and valuable is its biographical history, and not only so, but the best writers of the country are advocating the more general reading of this class of literature by the young, believing it to exert a better influence upon them than any other class of the literature of the day. With these thoughts in view and in justice to the veterans who have made this township and city what it is we append brief personal sketches of many of them. Nor do we forget those who to-day are actively engaged in life's labors.

Daniel Abbott, State's Attorney, was born in Fulton Co., May 21, 1838. He was educated at the Farmington schools and Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. He commenced his legal studies in 1859, and read law two and a half years. He was admitted to the Bar in January, 1866, and began the practice of his profession at Canton in March of that year. He has served as Mayor of Canton for two terms, City Attorney, Alderman, etc., and has been State's Attorney since 1872, having been re-elected in 1876. He fills this office with the ability that has so uniformly characterized the gentlemen who have filled the position from the time Hon.

Thomas Ford was appointed. As an official, a leading lawyer and a representative citizen, we give Mr. Abbott's portrait in this volume.

Jacob Abbott, attorney, was born in Farmington township, Fulton Co., Ill., April 1, 1850. During his boyhood he had the advantages of the country schools only, and at the age of 19 attended the Canton high school 6 months. In March, 1872, he began his legal studies with his brother, Daniel Abbott, in whose office he read law for three years, teaching school each alternate six months. At the spring election of 1875 he was elected Justice of the Peace; was re-elected in 1877 for 4 years, and also elected City Clerk of Canton. He was admitted to the Bar July 4, 1876. Dec. 20, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Lawrence, of Canton, and daughter of Wm. and Sarah (Coleman) Lawrence. William, born March 30, 1878, is their only child.

John Bangs Allen, lumber dealer, is a native of Enfield, Mass., where he was born Oct. 3, 1825. His parents, John and Anna (Bangs) Allen, moved to Fredonia, N. Y., in 1834, and to Ohio in 1836. The subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade, the vocation of his father, and in 1846 came to Canton, and has been identified with the carpentering, building and lumber business of Canton to the present time. In 1860 he formed a partnership with James H. Murphy, to do a general carpenter and building business, and they have put up many fine buildings in this city. In 1862 the firm opened a lumber yard, and they received the first car of lumber shipped to Canton over the C., B. & Q. railroad. The firm was dissolved in 1872, Mr. Murphy retiring. Mr. A. was married in 1851 to Sarah A. K. Dunlap, and has a family of 5 children.

Stephen Alward, deceased, was a native of Somerset Co., N. J. In 1823 moved to Crawford Co., Pa., and Aug. 22, 1836, came to Illinois with his wife and 4 children,—Sarah, Esther, Benj. and Phoebe. He first located in Canton and followed farming. In 1848 he went to live with his son Benjamin, where he resided till his death in 1855. His wife died in 1875. Her maiden name was Joanna Pool. Benjamin Alward married, in March, 1856, Eliza Holcomb, of Peoria Co. They have 10 children living, whose names are: Harry J., Ida, Elizabeth, Frank, George, Charles, Guy H., Grace J., Carrie L. and Mabel I. His eldest son, John H., died in 1873, at the age of 17. Mr. H. has a fine farm of 260 acres. He built the first store-house at Norris, and carried on the stock and grain business and general store there for five years.

Henry V. Andrews was born in Madison Co., O., June 16, 1815, and is son of Luman and Elizabeth (Clarke) Andrews, who came to Illinois in Aug., 1820, and located on Farm creek, Tazewell Co. Both his parents died at Fort Clark, now Peoria, in 1822. His mother was well and remarked that she would die within 3 days, and sure enough ere the expiration of that time was a corpse. Her husband never spoke after learning of her death, and he died within

5 weeks. Thus in a wild country were 3 girls and a boy left fatherless and motherless. Of them our subject is the only one now living. He went to live with his sister, Mrs. D. W. Barnes. Many were the hardships experienced by Mr. A. and he undoubtedly has the most vivid memory of early life here of any man in this county. He was married to Sarah Shane Feb. 25, 1840, in Peoria Co. She is daughter of James Shane. They have a family of 8 children living, and 2 dead. Hervey lives in Peoria, Elizabeth, Kate, deceased, Irene, David, deceased, George, Abner, Frank, Sadie, Corwin. Mr. A. lives upon sec. 16. He is the oldest settler residing in the tp., having located here in 1822 with David W. Barnes.

A. C. Babcock, of Canton, is one of the prominent and representative men of the city. He is an active politician and has been chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and one of the best campaign managers of the State.

William Babcock, sen., was born in New York July 15, 1823, and came to Canton in 1844, bringing a large stock of goods, and engaged in mercantile business for some years. He built the first mill and distillery in Canton, which were at that time the largest and best in the State. The business was conducted in the name of "A. Babcock." Mr. B. also became engaged in farming and raising stock, especially horses. He has the celebrated trotting horses, Gov. Sprague and Kate Sprague. He has been a large land-owner, having held 22,000 acres at one time. He has now 4,000 acres under cultivation. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Kinsey, a native of Ohio, in 1851. They have had 6 children: Chas. A., Wm. B., Anna Watkins, Elizabeth, Frank, deceased, and John S.

Geo. T. Barnard, farmer, sec. 30, is a son of Theodore and Sarena (Trites) Barnard, and was born in this township in 1846. In 1869 he married Nannie Brout, of Canton tp. His father was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1812, and came to this county with his father, Theodore Barnard, sr., in 1835, who settled on sec. 31, Canton tp. He was a widower with 4 children: Jane, Harriet, Theodore, and Mary. He lived on this place till his death, in 1861, at the age of 83 years. His son, Theodore, now lives on the old homestead.

James H. Bass, of the firm of James H. Bass & Bro., dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. This business was established in 1868 by Jas. H. Bass & Co., dealing principally in hardware and stoves. In 1874 the present firm was formed, and does an extensive business in hardware and agricultural implements of all kinds, mostly of the Moline manufacture. That their business is extensive is shown from their large sales, which average \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year. Mr. B. was educated at Canton public schools and Jubilee College, Peoria Co. He is a native of this county, having been born here in 1843.

Michael Baylor, deceased, father of Isaac Baylor, was a native of New Jersey. He and his wife, Ann Lyda, came to this county in 1846, and resided on a farm just south of Canton for 20 years. They

brought a large family of children whose names are : Margaret, Isaac, John, George, Washington, Elizabeth, James, and Isaiah. The last mentioned died quite young ; the others are all living in this county. Isaac Baylor married Mary Ann Wise, of New Jersey ; she died in Nov., 1859, leaving two children,—Emma and George W. Two of his brothers, Washington and James, are living with him. Three of the sons of Michael Baylor served in the army during the Rebellion. Washington served 3 years in the 103d Ill. Inf. The regiment was in 23 battles, including Sherman's march, and he was in all except one, and never received but one slight wound. James served in the 51st Ill. Inf. one year, mostly in Texas. George was also in the army and very severely wounded, from the effects of which he has not recovered, and probably never will. He lives at Cuba.

J. G. Bidamon, Postmaster at Canton, was born at Hillsborough, O., Oct., 1847 ; was brought to Canton when one year old and has remained here ever since. He was appointed Postmaster in 1870, and holds the office at present. His father, Christian Bidamon, was born in Virginia and came to Canton in 1847 ; he was Township Collector for a number of years, and was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln in 1861. He died in 1870 and was succeeded by his son.

John Blackadore, saddler and harness manufacturer, is a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents in 1821, who located on a farm 6 miles from Pittsburg, Pa., where he lived until 1829, when he began to learn his trade at Pittsburg and worked till '34. He carried on his business in Sharpsburgh, Ky., for 8 years, and in 1842 came to Illinois, and located at Canton July 2, 1843. He bought the stock of Mr. Hatchee, then carrying on a saddle and harness shop, and has continued in business at the same stand since. He built the first brick store or shop in Canton, which was burnt in 1868 and rebuilt on a larger scale the same year. Again, July 25, 1878, his building was burnt, and again he rebuilt the same year. Mr. B.'s parents were George and Mary (Alexander) Blackadore. He was married in 1848 to Elizabeth Ferguson, who has borne 5 children. Mary E., Geo. F., John L., all living, and Almira J. and Emma E., deceased.

H. C. Bolton, boot and shoe dealer, was born at New Castle-on-Tyne, Eng., in 1837 ; came to Pennsylvania in 1842, and to Canton in 1860, bringing a stock of boots and shoes, and established himself on the northeast corner of the Square where he remained for 12 years, since which time he has been in his present location, on the east side of the Square. He has been successful and has sold as high as \$45,000 worth of boots and shoes in a year. This was nearly the first, if not the first, exclusive boot and shoe store in Canton.

Dr. W. B. Bolton was born in England in 1826 ; came to the U. S. in 1844 and to Canton in 1861, and was Pastor of the Baptist Church from 1861 to '65, but practiced medicine during that period

and to the present time. His father, John Bolton, came to Canton with a family of 4 boys and 1 girl, whose names are: W. B., John C., practicing medicine in Peoria, H. C. and J. B., both in the shoe business in Canton. His father now resides at Cuba.

Samuel Breasley, miller, was born in Trenton, N. J., March 15, 1813. He was united in marriage with Miss Maria V. Conover, grand-daughter of Dr. Henry Vandever, of New Jersey, on the 30th of Jan., 1833. Seven children have been born to them, 4 of whom are now living. He commenced the milling business at Pekin in Jan., 1862, removed to Canton in 1866, and now owns the large flour-mills of this city. He lost one son in the army during the Rebellion.

William Henry Brown.—Samuel Brown and Lois Buswell, his wife, came to this county in June, 1839, and located on sec. 29, Canton township. Mr. B. was a native of Winchendon, Mass., and was born Jan. 14, 1804, and died July 29, 1872; his father was Asaph, son of Samuel Brown. It is a very old family, dating back in the history of America prior to 1700. His wife's parents were John and Rebecca (DeMary) Buswell, the former a son of Samuel Buswell, who came to this country in the Mayflower. Samuel Brown, who came to this country in 1837, had a family of 5 children: Lucia M. married Henry R. Turpin and lives at Prairie City, Ill.; L. R. lives at the old homestead; Mary A. died in 1856; Geo. S. died in 1856, and Wm. H., the name that heads this sketch, now owns and lives at the old homestead. His mother is living with him at the age of 78 years.

Elijah A. Capps was born in Lassiter Precinct, Randolph Co., N. C., in 1797. His parents were Dempsey and Sarah (Pool) Capps, who moved to Ohio in 1801, where they lived till 1838, the year the subject came to this county bringing both his parents, who are now deceased. He settled on a farm in Buckheart township where he lived till 1860, when he moved to Canton. He was married in Highland Co., O., in 1823, to Rebecca Walter of Grayson Co., Va., who is still living at the ripe old age of 85. Mr. C. has held about all the local offices, and has been a member of the Methodist Church for 66 years. His wife has also been a member for many years. Their family consisted of 7 children, 5 of whom are living,—James C., Sarah J., Elizabeth R., Lettice L., deceased, Martha Ann, deceased, Mary E. and Maria A.

Benjamin F. Chambers, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 1; P. O., Norris; was born Oct. 21, 1833; is a native of Monmouth Co., N. J. He came to this county in May, 1866, and located on sec. 1, and first lived in a log house, but the next fall built the commodious frame in which he now resides. His parents were Benjamin and Paulina (Anderson) Chambers, of New Jersey, both deceased; the former died in Illinois in 1875, the mother in New Jersey in 1843. Mr. C. was united in marriage, March 1, 1872, with Eleanor Strickland, of Ocean Co., N. J., and daughter of Barkalow and Abigail

(Bennett) Strickland. They have a family of 5 children: Florence, Frankie Ella, Elliott Augustine, Walter B., Lula May. They also have a nephew, Wm. Franklin Cook, living with them, who came from New Jersey in Nov., 1878. They have lost 2 children since coming to the county: Harry and Stella, who died in infancy.

Charles B. Churchill, jr., a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., came to this county in 1837, bringing with him his father, mother and 4 brothers, and located on a farm in Putman tp. In 1842 bought a farm on sec. 32, Canton tp., and partly broke the land and raised crops; there was no house on the place, and he tented it while attending his crops. In 1845 he went to South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States, engaged in trade; was in Florida during the Florida war; returned from the South in 1850 and married that year Miss Louisa Hurlburt and moved on his farm. They have 3 daughters and one son. The Churchills are a very old family. Samuel Churchill lived in Westerfield, Hartford Co., over 200 years ago. A large brick house built at that time is still standing in good condition. Capt. Charles Churchill was a son of Samuel and a Captain in the Continental army. Levi was a son of Charles and held a Captain's commission under Washington during the Revolution. Charles B. Churchill was son of Charles, who served in the war of 1812. Chas. B., jr., the subject of this sketch, is son of Chas. B. The Churchills are descendants in a direct line from an English duke by the name of John Churchill. Chas. B. died at his son's, C. B., jr., Sept. 17, 1878, at the age of 93.

Dr. A. B. Clough was born in Vermont in 1828; went to Massachusetts in 1843, to New York City in '49, and came to Illinois in '55. He was educated in Vermont and began the practice of medicine in '63 as an allopathist and continued to practice that system until 8 years ago, when, having made a study of homeopathy, he adopted that system.

A. L. Coleman was born Sept. 2, 1821, and came with his father, John Coleman, from New Jersey. He remembers when Indians were numerous through this section. They used to come to his father to have blacksmithing done. The Indian trails were the only paths leading to Galena and Peoria, then called Ft. Clark. The first boat he remembers on the Illinois was the Shingle-Weaver, which made shingles as it went along. He was married to Miss Mary Fiddler, a native of Ohio. Elizabeth, Geo. F. and Josephine are the children who have been born to them.

Henry S. Cosler, deceased. Mr. C. was born in 1831 in Montgomery Co., O., and was the son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Dombough) Cosler. He came to Douglas Co., Ill., in 1854, and this county in 1858. He married Rebecca Steele, of Ohio, at Dayton, in Sept., 54. He died June 15, 1879, at his home in Norris, leaving a widow and 5 children. The children's names are: John B., Rosetta, Florence Victoria, Lillie May and Ulysses S. Mr. C. was prominent in Sunday-school matters and devoted much time to this good

cause. For 5 years he was Superintendent of the school held at Curtis' school-house, and of the Cottonwood school 2 years. He and his wife were members of the same church all their lives, and during the last few years, of the M. E. Church.

Robert C. Cutton was born in Marysville, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1804, and his parents moved to Lexington, Ky., when he was but 4 years of age. He served an apprenticeship at blacksmithing in Kentucky, but owing to the evils of slavery, sought a free State. In 1823 he opened a shop in Indiana, and in 1836 came to Canton. Desirous of starting a blacksmith shop here he began looking around, either to buy an established business or start a new one. At that time there were 5 shops in town, and he noticed that all of them except one kept a jug of whisky on the bench free to customers. In Ira Baker's shop nothing of that kind was kept. This made a favorable impression upon Mr. C.; so he bought him out. Besides blacksmithing he erected the following year a building suitable for wool-carding, carrying on this business till '52, customers coming from the Mississippi river, Springfield, etc., to have wool carded. Mr. C. has been identified with the business of Canton for 43 years. He has always been a strict temperance man. He united with the Presbyterian church, Aug. 26, 1823, and has been a consistent member since, serving as Elder for 38 years. He was married July 18, 1823, at Livonia, Ind., to Ary A. Ferguson, who died in June, 1845. He married again at Canton Mrs. Eliza (Campbell) Rawalt, deceased. He married his present wife, Mrs. Mary P. Lamond, in 1856. She was formerly Miss Kelsey, and a native of Thomaston, Maine.

Lathrop Willis Curtis, deceased, was born in Hanover, N. H., Jan. 9, 1800, and died March 25, 1879. His father was Joseph Curtis, of Mansfield, Ct., and was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war; his mother, Sarah (Danis) Curtis, was a native of New Hampshire. Mr. C. came to this county Dec. 10, '32. He was a physician and practiced here for several years, but the necessarily long rides of a physician's practice in a new country, exposure, etc., ruined his health, when he partially discontinued his practice and engaged in farming. He was married at Hanover, N. H., April 3, 1826, to Louisa Wright, daughter of Royal and Diantha (Martin) Wright, of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. C. had a family of 9 children, 6 of whom are living,—Samuel M., Mary Perry, Royal Joseph, Lucy M., Chas. W. and Amelia Annette. S. M. and R. J. live at Panora, Iowa. Mary P. is the wife of Marshall Pittman, Bridgeville, N. J. Lucy M., wife of Rev. Wm. Watson, Amelia A., wife of Samuel Lommason, of Ringgold Co., Iowa; Chas. Wright is carrying on the homestead farm. He married Emeline Stout in Jan., 1876. They have two children,—Lydia Louisa and Margaretta May. Mrs. C. lives at the homestead farm near Norris.

Peter Y. Custer was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, where the family had lived for several generations. He came to Fulton Co.

in the spring of 1857, where he has since engaged in farming. He married Miss Hannah Albright and has a family of 6 children.

Peter Daily was born in the Parish of Kilskyre, County of Meath, Ireland, in 1826, and is the son of Gerald and Frances (Flood) Daily, who came to the U. S. in 1853. Peter first came to this county in 1856 and located at Canton, and erected a brick building the same fall. He had learned the bricklaying and mason trade in New Jersey, and has followed that business in connection with contracting and building extensively in Canton, putting up no less than 43 buildings, including the opera house, which he owns, and also owns 9 dwellings besides the fine one in which he resides, which is one of the most attractive places in the county. He owns several farms in this county and also in Texas, Kansas and Nebraska, all of which he has accumulated by his own personal exertions. He was married in New Jersey in 1854 to Ann McGinnis, who died in 1868, leaving a family of 2 children,—Joseph and Gerald. He married his present wife, Johanna McMahon, in 1872, by whom he has 3 children,—Elizabeth J., Mary F. and Agnes A.

William O. Dean, manufacturer of cigars. Mr. D. was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1844, and came to this county in 1856. His present business was established in 1869 by G. M. Armstrong and himself under the firm name of Dean & Armstrong, and remained the same until Jan., 1879, when Mr. D. bought out his partner's interest. There are employed in the exclusive manufacture of cigars in this extensive establishment some 25 to 30 hands, 6 of whom are females. He turns out annually 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 cigars, the value of which is from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

C. C. Dewey was born in Hanover, N. H., August 9, 1826. His father, Oliver Dewey, came to Canton in the fall of 1832. Mr. D. entered business with his brother, R. W., with a stock of dry-goods and general merchandise in 1849, and continued till 1870, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. C. C. continuing business until 1874, when he sold out.

Edward Page Dewey, one of the old settlers of the county, was born in Hanover, N. H., Feb. 4, 1817. His parents, Oliver Dewey and Jemima Dewey, *nee* Wright, came to the county in 1832. Mr. D. was married at the age of 25, and 3 years later moved upon an 80-acre farm on sec. 11 of this township where he resided till 1856; then he moved into Canton, where he continues to reside. Mr. Dewey's wife's maiden name was Anna Maria Shinn. They were married Sept. 1, 1842. The following are the names of their children: Roswell W., Sarah P., Chas. Arthur and Eliza Maria. Harriet Henriette, the eldest, died at the age of 11, and Stephen, an infant, also dead.

Roswell W. Dewey, of the dry-goods firm of A. W. Dewey & Co., Canton. Mr. D., who is one of the oldest merchants in the city, was born in Hanover, N. H., in 1824, and was brought to Canton in the fall of 1832 by his parents, Oliver and Jemima (Wright)

Dewey. His father was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming, and until Roswell was 15 years of age was raised upon the farm. At that time he came to Canton to attend school, then went to clerking for his uncle, Joel Wright, in a general store. In 1849 he went into business with his brother under the firm name of R. W. & C. C. Dewey, Joel Wright being a silent partner until '55, and the firm continued under that name till 1870, when R. W. retired from business. In October, 1874, he again embarked in business with his son Alfred W. In 1849 he married Miss Sarah E. Shinn, daughter of Isaac and Maria Shinn, of Harrison county, Va. Their children are: Alfred W., Maria J., Francis H., M. Addie and Harriet V.

R. W. Dewey, of the firm of Dewey & Divilbiss, dealers in dry-goods, hats, caps, etc., was born in Canton in 1845. His parents are Edwin Page and Anna M. (Shinn) Dewey, the former a native of Hanover, N. H., and his mother of W. Va. He received his education at the Canton schools and at Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill. He was united in marriage with Miss Clara L., daughter of Thomas L. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, March 15, 1876. Mr. D. enlisted in 1864 in the 134th Ill. Inf., Co. H, serving in Kentucky and Missouri.

Uriah W. Dickson was born in 1813, in Nelson Co., Va. His parents, John and Nancy (Woods) Dickson, were both natives of the Old Dominion, where they both died. Mr. D. came to Illinois in 1838, located at Galena and engaged in the lead mines. He came to this county in 1842 and settled in Deerfield township, and farmed until a few years ago, when he retired from active labor. He was married to Ruth Ann Mills in 1842. She died in 1864, leaving 2 children,—Enoch M. and Jacob M. He married again, this time to Laura A. Williams. Mr. D. was Supervisor for Deerfield for 14 years, School Treasurer 12 years, and filled all other offices except Collector. He never was sued in his life, but sued the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. He and his wife were greatly injured by a team of horses running away with them, which were frightened by an engine. He sued the company and recovered \$8,000, after 8 years' litigation. At first he offered to take \$3,000.

James U. Divilbiss, of the dry-goods firm of Dewey & Divilbiss, is a son of William and Evaline (Feidt) Divilbiss, of Franklin Co., Pa., the native place of James U. They came to this county in 1850 and remained until 1873, when they moved to Farmer's City, Ill., where they now reside. In the fall of 1865 Mr. D. entered the store of J. W. Ingersoll as salesman, remained for three and a half years and accepted the same position in the store of R. W. & C. C. Dewey. At the expiration of one year R. W. Dewey retired from the firm and he remained with C. C. Dewey for 4 years. In 1874 he formed a partnership with R. W. Dewey under the firm name of Dewey & Divilbiss, and bought the stock of C. C. Dewey. The firm has remained the same to the present time, carrying one

of the largest stock of goods in the county and meeting with general success.

James Donn & Bro., hardware merchants, gun-makers and dealers. This firm occupy one of the finest store-rooms in Canton, being 181½ feet in depth by 22 feet wide. Ninety feet in front is stored with hardware, guns, cutlery, etc., and 91½ feet in the rear is devoted to the manufacture of guns. This firm represents one of the important business interests of Canton. They make a specialty in the manufacture of the best grade of breach-loading guns after the latest improved models, varying in price from \$50 to \$250. They have a reputation second to none in the State in the manufacture of superior goods. The business was established by James Donn in April, 1859, in a small building on Main street, north of the Square, he doing all his own work with no power excepting hand. He occupied this building for 6 years with an average business of \$600 per year. He removed to the west side of the Square and remained till '67 when he formed a partnership with his brother, Wm. Donn, jr., and removed to the north side; and in 1872 moved to their present place on the west side, where they do a business of \$50,000 per year. The parents of these gentlemen, Wm. and Catharine (Thompson) Donn, are among the old settlers of Fulton Co. They were natives of Perth, Scotland. James was born in Lake Co., Ill., and married Ellen Rawalt in 1871. Ellen is their only child. Wm. Donn, jr., is a native of Canton and was born in 1849; he was married Nov. 28, 1878, to Belle Thompson.

Joseph Drake, farmer, sec. 29, is a native of Sussex Co., N. J., and is the son of Ebenezer and Prudence (Sutton) Drake. Mr. D. came to this county in 1848, located at Canton and engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Vittum, Drake & Co. for 6 years, and from 1854 to '61 was engaged in the same business in Prairie City. During the war was engaged in general trading in the Southern States. He moved his family to Canton in 1863, and afterwards engaged in business at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He married Sarah J. Vittum in 1850 and had a family of 8 children, 5 living: A. M., jeweler at Canton; Martin, Eugene, Stephen A. Douglas and Fred are living at the homestead. Mr. D. has been turning his attention to sheep-feeding, having about 600 to 800 head per year. In '78 he sold 400 head that averaged 145 pounds. This lot went to Europe. He is one of the most successful sheep-feeders in Illinois.

Augustus Emory, farmer, is a native of Ringe, Cheshire Co., N. H., where he was born Sept. 27, 1818. His father was Stephen Emory, son of Stephen Emory, of Salem, Mass., whose father came from England. The grandfather of our subject was a soldier under Washington and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His mother before marriage was Polly Ingalls, of Ringe, N. H. Mr. E. came to this county June 3, 1838, and lived with Samuel Brown for a time, and engaged in selling clocks and other goods through

the country for 5 years, when (1844) in company with Abel H. White, he went to Ohio and bought a flock of 1,300 sheep, which cost on arrival here 49 cents a head. Jeffrey Maynard owned an interest in them. Two weeks after arrival White sold his for \$1.50 a head. Mr. E. kept his and has not been out of the sheep business since. He married Parmelia Ellis Nov. 1, 1865. Herbert is their only child. He was born Jan. 21, '68.

David Fisher Emry came to this county, bringing a family of 5 children, Oct. 16, 1834. His children were Zillah, David F., Matilda, Henry and Amelia. Edith Fisher was his wife. She was born near Philadelphia, Pa., and was married in the year 1800. Mr. E. was of German, and his wife of German-English descent. Their son David F., who is to-day, as he has been for many years, prominently identified in the history of the county, resides in this township and is engaged in farming. He is one of the oldest surveyors in the county, and perhaps none have surveyed more land than he. He takes especial pains and pride in preserving statistics, etc., and had a most valuable collection in his residence when it took fire and burned to the ground. The family was away from home at the time. He is a pleasing writer, and a good logician. He is identified with the Fulton County Fair Association at present.

Samuel Eshleman, farmer, sec. 5, is a native of Franklin Co., Pa., where he was born Jan. 10, 1816; is a son of John and Martha (Hurst) Eshleman, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. E. came to this county in April, 1847, and the following year bought the farm on which he now resides. He was united in marriage with Catherine Defenbaugh in 1843. Mrs. E. is a daughter of Samuel Defenbaugh, of Lancaster Co., Pa. Mary, Amanda C., David A., Susan E., Alice, and Annis are their children, all living. They lost 2 children: Samuel, age 18, and Martha L., age 1 year. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for 25 years.

Hiram Fellows, deceased, came to this county as early as 1830. His son, Harrison P. Fellows, who now resides at Norris, was born near Watertown, N. Y., in 1816, and has been very prominent in the affairs of the county. He served in the Black Hawk war.

Thornton H. Fleming, M. D., was born at Richmond, Va., in 1811; educated at Madison College, Uniontown, Pa., graduating in 1831. He began the study of medicine with Dr. John B. Phythian, of that place, and completed his studies with Dr. Thomas H. Fowler, of Belleville, Pa. He practiced medicine 5 years, then attended college and graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1839. He came to Fulton Co., in 1854, locating at Liverpool, and in 1859, came to Canton. He married in June 1846, Mary Ann Nutt, of Fayette Co., Pa., who bore him one child, Leroy M.

William I. Gearhart, of Wm. I. Gearhart & Co., furniture dealers. This business was established over 40 years ago by William Thompson. In 1863 Mr. G. became connected with the business,

and the following year Mr. Thompson died. Mr. G. then bought one-half interest in the business, of his widow (who was his sister), and has since conducted the business. Mr. G. first came to this county in 1839. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Whitaker) Gearhart, who came to the county at the above date, bringing 5 children: Elizabeth (Thompson) John F., died in 1874, Angelina (Shaffer), Wm. I. and Harriet K (Batchelder). The first 3 that are living reside in Canton, the other in Kansas. Jacob Gearhart, his father, died in 3 weeks after his arrival in 1839.

William B. Gleason, merchant, first came to Canton in 1849, remaining one year, when, taking the gold fever, he went to California, where he followed mining and the hotel business at Marysville for some 4 years, and returned to Liverpool, this county, in 1854; clerked in store of W. A. Dickerman & Co. for a few years and afterwards occupied the same position in the dry-goods store of J. H. Stipp & Co., Canton. In 1869 he bought the stock of J. H. S. & Co., and has continued business since that time on his own account, and carries one of the largest dry-goods stocks in the county. He served Canton as Mayor two terms; during the Rebellion was appointed Draft Commissioner for Fulton Co., but the district being immediately enlarged to include several counties, Mr. G. declined the position. Mr. G. organized the *first* fire department for Canton; was appointed chief engineer with power to organize it. It consisted first of a hook and ladder and bucket companies. He afterwards bought for the city a hand engine which was used for many years. He was born in Northumberland, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1823, and is the son of Hiram and Catharine (Romer) Gleason, of Saratoga Co., N. Y. He was married to Mary A. Cooper, first, and since her decease was married to Mrs. Cordie A. Black, who has borne him one child, Wm. jr., born April 7, 1879.

Mrs. A. T. Graham was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1815, and came to Canton in the spring of 1837. John G. Graham, her husband, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1817, and came to Canton in 1836. His father was Hiram Graham, of New York, and his mother was Polly (Gleason) Graham, from the same county,—Saratoga. There were 5 children born to John G. and wife. The eldest son, Chas. J., born in 1844, died in '47; Ella, died in June, '47; Carrie J., born Aug., 1848; John G., born June 16, 1850; Alice L., July 3, 1854. Mr. Graham was twice elected to the Legislature and to the State Constitutional Convention. John G. Graham's father died when he was an infant, and he therefore had to work his own way. He educated himself and made of life a success. He came west first as an engineer on the old C., B. & Q. R. R. He brought his mother and other members of his family, provided for them while he lived and left them in affluence.

Frederick M. Grant, of the firm of Barrere & Grant, attorneys, is a native of Orange, Conn., where he was born in 1838. He received an academic education at the Orange Academy and at

Smith's Grammar School, the latter located at New Haven. He enlisted as private in Co. F, 12th Conn. Inf., Sept. 18, 1861, and was promoted 2nd Lieut.; in 1862 was appointed 1st Lieut. by Gen. B. F. Butler in 4th La. Native Guards, and in 1863 promoted to Capt., and served until Jan. 12, 1866. This regiment served in nearly all the battles fought in the Department of the Gulf 1862-5 inclusive. The following morning after the assault on the enemy's works at Mobile only 9 of Capt. G.'s company were able to report for duty, the rest either killed or wounded. At the close of the war Mr. G. located at Knoxville, Ill., and read law in the office of Judge Hannaman and March, 1869, was admitted to the Bar and began to practice at Galesburg, and was City Attorney during 1870-1. In Jan., 1873, came to Canton. He was married at New Haven, Conn., in 1862, to Miss Grace Willoughby. Geo. B., Edna W. and Clara L. are their children.

Capt. David Haecke was born in Markham township, Upper Canada, July 25, 1801. He came to Fort Clark (now Peoria) as early as 1822 and to this county in 1827, and settled on a farm, where he resided for 48 years. He has lived in Canton during the past few years, having partially retired from business. The Captain participated in the Black Hawk war; was at the battle with the Indians on Rock river in which the militia were defeated. He received his commission as Captain of the 32nd Reg., Ill. Militia, from Gov. John Reynolds. It is dated at Vandalia, Ill., Aug. 20, 1833, but ranking from April 13. His parents were John and Hannah (Adams) Haecke, the former of Holland, the latter of New York city, and a cousin of John Quincy Adams. Capt. H. has been married 4 times. In 1823 he married Margaret Barker, of Tazewell Co., deceased; in 1836 married Sarah Bull, of this county. She died in 1843. He was again married, this time to Melinda Edwards, of this county. By this marriage 2 children are living, Margaret, the wife of Geo. Holmes, of Stark Co., and Amelia, wife of Lovel Hamlin, of Canton. He married his present wife, Mahala Louderback, April 1, 1851. They have 3 children: Barbara, living in Stark Co.; Sarah lives with parents; and John, of Joshua tp. Mr. H. is one of the very few early pioneers now living, and his accounts of the early times are very interesting, as also those related by his wife, whose parents came into Schuyler county in 1823. We give in this volume a portrait of Capt. Haecke.

Jacob Hanson, farmer, sec. 2, was born Nov. 14, 1821, in Fairfield Co., O., and is a son of Abel Hanson and Nancy Kindall, his wife, of Virginia. They came to this county in 1848. Abel Hanson served in the war of 1812, as Corporal. Jacob was married in 1845, June 17, on sec. 2, Canton tp., to Dorcas L. A. Martin, daughter of John C. and Delina (Grover) Martin, of New Jersey, who were early settlers here. They have a family of 10 children: Wm. H., John M., now in Nebraska, Sarah E., Lydia A., Joseph W., Jacob G., Samuel Charles, Abel N., James W., Benj. F. Mr. H. has been School Director for 9 years.

Joseph V. Harris, M. D., is a native of Beallsville, O., where he was born Oct. 22, 1839. He received an academic education and began his medical studies with Dr. J. T. McPherson, of Fairview, O., and read with him for 3 years, during which time he attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, O. He enlisted in the 65th Ohio Inf. Nov. 1, 1861, and was appointed Hospital Steward, attached to the medical staff, and performed the duties of Assistant Surgeon until he was mustered out in July, 1862. He returned to Ohio and resumed his studies until June, 1865, when he came to Canton and began the practice of medicine. He attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, during 1870 and graduated. He was appointed Examining Surgeon of applicants for U. S. pension by the President in 1870 and held the position until '75. He married Miss Ellen S. Plattenburg, of Canton, in Oct., 1865 and has a family of 2 children,—Ellen E. and Joseph P.

John S. Hazen came to the county in 1829, bringing a family of 9 children. Mrs. Hazen, *nee* Mary Bird, was a native of Sussex Co., N. J., as also her husband. They came from New Jersey with a horse team and were 7 weeks and 3 days on the way. Elisha and Ziba died single. Susan married Benjamin H. Moore, deceased. She is still living on the old homestead on sec. 20. Mr. Moore came to the county with his mother and two brothers, Eugene and John, in 1837. They both became Baptist ministers. Eugene is still living. John died, leaving a widow and 4 children. Mr. Moore was a more than ordinary public-spirited man, and took a deep interest in all educational matters. Benevolent, his hands were always extended to those less fortunate, but deserving. He was a member and Deacon of the Baptist Church for 20 years. He left a widow and 1 child, Mary Ann, now the wife of Washington Randolph.

George Hemenover, farmer, sec. 15, came to this county in 1844, and located on a quarter of section 15, built and lived in a split log cabin for 2 years, and has lived on this place ever since. He was born in Sussex Co., N. J., near Newton, in 1819, and is the son of Matthias and Margaret (Boyd) Hemenover. He was united in marriage with Susan, daughter of Robert Mills, near Newton, N. J., Dec. 17, 1843. He brought wife and one child Mary, to this county; other children born here. Amanda, deceased, married John Bell; Amos; Surilda; Emma, wife of Samuel Boyard; George, deceased, and Andrew. Both he and his wife united with the Baptist Church in 1845. His wife died Dec. 22, 1878, and was laid at rest in the Canton cemetery.

Hon. W. H. Hemenover, was born in the town of Byron, Sussex Co., N. J., July 4, 1822, where his father had been a merchant for many years; was so ready to take an interest in public affairs that at the early age of twelve years he had acquired the sobriquet of the "Boy Politician;" he even made speeches in favor of Democracy; between 12 and 20 years of age he learned the printer's trade, in the office of the *Sussex County Herald*, was then foreman in the office,

and lastly editor for three years; next he was proprietor of the *Warren County Journal* at Belvidere, N. J., for 3 years; was elected Mayor of Belvidere two terms; then State Printer one term; then proprietor of the *Hudson County Democrat* at Hoboken, N. J., the leading Democratic paper in Southern New Jersey, and the first paper in the United States to raise the name of James Buchanan for the Presidency,—which act was afterwards personally recognized by an invitation from Mr. Buchanan to meet him and his niece at the White House. Mr. H. was elected Police Magistrate in Hoboken, and then a member of the Legislature, overcoming an opposing majority of about 400; again State Printer one term, and then in 1858 came west and reported the speeches of Lincoln and Douglas; being attracted by this country, he emigrated hither with his family the same year and settled on a farm five miles west of Prairie City; in 1860 changed his residence to Fulton county, where he has been engaged in farming, working a coal mine, merchandising and the hotel business: he is now proprietor and landlord of the Canton House at Canton. He was the first to move in getting the C., B. & Q. railroad promptly completed.

The Hemenovers are of German ancestry. Anthony Hemenover came from Moravia, Germany, to America before the Revolution, gave aid and comfort to the patriots at Valley Forge; his son was George, who married Phoebe Angeline Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame, and they were the parents of W. H. The latter, Aug. 24, 1845, married Julia D. Barton, who was born March 6, 1826, in Stockholm, N. J., a daughter of Andrew D. Barton, a native of Sussex Co., N. J. The Bartons were of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. H. have 6 children living.

Samuel R. Henkle came to this county with his parents, Samuel and Anna (Pickard) Henkle, in 1851, from Washington Co., Md., and settled on sec. 19, Joshua tp. They had a family of 8 children: Mary A., John R., deceased, Susan, Sarah, S. R., Elizabeth, Anna, C. and Simon. Samuel Henkle died Jan. 19, 1877, and his wife, Oct. 19, 1878, and were laid at rest in the Lutheran Cemetery, Joshua tp. Elizabeth and Ann are living on the old homestead. Mary married John A. Shoop, is a widow, and lives on sec. 12, Joshua tp. Her husband died in the army. Susan is the wife of D. C. Negley, Canton. Sarah married Jacob H. Laney and lives in McDonough Co. Samuel R. married Minerva F. Randolph and lives on sec. 19, Canton tp. Simon married Anna Walker and lives in Joshua.

David Hess, of the firm of Hess, Moorehouse & Saville, proprietors of the woolen-mill. These gentlemen began in this mill in Nov., 1877. It was originally owned by J. G. Piper, and built by him in 1852. He sold it to a company who ran it for several years. This firm manufacture cassimeres, satinets, blankets, jeans and all kind of yarn, and also do custom work. This firm also run the woolen mills at Ipava. The capacity of the Canton Mills is about

50,000 pounds of wool per year manufactured into yarn and cloth. Mr. Hess married Sarah J. Boswell, daughter of Ezekiel Boswell, an early settler, now deceased. They have 3 boys and 3 girls.

C. D. Hoblitt, banker, was born Jan. 20, 1833, near Atlanta, Logan Co., Ill. In Aug., 1840, his father Mahlon Hoblitt, moved to Canton, and lived here until 1848, when he returned to Logan Co. Mr. Hoblitt's first wife was Carrie, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel B. Childs. She died March 10, 1861, leaving one child, Florence Lillie. He was married to his present wife, Mrs. Helen T. Mitchell, in June, 1864. They have 4 children: Maggie Smith, Susie Belle, Charlie D., and Hattie E. Mr. H. has been engaged in the banking business for the last 11 years, and has been proprietor of the People's Bank, Canton, for several years. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1874, and has served as Deputy Collector of internal revenue. The Hoblitts are of German descent. The first known to have come to this country was Michael Hoblitt, who came about 1775 and settled in Pennsylvania. This was the great-grandparent of the subject of this sketch. His grandparent was John Hoblitt, who came to Logan county, Ill., in 1826.

H. H. Hoffman. Martin Hoffman was born in Germany in 1825; came to the U. S. in 1834, and settled at Mt. Vernon, O.; moved to Oregon, Mo., in 1852. In consequence of the disrupted condition of Missouri he came to Canton with his family in '62 and resided here until his death, aged 51 years and 11 months. In 1847 he was married to Miss Rebecca Mayers, at Mt. Vernon. She died in Canton Jan. 17, 1867, aged 42. Sept. 3, 1871, he married Mrs. Agnes Gibson, in Canton, who survives him. Martin Hoffman was the father of 9 children, 8 of whom are living,—H. M., E. E., H. H., Justus, C. C., R., Jennie B. and Stella.

John G. Hornstein, distiller, was born in Sagerstown, Crawford Co., Pa., in 1837; came to this county in 1856; married Lizzie Slocum, a native of New York; Fred Stevens is their only child. Mr. H. has been successful in his business, his distillery consuming on an average about 500 bushels of grain per day; it has a capacity of 1,200 bushels.

Dr. A. R. Howard was born in England; came to Illinois in 1866 and located in Canton in 1868. He was educated in Toronto and graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College in 1877, and in practice has been eminently successful. He was united in marriage with Miss Viola Angenetta.

Fred W. Ingersoll, dealer in dry-goods, Canton. This business was established in the fall of 1839 by the father of the present proprietor, J. W. Ingersoll, who came to the State in 1839, in the employ of the State as a civil engineer upon the Illinois Central R. R., and in a few months was transferred to the Peoria & Warsaw road with headquarters at Canton. The business was first started by two brothers, J. W. & H. F. Ingersoll, upon the southwest corner of the Square. In the spring of 1840 D. W. Vittum purchased a one-

third interest and the firm name was changed to Ingersoll & Vit-tum. In 1851 Mr. V. purchased the interest of the Ingersoll Brothers. They immediately began business again on the northeast corner of the Square, in '43 removed to the east side of Square. The firm remained the same until 1865, when it was dissolved, J. W. continuing the business, and in 1868 he erected the large brick block upon the west side, occupying it till his death, which occurred Sept. 28, 1877, and now by his son. He left a widow and 5 children: Mrs. Elizabeth (Sage) Ingersoll, and her children as follows: Henry S., Ellen A., Mary E., wife of Humphrey Bell, of Canton, Fred-erick W. and Cora A. Fred. W. was born in Canton in 1852, and was married in Sept., 1874, to Kate P. Bass. He attended the Canton schools and spent 3 years at Cornell University, N. Y., and has traveled quite extensively in Germany and France to perfect him-self in the languages of those countries.

Isaac C. Johnson, farmer, is a native of Sussex Co., N. J., and was born June 6, 1806. Abraham Johnson, his grandfather, was a native of the same State and served as Captain and Major in the Continental army. His grandparents were Samuel and Mary (Hall) Johnson. Isaac came to this county June 28, 1835, and set-tled on Col. Barnes' farm; in 1836 bought the farm where he now lives. He was married in his native county in 1825 to Phoebe Dean, and brought a family of 3 children with them here: Jonathan D., Maria and Seymour H. The children born here are: Ira K., Susan H., Ziba H., Sarah A. W., Martha J. They had 3 die in in-fancy. Mr. and Mrs. J. have been members of the Baptist Church for over 50 years. Mr. J. was the first to organize a Baptist Church in Canton. There were 7 who banded themselves together for the purpose of organizing a Baptist Church in Canton. These were Isaac C. Johnson, Phoebe (Dean) Johnson, James and Rachel Spencer, Elder West and wife, and a Mrs. Breed. These are the pioneers of the Baptist Church of Canton. They held their first meeting at Elder West's house. He was the first preacher for that Church. The first house Mr. J. built was a chinked log house 12x14 feet. When they first occupied it there was not a door or window in it: no bedstead or table. For the latter they used an old chest, and improvised a bedstead out of poles set in the floor.

H. Keeling, brick-maker, was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., and came to this county in 1845, and settled permanently in Canton in 1851, where he has since resided. He is now running a brick-yard and has proven himself a live business man.

Wm. Pitt Kellogg was born Dec. 8, 1830, in Vermont and edu-cated at Norwich University; removed to Illinois in 1848, studied law at Peoria, Ill.; was admitted to the Bar in 1853; commenced practice in Fulton Co.; in 1860 served as Presidential Elector on the Lincoln ticket; was appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska by Mr. Lincoln in 1861, resigned the same year and accepted the Col-oneley of the 7th Cavalry; served under Gen. Pope in Mo. and

commanded Gen. Granger's Cavalry Brigade, until the evacuation of Corinth; April, 1865, was appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans, his commission being signed by Mr. Lincoln on the afternoon ushering in the evening on which he was assassinated; was elected to the U. S. Senate in July, 1868, as a Republican; his term expired March 4, 1873; was re-elected. This is the statesman who has figured so largely in Louisiana politics for the last 15 years, who has been Governor of that State, U. S. Senator, etc., and is at present serving in the latter capacity.

John H. Kelly was born June 3, 1812, in Lewis Co., Ky. His parents were Henry and Catharine (Buchanan) Kelly, the former of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. He came to this county with his parents in 1835, who settled on sec. 8, Buckheart tp. The old homestead is now owned by J. H. Kelly and occupied by his son, Thos. Jasper Kelly. Mr. K's daughter, Irene, is the wife of O. D. Evans of Wayne Co., Ind. He married Nancy Carter, in Fayette Co., Ky., in 1841. She was born May 25, 1808, in Ross Co., O. Mr. K. has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, at which he has been successful. He retired from business some 12 years ago. He served Buckheart for 8 or 10 years as Supervisor and filled other offices.

H. M. Kline, grocer, came to Canton in 1856 and has been identified with the business of this city for 23 years, having carried on, and been interested in, the packing and grain business, general store and grocery, etc. His present business was established in 1875, and he probably does as large business of the kind in the county as any one does, if not larger. He occupies a fine brick store on the west side of the Square 23 feet wide by 100 deep and two stories high; the upper floor being connected with the lower by a patent elevator, which can be made to ascend and descend with a weight of 3,700 lbs. at pleasure and without exertion, the first and only one of the kind in Canton. He has erected some fine buildings in this city, among which is his residence on Fourth and Maple sts. He married Lucy H. Shinn, daughter of John W. Shinn, of Canton. Edward E., Chas. H., John W. and Wm. S. are their children.

John Lake, a native of Long Island, N. Y., was taken to New Jersey by his parents, Gilbert and Ellen (Brewer) Lake, when he was an infant, where he was raised. He married Elizabeth Dykeman and came to Cincinnati in 1812, living there until 1837, when he moved to this county. Of their children Eliza married Thomas Leeper; Ellen, Wm. Leeper; Catharine, Eleven Tucker; Mary Ann married Cunningham Brown. Mr. Lake was 82 when he died; his wife 83.

John Abram Lane, farmer, sec. 21, was born in Somerset Co., N. J., in 1822, and came to this county in Aug., 1835 or '36, with his parents, John A. Lane and Christiana Foner, his wife, who settled in Fairview tp. The former died in 1854, the latter Sept. 12, 1876. John A. married Rachel C. Baker, of Putman tp., July 1, 1844, and they have a family of 6 children: Geo. L., deceased, Mary C.,

John S., Abraham T., Julia, deceased, and Charles Clinton. Mary is the wife of Henry Bowmaster, of Canton. He tells us that during a terrific storm a party of 13 men were in a building upon his farm that was completely destroyed and not one of the men hurt.

George Washington Lane, farmer. He lived on the old homestead in Joshua tp. for nearly 30 years, but has lived on sec. 22, Canton tp., for the last 10 years. He has a pleasant location near Canton, and one of the best improved farms in this county. Mr. L. is a native of Somerset Co., N. J., was born July 1, 1822, and is the son of John A. and Christiana (Foner) Lane, who came to this county in 1836 and settled in Joshua tp. They are both deceased, the former at the age of 65, the latter at 78 years. Mr. L. was united in marriage with Elizabeth Garrett at Fairview, in the fall of 1848.

Thomas Leeper was a native of Pennsylvania, and his parents moved to Ohio when he was a year old. He and his wife came to this county in 1836, and settled in Fairview township, where they lived for 29 years, when they moved on sec. 6, this township. Thomas Leeper died Nov. 9, 1858. His widow still lives on the old homestead, at the age of 70 years. Of their children Jane married David Weaver, deceased; Mary Ann married John Williamson; Catharine, living at home; Charlotte, wife of Thos. Pool, lives in Union tp.; Wm. A. lives near Babylon; Geo. W., killed in the army; Ellen married Wm. R. Weaver, of Canton; Ann married Barney Greenwell; Sarah, Andrew McBride, and Adeline lives with her mother.

Lydia Littlefield was born in Alleghany Co., N. Y., in 1823. She is a daughter of Mr. H. Fellows, a native of Rome, N. Y. He came to Canton in 1830, bringing his daughter. He was a carpenter by trade. Mrs. L. lived in Canton when there were less than 12 houses there, and she remembers the first engagement with the Indians. Austin Mallory came at the same time, and Joel Wright and family, Isaac P. Fellows and family, Harrison Fellows and Mr. Coykendall. Afterwards Mrs. Littlefield married first Mr. H. M. Smith in 1840. He died in 1848, and she married L. E. Littlefield in 1850; has one child by her first husband, Charles Henry Smith, born in 1841, and living in Canton. Mr. Littlefield died Oct. 17, 1870.

C. J. Main, attorney and Justice of the Peace, is a native of Conneaut, Ashtabula Co., O., where he was born in 1838. He received his education at the common schools and Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. He commenced legal studies in the office of J. L. Murphy, of Canton, and remained with him two years; was admitted to the Bar in April, 1871; was elected J. P. in 1869, and in '70 elected Police Magistrate, and in '71 re-elected for 4 years and same year elected City Clerk, and in 1872 elected Alderman of 2d Ward, and re-elected Police Magistrate in 1879. He does a law, loan, real-estate and collecting business.

Daniel W. Maple, son of Thompson Maple, was born in Canton Feb. 24, 1837. He was educated in Jubilee College, Peoria Co., and Knox Academy, Galesburg; has been Mayor of Canton one year, City Clerk 3 years, Alderman 2 years; was married April 6, 1856, to Sarah E. Hall, of St. Louis. Wm. M., Chas. H., Harry F., Frank, D. W. and Louisa are their children.

Thompson Maple was born in 1815 in Lewis Co., Ky. He with his wife, formerly Lyrena A. Hoyden, came to this county by steam-boat to Havana, and on horseback to his uncle's, Henry Kelly, in Buckheart tp. in 1836. He was prominently identified with the business of Canton for many years; was engaged in merchandising and packing business, built the Phoenix Distillery and was a contractor for and graded the T., P. & W. R. R. from Canton to Carthage; built the plank-road from Canton to Liverpool, and was one of Canton's most enterprising citizens. He is now living in Chicago and is superintendent of Oakwood Cemetery. He was Mayor of Canton in 1856-7. He had a family of 9 children, all of whom died in infancy except 4, as follows: Daniel W., John E., died Aug., 1873, age 33, Charles H., lives in Chicago, and Douglas, accidentally killed in 1861.

Eliphalet Mariner, farmer, sec. 36. The great-grandsire of Mr. M. came from France and settled in Connecticut; his grandfather's name was Wm. Mariner, and his father's, Buell Mariner, who lived in Litchfield Co., Ct. Mr. M. came to this county in Dec., 1836, and located in Canton; the following spring bought a farm on sec. 20, built a log house and moved into it. For some years he ran a threshing-machine, which was known as the "ground-thresher," or "chaff piler." This was the first successful thresher ever run in the county. There had been only one other of any kind in the county. He also was engaged as a superintendent on the building of the Peoria and Oquawka R. R., and during 1843 and '44 built the turnpike between Copperas creek and Utica. In 1847 he married Julia Lord at Canandaigua, N. Y. The same spring he moved upon his present farm and has resided there for 32 years. He was a firm supporter of Government during the war and contributed a horse to Barney Fuller, a private in the first cavalry company that left the county. This horse was with Grierson and one of only 4 that reached New Orleans on Grierson's famous raid.

Myron Mariner, son of Eliphalet and Julia C. (Lord) Mariner; the former of New York, the latter of Connecticut. They came to this county in 1835 and purchased a farm on secs. 17 and 20, Canton tp., of 160 acres, and afterwards added to it 105 acres. The farm is yet owned by him but occupied by his son Myron. He married, Jan. 1, 1878, Miss Mary C. Flowers, a native of Iowa and daughter of Wm. Flowers of Adair Co., Mo.

Hugh Martin, M. D. Dr. Martin first came to Canton, Nov. 3, 1840; left the following February and returned in Oct. 1843, and has since resided in Canton and practiced his profession. His med-

ical education was commenced with Dr. Jesse Palmer at Eaton, O. He read medicine in his office for three years, at the end of which time was examined by the State medical censors of Ohio, passed, and was given a certificate as regular physician. He afterwards attended a regular course of lectures, at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, the University of St. Louis, Mo., graduating in the medical department of the same in March, 1853. He is the oldest practicing physician now living in the county, and has partially retired from practice. The Doctor was born in Frederick Co., Va., in 1802, and received his non-professional education at Miami University, Oxford, O. His parents were Hugh and Rebecca (Baldwin) Martin, the former a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and his mother of Frederick Co., Va. He was married at Liberty, O., Sept. 26, 1832, to Elizabeth Hipple, of that place. Eight children were born to them, only three of whom are living: James, Hugh and Kate.

John Clark Martin, deceased, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., and came to this county in 1831. He first settled on a farm between Canton and Lewistown, and then moved to another on sec. 2, Canton tp., where he died in 1838, leaving a widow and 2 children, Dorcas Lavina, now the wife of Jacob Hanson, and Joseph E. The widow, Delina (Grover) Martin, married Abner Hill, also deceased. She bore one child by this marriage,—James A. The widow still lives at the old homestead on sec. 2, with her son Joseph E. Martin, who carries on the farm. J. E. takes great interest in educational matters and has been School Director 6 years. James A. Hill served in the late war in 102d Ill. Inf., and was with Sherman on his famous March to the Sea.

George Maxwell is a native of Cumberland county, Pa., where he was born in 1817. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Snyder) Maxwell, natives of the same county. Mr. M. came to this county April 16, 1851, and located in the city of Canton, where he lived for one year. He then bought a residence and 10 acres of land one-half mile from the city limits, where he has since lived. This land was covered with timber at the time, but not so much as a stump is to be seen there now. He is a carpenter by trade and has erected at least 100 good buildings in the county. He married, in 1848, Elizabeth Harper, of Perry Co., Pa., and a daughter of Michael and Nancy (McKenna) Harper. They came to this county in 1849, when quite aged, and lived till death overtook them with their son John Harper, near Farmington. George Maxwell has a family of 3 children,—Henry, Mary E. and Arabella. Mary married Geo. Langstaff, of Canton.

Hewett McBroom, and his wife, Bridget (Robins) McBroom, were among the early settlers of this county. They were natives of North Carolina and came here in 1830, bringing a family of 3 children: Betsy, deceased, Mary Ann and John, deceased. Mary is now living at Gainesville, Tex. Mr. McBroom was engaged in farming, trading, etc., during his life-time; he died in Nov., 1877,

aged 75 years, less 5 days. His wife is still living, aged 78. They borrowed \$50 of Mrs. McBroom's father in Indiana to emigrate with and started with an ox team. They had no matches then, and were obliged to carry fire in a kettle hung to the wagon, to "fire back" on the prairie in case of a prairie fire. They finally arrived at their destination and located one mile southwest of Canton. A man by the name of Joe Wheeler, a trapper and Indian trader, whom they knew, and now believed to be dead, claims to have helped plow the first land that was broken in this county. This was south of Canton near the Elijah Capps farm. The parents of Hewett, John and Elizabeth, his wife, and 3 children, John, Anna and James, arrived in New Castle on the Delaware from Ireland Sept. 2, 1801. Alfred McBroom was born in Canton Feb. 7, 1842. His wife, Elizabeth E. Mowery, daughter of Jacob and Mary J. (Henderson) Mowery, of Putman tp., was born April 2, 1844. Geo. B., Mahlon T., Chas. A., Willie J., Lewis A. and Carrie B. are their children.

Jeremiah McBroom is a son of Hewett and Bridget (Robins) McBroom, mentioned in another place in this volume, and was born in Canton tp. at the old homestead where he now resides with his family. He was married to Mary S. Daneer, daughter of Vincent Daneer, in 1860. They have a family of 3 children,—Edward, Belle and May. The eldest, Caroline, died in May, '79. Mr. McB. has spent his life on the farm, engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Mrs. Louisa McCall, widow of the late J. H. McCall, was born in London in 1825; came to New Orleans in 1834 and to Illinois in 1835. James Hervey McCall was born in Baltimore, of Scotch parents, in 1812. He came to Peoria in 1835 and to Canton in 1856, and ran the mills here until 1871, when he retired from active business. He was Alderman in Peoria for 3 terms, and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Canton, and President until his death. They were blessed with 4 children: Maggie L., married and resides at Troy, N. Y.; Carrie G., wife of Geo. Block, of Canton; Josie E., wife of Wm. Babcock, jr., also of Canton; Agnes, married Chas. Levings, of Edgar county, Ill. Mr. McCall went to Mountain City, Nev., in 1873, to establish a gold-mining business, and died. We give his portrait in this book.

Finis McCutchen is among the few old settlers now living who date their arrival back to 1833. He located in Canton May 6 of that year, and engaged in mercantile pursuits till '36, when he moved to his present residence on sec. 4, Canton tp. He claims to be the only resident in the south half of Farmington or the north half of Canton townships, who has not moved his family since 1836. Mr. McC. built the first two-story frame building on the Public Square in Canton, and it was first occupied by himself and partner, Marvin Tryon. His ancestors were Scotch. James and Samuel McCutchen, brothers, came to the U. S. in 1740, and settled in Augusta county, Va. James was his great-grandparent, and his

son John, who married Elizabeth Wear, is the grandparent, and Hugh and Elizabeth (McComb) McCutchen are the parents of our subject. His father was born in Augusta Co., Va., Feb. 22, 1773, and his mother in Guilford county, N. C. Finis was born in Logan county, Ky., Feb. 17, 1809, and married at Canton, Jan. 2, 1834, Mary W. Dewey, daughter of Oliver Dewey. They have but one child, Augustine, who married Mary Dewey, and their 2 children are Mary and Chas. C. Mr. McC. has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1860, and Mrs. McC. has been a member since 1833, and is the oldest member of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Canton, now the 1st Congregational. John Sloss came to Canton with Mr. McC. from Kentucky and died in 1850.

James R. McQuaid, grocer, was born in Clearfield Co., Pa., in 1818, and came to Canton Nov. 13, 1844, and has been identified with its business interests since. He is a gun-maker by trade, and carried on that business during the first 10 years of his residence here. He manufactured rifles from the rough iron, and won an excellent reputation as the maker of trusty and accurate guns. In 1855 he quit this business on account of ill health and opened a hardware store, which he conducted till 1863, when he sold out. The store is now occupied by Cyrus Smith. Since 1864 he has kept a grocery store. He is now (summer of '79) erecting a large brick store on the east side of the Square, into which he intends moving. He was married to Elizabeth Patton, of Huntington Co., Pa., in 1840. Six children were born to them: James P., Mary A. (deceased), Elizabeth V., Eliza Bell (deceased), Sarah Ellen (deceased), Wm. V., and Andrew Jackson. Mr. McQuaid has been a member of the Baptist Church for 37 years. His parents were James and Jane (Ross) McQuaid, the former of Chester Co. and the latter of Wyoming Co., Pa.

G. L. Miller. Gilbert L. Miller was born in Joshua township, Fulton Co., Ill., June 8, 1852; lived until the age of 13 on his father's farm, securing during that time a common-school education. He then entered the office of Dr. G. W. Wright, of Canton, where he studied medicine for two years and a half, during this time attending a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa; then taught school for five years and six months: during two years of this time he read law. June 1, 1877, entered into partnership with Horace J. Leigh,—in the printing business,—publishing the *Fulton County Advertiser*. He was married June 6, 1878, to Dora F. (McClure) Slocum, daughter of Henry S. McClure, and adopted daughter of the late Stephen P. Slocum, of Canton.

Samuel S. Miller, farmer, is a native of Franklin Co., Pa., where he was born June 15, 1829; father was Jacob Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, and lived there at the age of 90. Samuel has a farm on sec. 6, this tp., and one on sec. 9, Joshua tp. Mrs. Miller's name before marriage was Mary Catharine Negley, a daughter of

Dr. Negley, and adopted by her uncle Jacob Negley at the age of 4 years. Mr. and Mrs. M. have 8 children, all of whom live at home. They are Pierre Delbarre, Alice, Geo. B., Allen A., Clarence E., Cordia M., Sarah C., and Frederick.

Squire P. Miller was born in Morris Co., N. J., in Oct., 1826, and came to Canton in 1847. He has carried on the wagon-making business for the past 25 years, and the livery business for 17 years. Mr. M. has been prominently connected with the business of Canton since his residence here. He is a veteran of the Mexican war, and was at the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, City of Mexico, etc. He went from New Jersey, and on leaving the army came to this county. He was married at Canton in 1854 to Miss Snyder, and has a family of two children,—Mary and Sadie.

Rev. Henry Mills, pastor of the Congregational Church, Canton, was born in Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., O., May 21, 1828, and came to this city in May 1872. He was united in marriage with Miss Strong, of Portage, N. Y. They have a family of 3 sons and 2 daughters,—George T., J. Dolson, Epstein, May, and Jesse.

Dr. Wm. Montgomery McDowell, deceased, settled in Canton and commenced the practice of his profession in 1847, and continued in practice till his death, which occurred in 1877. He took more than ordinary interest in his profession and endeavored to excel in all its branches. He was married at Canton to Malvina Tyner Oct. 13, 1852. Mrs. McD. is still living in Canton, on N. Main St. She is a native of Rochester, N. Y., and is numbered among the first who came to Canton, coming in 1830. The Doctor was Mayor of Canton for several years. His parents were John and Margarette (Montgomery) McDowell, the former of Chambersburg, Va., and born in 1795, the latter born in Mountour Co., Pa., in 1798. The Doctor's portrait may be found in this volume.

Henry Motsinger was born in 1826 in Washington Co., Ind. His parents were Michael and Barbara Gilstrap, both of North Carolina. They came to this county in 1835. The father died in 1878, aged 80 years; the mother is living with her son Henry. They brought with them a large family of children,—Aaron, Richard, Hannah, Jacob, Henry, Nancy, Celia, Catharine and Susan. Elizabeth and David were born in this county. Henry was married on sec. 18, Orion township, in 1858, to Miss Sarah Wolf, daughter of Thomas F. Wolf, and the first white child born in Orion tp. They have 2 children: Mary and John Milton. The latter died April 4, '79, age 19 years. Mr. M. has been a member of the M. E. Church for 15 years, and for the last 12 Steward, Trustee, etc. His wife is also a member.

Joseph Leopold Murphy, attorney, was born in Uniontown, Pa. His parents settled in this county in 1839, when he was a lad of 5 years of age. He was educated mostly at the schools in this county and at Quincy and McGee College, Missouri; commenced his legal studies in 1862; read law in the office of Warren & Wheat, of

Quincy, for 2 years, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1864. Mr. M. was Mayor of Canton in 1871-2 and has held various other offices.

Richard Murphy, deceased, was among those who came here as early as 1839. He was a man of fine education, a master of Greek and Latin, talked French fluently, and indeed was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was a native of Queens Co., Ireland. He died in 1850 at his farm home on sec. 11, Joshua tp. His wife was Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, of his native county. She died Jan. 19, 1876. His ancestors were land-holders and held the land upon which he was born for over 300 years. His mother was a Fitzgerald, a descendant of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who served in the British army, but resigned during the American Revolution and was killed in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The children of Richard Murphy are: Mary T., now living in Quincy; Anna E. B. married Mr. Hopkins and lives in New York city; Joseph Leopold, lawyer at Canton, and Louisa, residing with her brother.

Ellison Norcott, proprietor of the T., P. & W. R. R. Depot Hotel, came to Canton in 1850. He is a native of New Brunswick. His mother was born at Plainfield, N. J., his father at New London, Ct. His ancestors came from Sheffield, Eng. He has had a family of 6 children,—Fred A., ticket agent for R. I. & P. R. R. at Peoria; Chas. E. lives at Bunker Hill, Ill.; Wm. H. lives in Canton.

Wm. J. Orendorff, of the firm of Parlin & Orendorff, manufacturers, was born in Orion tp., Fulton Co., Ill., January 14, 1829, and is the son of John and Margaret (Sayle) Orendorff, the former of Wilkes Co., Ga., and his mother of Wilkes Co., North Carolina. His parents came to Orion tp. in April, 1825. His mother died at the old homestead July 19, 1867, and his father Jan. 28, 1876. Wm. J. was educated at the Orion and Canton schools. He began his present business, which is more fully described elsewhere in this work, in 1852; married Sept. 28, 1856, to Miss Mary Rohrer, daughter of Henry Rohrer, a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., and formerly a resident of Canton, now deceased, Arthur L., Wm. H., Ulysses G. and John W. are their children. We give the portraits of Mr. Orendorff and his father in this volume.

John J. Owen, dairy farmer, is a native of New York city, where he was born in 1831. His father, Franklin E. Owen, is a native of Connecticut, his mother, Jane Owen, *nee* Prine, was born in Monmouth Co., N. J. Mr. O. came to Canton in March, 1867, and embarked in a small way in the milk business. He has since given his attention to dairy farming, having bought a farm on sec. 25, Canton tp. He was married in 1869 at New Brunswick, N. J., to Eliza Jones. He was sutler of the 9th N. J. Inf. during the war. On parting with his regiment when mustered out at Trenton, N. J., the privates of the regiment presented him with a fine gold watch as a testimonial of good wishes and pleasant intercourse.

Parlin & Orendorff. Wm. Parlin commenced the manufacture of plows in 1847 on the corner of Fourth and Elm streets, where is now part of their present works. All of the work was done by hand and no machinery of any kind was used. In 1855 William J. Orendorff became a partner and the two have continued ever since under the name of Parlin & Orendorff. In 1857 the first engine—6-horse power—was put in the shop in place of horse-power then in use. They have at four different times put in larger engines until they reached 150-horse power, which is now too small for their increasing trade. Gradually their works have enlarged till now they have one of the largest plow works in the country, having a capacity for 250 workmen and for turning out a complete plow every 3 minutes. They consume annually 2,000 tons of iron and steel and over 1,000,000 feet of lumber. They now own the entire block upon which their works stand. They make plows of styles and designs suitable for every section of country. The list of kinds of plows will exceed 100 different sizes and styles. They manufacture besides plows, cultivators, sulky-plows, stalk-cutters, harrows, road-scrapers and a great variety of other goods. Their trade is still growing and the indications are that they will soon be compelled to enlarge their works. Machinery is now used for all work. If they had to get out the work by hand-power, the same as in former years, 1,000 men could not accomplish what work they are now doing.

Wm. Parlin, in the paternal line, is of English ancestry, the first immigration being to Massachusetts, where Samuel, the grandfather of our subject, and Warner, the father, were born. They were blood relatives of the heroic Gen. Warren who fell at Bunker Hill, and they too fought for American independence. William's mother's maiden name was Lydia Davis, and she was the daughter of Jonathan Davis, of Middlesex Co., Mass. Davis also fought in the Revolution. A cousin of his, Capt. Davis, was the first officer killed in the war,—at the battle of Concord. Mr. Parlin was born in the town of Acton, Middlesex Co., Mass., Jan. 21, 1817; first came to Fulton Co., July 4, 1840, and being a blacksmith by trade he soon established himself in his business at Canton, in a small shop, which has grown to the present large institution employing hundreds of men. Jan. 7, 1845, he married Caroline Orendorff, daughter of John O., in Orion tp. Their four children are Artemas F., Wm. H., Clara E. and Alice C. The first mentioned died at the age of 18. Mr. Parlin has been Alderman several terms: was elected to that position at the first city election; has been School Director, and at present is Mayor of Canton. He is a zealous temperance advocate and a Republican. Although not a member of any church he has liberally contributed to all. Mr. Parlin's portrait is given in this work.

Plattenburg Family. The seniors of this family in this county are Perry Plattenburg and his wife, Ellen (Doddridge) Plattenburg, the former a native of Ellicott's Mills, near Harper's Ferry, Md.,

where he was born in 1801, and the latter a native of Wellsburg, W. Va., and a daughter of Philip Doddridge, a member of Congress, who died in Washington while attending a session of that body in 1832. They first came to this county, locating at Canton, in June, 1854, bringing a family of 6 children, one son being in California, but who joined them in '57. His name was Albert E. The names of the other children were as follows: Wm. D., Philip D., Ada D., Perry W., Ellen S., and Wilbur Fisk. All of the children were born at Wellsburg, W. Va. Perry Plattenburg on his arrival in Canton embarked in the lumber business with his son, Wm. D., under the name of P. Plattenburg & Son, and continued under the same name until Feb. 4, 1876, when the senior partner retired, and the business has been conducted by Wm. D. since that date. The children are all living and in Canton with the exception of Albert E., who died July 6, 1876, at Canton, leaving a widow and one child, Elizabeth. His wife was Anna B. Bewsher, of Peoria. Wm. D. married Margaret Ward, of Chillicothe, O., Jan. 14, 1851, and has 5 children,—Anna D., Ada D., Elizabeth G., Wm. D., jr., and Fred. Philip D. and Perry W. are engaged in the drug business under the firm name of Plattenburg Bros.

John W. Proctor was born in Sangamon Co., in 1828, and was taken when an infant to Lewistown, where he resided for 48 years, coming to Canton in 1875. Mr. P. started the first bank in Lewistown, now the 1st National Bank. He also started a woolen factory there. He has been largely identified with the county, and at present is working the Williams coal mine at Canton. He was President of the Old Settlers' Society organized 13 years ago. He married Miss Mary Antoinette, daughter of Rev. W. K. Talbott, in 1854, at Oquawka, Ill. They have 2 daughters,—Frances L. and Hattie T.

Benjamin Rohrer, son of Henry Rohrer, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 17, 1833, and was educated at the common schools at Galesburg. He is a staunch Republican, and was appointed a delegate to the State Convention in 1878 to nominate State officers. He takes deep interest in educational matters. He married Mary Hershey March 17, 1856, who was born in his native county March 31, 1838. They have a family of 9 children,—Abner, born Aug. 20, '58, died in '75; Hiram, Feb. 22, '60; Benj. F., Nov. 22, '61; Emma, Sept. 18, '63; Abram H., Jan. 8, '66; Henry H., Jan. 19, '68; Susan, Feb. 26, '70; Mary H., May 30, '73, and John D., Sept. 29, '76.

Christian Rohrer, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of Henry Rohrer, and was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in April, 1838; married in that county in 1860 to Elizabeth Herr, who has borne him 4 children,—Henry B., Adeline, Christian, and Cyrus H. He lives on sec. 14, the old, original homestead of his father, and has 320 acres of land here and 640 in Livingston Co. He remembers when deer and wolves were numerous through this county, and has spent

many pleasant days roaming the prairie hunting them. Hogs, running wild, were all over the prairie. A person could scarcely pass a brush heap but a "rail-splitter" would start with her family with an "ugh!" He lost a drove of milch cows, which were gone on the prairies for 6 weeks before he found them; by this time they of course were all dry.

Henry Rohrer, deceased, came to this county in 1847, with his wife Mary (Doner) Rohrer, and a family of 8 children,—Benjamin, Elizabeth, Mary, Christian, Amanda, Esther, Henry D. and Emma. He first landed at Quincy when he came to the State and remained 4 months, during the meantime riding over the country on horse-back looking up a location, and finally selected the homestead in Canton tp. While here his horse died and he was obliged to walk to Quincy, 106 miles, to join his family; which he did in 2 days. He brought considerable means with him, and at one time owned 1,500 acres of land in Canton tp., much of which is still owned by his sons. He probably built the largest brick farm-house in the county, at a cost of \$20,000. The children with their families still gather at the old homestead, occupied by Henry D., each Christmas time and hold a family re-union. Mr. R. was a strong, vigorous man and the day preceding his death worked and walked home in the evening, a distance of 3 miles. At midnight he was attacked with a stroke of apoplexy, and died the next morning at 6 o'clock. He was born Sept. 23, 1811, in Lancaster county, Pa., and died in Dec., 1875.

Henry D. Rohrer was born Aug. 25, 1846, in Lancaster county, Pa. He was brought to this county by his parents in '47. He married Mrs. Shleich, formerly Nina Broherd, of Farmington, in 1878. She is the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Kent) Broherd, natives of Ohio, and were among the first settlers in Fairview township. Mr. B. died June 9, 1879, and Mrs. B. still lives in Farmington tp. Elmer Shleich, son of Mrs. R., is the only child.

Pike C. Ross was born at Lewistown, this county, July 6, 1825, and is the son of Ossian M. Ross, the founder of Lewistown. Pike C. came to Canton in Jan., 1836. He attended Jacksonville College for 2 years, and on returning to Canton joined Co. K, 4th Ill. Inf., and served one year in the war with Mexico. On returning home he began the study of medicine, and attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He returned and began the practice of his profession at Havana, Ill., where he continued for 4 years. His eyes becoming affected he traveled through the East and South until they were cured, when he returned to Canton and has followed the medical business ever since. In 1866 Mr. R. married Miss Margaret Irwin, of McDonough county, Ill. They have 4 children: James, Nella, Clara and Anna, all of whom reside in Canton.

James M. Savill, machinist, was born in England in 1813; came to Canton in 1844 and acted as engineer for 5 years. He then started a machine shop and has carried on the same in Canton to

the present time, with moderate success. His work is principally in machinery and repairing agricultural implements. He has 7 children: Edward, Francis H., Daniel, Samuel B., Louisa and Betty.

George W. Seaton, grocer, was born in Indiana, May 9, 1832, and came to Canton in 1851; his father, James Seaton, still lives at the old homestead in Indiana. Mr. S. clerked for some years and then established the dry-goods business of Seaton & Underwood. In 1861 the firm was changed by admitting Mr. Babcock and carrying general dry-goods and groceries until 1872, when they were swept out by fire. Mr. S. again went into business and in the fall of '78 started in the grocery trade at his present location. He married Miss Louisa Culton, and has 6 children: William Pitt, age 20; Anna, 17; Katie, 15; Charles, 13; Freddie, 11; George, 6.

Howard W. Sebree was born in 1832 at Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind. His parents were James Sebree and Elizabeth Sebree, *nee* Trotter, both of Virginia. They came overland with one 5-horse and a 2-horse team and arrived in this county in the fall of '32. They brought a family of 7 children: Nancy, Preston, Robert T., Curran, Chas. W., Howard W., Eliza J. Robt. T. was born in Kentucky and Eliza J. in Canton and the others were born in Indiana. Elder Sebree was a pioneer of three States. He settled in Indiana in 1805, Ohio in 1825 and this State in 1832, and was called by his friends a Daniel Boone. Howard W. was married at Lewistown, Ill., May 27, 1852, to Margaret M. Simpson, a native of Philadelphia, Pa.; Emma L. and Stella are their children.

Oliver Shepley, land agent for the Savages, of Quincy. He at one time owned vast quantities of land through this section. This drew many people to his house, giving him a wide and extended acquaintance. He formerly kept and supported a deer park of about 12 acres. At times he had as many as 32 deer in this park. This, with Mr. S's business and political acquaintance, drew many people to his residence, which was like a hotel,—people coming and going, only with this difference: everything was free. Mr. S. was also agent for Geo. Peabody, of London, Eng., of world-wide celebrity. He was a man of strong convictions and firm in what he was convinced was right. Was in the Legislature in the same session with Lincoln, with whom he had many an argument, being an opponent in politics. He was a firm believer in the Bible, but never joined any church. The year he came here a Baptist minister heard of his arrival and said they didn't "want the dod-burned Yankee here;" but his curiosity soon led him to call around to see how long the Yankee horns were. When he called he was invited to take a "nip," which in those days was customary. He noticed a keg of whisky in the cabin, and in a short time returned with a bottle of honey for a bottle of whisky.

Thomas J. Shepley. Dr. Oliver Shepley, the father of T. J., was a native of Groton, Mass., where he was born in 1786; his parents

were Wilber and Lucinda Shepley, natives of Scotland. Oliver visited Illinois in 1832 and bought a farm on sec. 32, which is owned by his son Thomas J. He followed farming and always took a deep interest in politics, and was sent to the Legislature 2 terms. He was a physician. He acquired his medical education in Paris, France, and practiced in Florida for several years, but practiced none after coming to Illinois. He married Mrs. Lydia Lawrence, of Hollis, Mass., about 1832; she was born March 28, 1803. Mrs. S. had 2 children by former husband, one of whom is now living in Deerfield. Lydia M. A. married Eli Paull, and died in '74. J. T. married Mary Van Arsdale, of Fairview tp., daughter of Peter B. Van Arsdale, in 1866. She was born Dec. 14, 1849, and died July 28, 1878, leaving 2 children, Olive and Grace.

Washington Shepley, farmer, sec. 25, is a son of Oliver and Atalanta (Phelps) Shepley. The former was a native of Groton, Mass., and the mother, of Hartford, Ct. They resided in the State of Mississippi for several years, where Washington was born in 1813. His mother died in 1814, when his father, with his mother-in-law and son Washington, traveled by horseback to Massachusetts. Oliver Shepley came to Illinois in 1838 and about '40 to this county, and lived on a farm one-half mile west of Canton till his death, Nov. 17, 1863. He was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket and was greatly esteemed. Nineteen years after his father came Washington came and located on sec. 25, where he has since lived and owns 160 acres of land, and 350 acres southwest of Canton. He married, at New Ipswich, N. H., Harriet A. Gibson in 1837. Henry O. is their only son. He lives in this township.

Hewett Albertis Shields, farmer, sec. 31. His father is James A. Shields, and his grandfather, Robert Shields, came to this county about 1826; his wife was Bridget McBroom. James A. Shields married Betsy McBroom. They had 8 children,—Celeste, Mary Etta, Geo. Milford, Hewett Albertis, Harriet Ida, Robert B., Jeremiah and Luella. Mrs. J. A. Shields died in April, 1871. H. W. married Ellen Josephine Cluts, a native of Ohio, at Canton, in 1872. Cornelia E., Flora J. and Fanny are their children.

Jacob Silvernail, farmer, is a native of Chenango Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1820. He came to this county in 1837 and located at Canton, where he followed carpentering for 10 years, and was engaged in the lumber business and running the saw-mill on Copperas creek for 10 years; and in 1859 located on his present farm. In 1842 he was united in marriage with Alice Potter, formerly of New Jersey. They have had born to them 9 children. John W. enlisted in Co. K, 103d Ill. Inf., in 1862, and had served 15 months, when he was mortally wounded at Mission Ridge, dying the next night succeeding the battle. His remains were brought home and now rest in Canton cemetery. Mary J., Melissa A., Hat-

tie, Bell, Adelia, Lydia, and Josephine are their children. Mr. and Mrs. S. have been members of the Baptist Church for 30 years.

Leonard D. Slocum is a native of Livingston Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1823, and is the son of Walter and Sally (Austin) Slocum, natives of Rhode Island and of German descent. Mr. S. came to Illinois in Feb., 1858, and located at Peoria, and in 1860 moved to Canton and engaged in the distillery business under the firm name of McCall & Co., the partners being James H. McCall and Stephen P. Slocum. They continued the business till '67, when the firm dissolved. Both his partners are deceased. Mr. S. married Eliza Leary, native of Ireland, in Rochester, N. Y., May 14, 1854. She is a daughter of John and Margaret (Buckly) Leary, and was only 8 years old when her parents came to this country. They have 2 children,—Charles S. and Ida M. Mr. S. owns a farm of 221 acres one mile west from the Public Square in the city of Canton, and one of the pleasantest locations in the county.

John Sloss, sr., was a native of North Carolina. His parents moved into Kentucky when he was an infant, and there he was raised. His wife, Elizabeth W. (Butler) Sloss was a native of W. Virginia. They were married in Kentucky, and came to this county in 1833. Mr. S. died in 1850, Mrs. S. in 1868, and consigned to rest in the Canton cemetery.

Augustus B. Smith, merchant, was born at Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1830, and came to Canton first in '49, and settled permanently in 1853. In 1862 he entered the army as Lieutenant in 103d Ill. Inf. He was promoted to the Captaincy, and served on Gen. Woods' staff as Inspector-General. He participated in many noted engagements, and came through unscathed, and at the close of the war entered the hardware business at Canton, where he has been ever since.

David M. Smith, deceased. Mr. S. first came to this county in 1836. He was a native of Dover, Del., and his wife, Ann L. C. (Hall) Smith, was a native of Chestertown, Md. Mr. S. was a merchant tailor at Canton for many years. He was a member of the M. E. Church at Baltimore from 1826 to '28, but on account of the non-representation of lay members and the pro-slavery proclivities of the Church, he withdrew from that denomination. He was one of the founders of the Protestant Meth. Church North, of which he was an active, earnest member. He had often expressed a wish that, the Lord being willing, when he came to die he might breathe his last in the house of God, and on the Lord's day. His wish was granted. Fifteen minutes, perhaps, after services had begun in the M. E. church, of Canton, on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1866, he was seen to rise suddenly in his seat and ask for his hat. Members of the congregation rushed to his aid, but before or by the time they could get him to the church door he expired in their arms. He left a widow and 3 children. She still lives, residing with her son, C. H., at the advanced age of 80. The children's names are: Georgia Etta,

wife of Abram Fash, of Chicago; David M., jr., and Chas. Henry are living in Canton and carrying on the bakery and confectionery business.

Chas. M. Snyder, agent C., B. & Q. Railroad, Canton. Mr. S. was born in Canton in 1856. His parents, Geo. M. and Mary C. (Dunlap) Snyder, of Ohio, were early settlers in this county. Six brothers and 2 sisters of George M. Snyder settled at Canton the same time he did. C. M. has been connected with the C., B. & Q. road for 8 years, 5 years of which time he has been agent at Canton. He married Miss Helen Schanck, of Keokuk, Ia.

George M. Snyder was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1830, and was brought to Canton by his father, Peter L. Snyder, in 1837. Peter L. started the first furniture factory in Canton; he had 6 sons and 2 daughters: L. A., the eldest son died 2 years ago at Galva, Ill.; Catharine A., wife of S. P. Miller, of Canton; Thomas W., David W., Robert C., Matilda J. and John H. Peter L. married Miss Sarah Williamson, of Maryland, in 1825. He died in Canton in 1866; Mrs. S. in 1870. The 4 eldest sons bought out the business in 1853 and the 3 brothers individually sold at different periods to Geo. M. until 1863 he became sole proprietor of the establishment. He had a severe illness in 1878, brought on by sun-stroke, and was compelled to sell his business, his son Charles being the purchaser. He married Miss Mary C. Dunlap, of Vermont, Ill., in 1852. Grace L., Chas. M., Wm. L., Mary and Effie C. are their living children. Geo. E. died in infancy.

John M. Snyder, proprietor of gas-works, Canton, was born in Scott county, Ill., in 1841; his father Gilbert S., was a native of Pennsylvania, came to Morgan county, Ill., near Jacksonville, in 1830, and was a millwright and machinist by trade; he built most of the mills in the central part of the State. John M. served Gov. Yates as Military Secretary, during the war, and after filling other responsible positions came to Canton in 1876, and subsequently erected gas-works which compare favorably with any other of their size in the State. Has 51 street lamps now in use, in the central portion of the city, and there are nearly 200 private consumers. Works located in the western part of the city.

Phineas C. Stearns is a native of Lawrence county, N. Y., and is the son of Phineas and Martha (Cooper) Stearns, the former of Brattleboro, Vt., and his mother of Connecticut. They came to this county in 1836 and located in Canton. P. C. was educated at Cazenovia Institute, New York. He has been Associate County Judge, County Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace for nearly 40 years. He was married in this county in 1836 to Hannah Rawalt, and has a family of 3 children,—Mary E., wife of Wm. H. Trites; Randolph H. and Eva May.

R. B. Stevenson, lawyer, was born in Ross county, O., Aug. 20, 1825; began the study of law under the able direction of Judge Winston Paul at Hillsborough, Highland county, O., in 1846; was



P. Y. CUSTER



T. J. SHEPLEY



C. G. BREED

CANTON TP

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admitted to the bar in 1848, and began the practice of his profession in his native city, and edited the *Hillsborough Gazette*. In 1854 he associated himself with the Bar of Jackson county, and was the choice of the people to represent Jackson and Vinton counties to the Legislature in 1857, and served one term as Prosecuting Attorney in Highland county. For two years after his settling in Lewistown he was associated with Lewis Ross, which partnership was dissolved two years later. In July 1, 1879, he removed to Canton, where his ability as a lawyer is well known, and he is building up a lucrative practice. He was married to Miss Catherine B. Kennedy, a native of Va., an estimable lady who died in 1856. Of their several children one is living, Edwin Lee. His present wife was Maria Louisa L. Kelly, daughter of W. B. Proctor and widow of W. B. Kelly.

Dr. O. G. Strong was born in Ohio, Aug. 12, 1818, and is a son of Ozias G. Strong, a farmer, lawyer, and a Magistrate for 30 years at Wilksville. His mother's maiden name was Anice Gregory. The Strong family came from England to the U. S. in the early history of the country. O. G. was educated in Columbus, and attended medical lectures and practiced the old-school system for several years; then moved to St. Louis, and after practicing there a year moved to Hannibal, to enter into the mercantile business. In 1853 he was elected Marshal and Collector of city revenue, and in '55 went to La Grange where the following year he was chosen Recorder and Police Magistrate. During his residence in this city he changed his views of the practice of medicine to the homeopathic system, and in 1858 came to Canton and began to practice in the new system. He graduated at the Medical College of St. Louis in 1858; and his third son, C. H. Strong, has just graduated in the New York Medical College, having taken a full course of lectures both in that city and Cincinnati.

James Stockdale, farmer, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1815. His father, W. Stockdale, married Miss Mary Cook, and with their family of 8 children came to the U. S. in 1830. Five of these children are living,—James, John, Taber, Caroline and Ann. James married Harriet Cutting, native of Essex, Eng., by whom he had 6 children, 3 of whom are living,—Albert J., Amelia and Phoebe. His first wife dying he married Miss Rachel Penny, by whom he had 6 children, 5 of whom are living: Hattie, Grace, May, Laura, Maud, Edwin J. and Mattie. Mr. S. went to St. Louis in 1839, and in 1849 came to Canton and opened the first meat market here. In 1854 he went into partnership with Stipp & Maple and carried on a packing-house, slaughtering 15,000 hogs in one winter. In 1864 sold to Mr. McCall for \$10,000. He now lives near Canton where he has 2 large cider-presses. Capt. Sidney A. Stockdale, his eldest son, enlisted in the 8th Ill. Inf. in '61, and was detailed on Gen. Grant's staff, promoted to Adjutant of the 7th Cav.; helped get up the 103d regt. and was Capt. of Co. C, and again assigned to Gen.

Grant's staff; was Provost Marshal at Nashville; was Deputy Collector at New Orleans. Traveled for his health in 1864, but died Dec. 25, 1864. Mr. S's second son was 1st Lieutenant of Co. H., 17th Ill. Inf., and died Aug 27, '68.

William M. Swisher, M. D., was born at Stanton, Augusta Co., Va., in 1827. His parents were Jacob and Catherine (Palm) Swisher. They removed to Mercer Co., Va., when he was a small boy, where they remained until their death. Dr. S. came to Farmington, this county, in 1851; one year later moved to Elmwood, where he practiced until '66, when he came to Canton. He received his education mostly at Kinsman, O., and at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa. He read medicine with Dr. D. B. Packard of Greenville, Pa., for 4 years and during and after this time attended the Cleveland, O., Medical College, graduating in 1852. The Doctor, although not in the regular service as surgeon in the Rebellion, volunteered his services in a private capacity in taking care of the wounded at Fts. Donelson, Hymen and Henry, and had charge of a ward in the hospital at Moun City, Ill. He married, in 1853, Susan Campbell. He has but one child, Edwin S. Swisher, also a physician, who has recently moved to Peoria. He has enjoyed unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough medical and surgical education. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York City and of the New York Medical Institute; also attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., a course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in addition several hospital courses, including Charity Hospital, New York, Cook Co. Hospital, Chicago, etc.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor was born in Buckheart township, this county, and is the daughter of A. Jackson and Jane (Hendershot) Whitnah, both of whom reside in Canton. She was united in marriage with Samuel Taylor March 17, 1853. He died Sept. 8, 1876. Mr. Taylor taught school in this county for a few years, moved to Iowa with his family and engaged in mercantile business at Troy and Ottumwa, but returned in 1866. Mrs. T. has a family of 7 children; Chas. E., Jennie M., Andrew J. Calvin A., Annie M., Allie F. and Evaline. Chas. married Josie Hill, of Harlan, Iowa, March 2, 1879, and now resides in that State; the other children all live with their mother. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for 18 years.

Robert Taylor, deceased, was born in 1798, in Nova Scotia, of Scotch ancestry. His forefathers moved to Ireland, where at Londonderry his grandfather, Matthew Taylor, lived for some time, and then emigrated to Nova Scotia; but in 1798 he moved to Ohio, taking Robert with him. The latter when grown, first came to Indiana, then to this Co. in 1831 and married Mary McCleary, a native of Pennsylvania, and after wintering at Knoxville returned to Indiana; came back to Illinois in the fall of 1832 and located on sec. 7, this tp., but in 1833 bought a farm on sec. 6, where he remained for 33 years, and then, in 1866, he moved to Canton, where he

died Aug. 29, 1876, his wife having died the 22d of the same month, aged 79 years. Their children were Calvin, John M., Samuel W., Margaret, Mary Jane, Edward and Angeline. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were Presbyterians, he having been an Elder for 50 years. He was a zealous Republican, but he never took a prominent part in politics. He had often been asked to be Justice of the Peace, but he always refused.

James M. Thompson, proprietor of Edgewood Farm, one and a half miles from Canton, and breeder of blooded stock; was born June 1, 1814, at Hackettstown, N. J., and is the son of Lewis and Sarah (Chidester) Thompson, who came to this county in 1837. Lewis died in 1847; his widow lives with her son, the subject of this sketch, at the age of 86 years. James M. was in the hardware business 6 or 7 years in New York city, and during that time spent 2 winters in New Orleans establishing a branch store there. He came to this county in 1846, locating in Canton, where he carried on the dry-goods business for a few years. He kept the Farmer's Inn for 3 years, the Fulton House, now the Churchill, for 5 years. He sold this house and took \$13,500 Fulton Co. bonds in payment. The county repudiated the bonds, and Mr. T. lost the entire amount. He was married at Danville, N. J., Jan., 1841, to Anna R. Fleming. Nine children have been born to them: Sarah, deceased, John F., Catharine F., Lewis, Samuel M., Chas. I., deceased, Belle, Clara, deceased, Frank. Mr. T. commenced farming in 1862 and has a farm of 410 acres, finely improved, and a living spring of water on every 40 acres. He has made a specialty of feeding Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. This business is now carried on by his sons, S. M. and J. F. Thompson, on his farm; and they have a herd of 300 Berkshires. They have paid as high as \$960 for one hog, which was imported and on exhibition at the Centennial.

Joseph Thornborrow, farmer, sec. 9, is a native of Cumberland-shire, England, where he was born Nov. 23, 1835. His parents were Wm. and Hannah A. (Campbell) Thornborrow. They came to the U. S. in March, 1857, and lived in New York for 8 months, and came to Fulton Co., and have lived here since, with the exception of about 2 years spent in California. He was married to Emma A. Custer in Sept., 1864. She is a daughter of P. G. and Hannah B. (Albright) Custer, who settled in this county in 1857. Wm. Grant is their only child. The farm upon which he resides is the old Custer homestead, and is the premium farm of the county, and took the premium when the Fulton Co. Fair was at its height of prosperity.

George Gruber Trites, farmer, sec. 31, moved on his present farm in 1845 and has resided there since. He married at Philadelphia, Pa., Louisa Davis. They have had 10 children born to them, all of whom are living: Larena D., wife of Theo. Barnard; Geo. D. lives at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Capt. Wm. H.; Milan; Lydia; Eliza; Margaret; Louisa married Chas. M. Lilly; Lewis E.; John and

Susan. Wm. H. enlisted in 17th Ill. Inf. as Sergt. for 100 days, then for 3 years; was promoted 1st Lieut., then Capt. Lewis E. and George D. also served in the late war. Both Mr. and Mrs. T. are members of the New Jerusalem Church; Mr. T. for 56 years and Mrs. T. for 63 years. Our subject was born in Delaware Co., Pa., in Oct., 1801, and came to Illinois in 1844. His parents were Wm. and Lydia (Trainor) Trites. Mrs. T.'s parents were George and Esther (Griffith) Davis, whose forefathers came to Pennsylvania with Wm. Penn. Michael Trites, the grandparent of Mr. T., came to America before the Revolution and served in that war.

George W. Tucker is a native of Farmington township, where he was born in Nov., 1849. He married Mary Durland, of Fairview tp., who has borne him one child, Cordia Myrtle. His parents were Eleven and Catharine (Lake) Tucker, the former born near Cincinnati, O., and the latter in the city. They came to this county about 1828 and settled in Fairview tp., but in 5 years bought a farm on sec. 4, Farmington tp. Eleven Tucker died in June, 1875, leaving a widow and 5 children: Henry W., J. Madison, Geo. W., Hannah A. and Chas. M. James M. is single and resides with his mother on the old homestead. Eleven Tucker occupied a prominent position in Farmington tp., and was respected by all who knew him, and left his family in good circumstances.

Jane Van Middlesworth, Canton tp., was born Sept. 28, 1809, in New Jersey; her father, John Addis, also a native of that State, died in 1876 at the age of 94; her mother, Ann McCullom, also a native of New Jersey, died in 1839, at the age of 54 years; her maiden name was Addis; she was married in 1832, and came to this county in 1835, with her husband, who died in June, 1867; their children are Waldron, Addis, James (died in infancy), James and Mary Elizabeth. Addis served in Co. E, 103d Ill. Inf. Mrs. Van M. is a member of the Christian Church. Her father was a distiller, furniture dealer and lastly a plow and wagon manufacturer. Her husband was a Democrat. Mrs. V. since her husband's death has been a very active worker as the estate proved to be less than was expected. She bought and sold land, making money in every transaction, and to-day she has her children all located in good homes with prospects for future prosperity. Even at the age of 70 she is a better financier than many of her juniors.

D. W. Vittum is one of the oldest settlers now living in the county, and one of its most prominent business men, being personally identified with very important business interests in Canton for 40 years, and now President of the National Bank. He was born at Sandwich, Strafford Co., N. H., in 1810, and first came to this county in Dec., 1835, at which time, as nearly as Mr. V. now recollects, Canton was a place of some 200 inhabitants. Having brought with him goods suitable to stock a general store, he rented a building for that purpose on the corner of Prairie and Union streets. During the first year he erected a stone-building on the southwest corner of

the square, and now occupied as a meat market. Ever since then Mr. V. has been actively engaged in various kinds of business. The first year of his business here money was plenty with almost everybody, and continued to be until 1837, the year of the great panic. During the early part of that year he had been to New York and bought \$40,000 worth of goods, but had scarcely unpacked them when the panic struck the country, and it was impossible to sell goods for cash. He had bought his stock on time, as was the custom, and the inability to sell for cash caused great embarrassment to business. But extensions being granted by Eastern creditors and renewed from time to time for about 5 years, all obligations were met and the people once more free. Mr. V. was married at Canton in 1838 to Celinda B. White, of Long Island, N. Y. The children by this marriage were: George B., now merchant of Canton; Sophia, who died at the age of 3, and Celinda, who died in infancy. Mrs. V. died in 1850. He married in December of 1850 Harriet S. Childs, of York, N. Y. Their children are Chas. C., Fred D. and Will. C., all living in Canton.

Nathaniel Vittum was born in N. H. in 1804; his father, Tufton V., was a native of the same State, and married Dollie Weed, also a native of N. H.; they had 3 children,—Sallie (now Mrs. Vittum), Nathaniel and D. W. They came to Fulton Co. about 1836. Nathaniel came to Canton in 1837, purchased 480 acres of land, and has followed farming ever since. He married Miss Clara Palmer, a native of N. H., and they have had three children,—Sarah Jane, Daniel and Martin Van Buren, deceased. Mr. V. now occupies his residence in Canton.

William Waddle, blacksmith, was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and came to Peoria Co. in 1855, and engaged at his trade until the war broke out; then he joined the 55th Ill. Inf. and engaged in the campaign from Paducah to the evacuation of Corinth. Mr. W. served his apprenticeship at Pittsburg, Pa., and has worked at his trade 31 years. He has made the study of geology a specialty, and has a fine collection of the stony corals, gathered within a circuit of 10 miles of Canton. They embrace the most interesting geological specimens of this section, as the stomatopores, madrepores, astræas, calcite, syringopores, etc.

Jacob Y. Wallack, ice dealer, was born in the Buckeye State in 1844, and came to Knox Co., Ill., in 1848, and reared on a farm, and at the age of 21 learned the art of photography and followed it for 3 years, when he entered the army and served 2 years; after his discharge he embarked in the milling business at Buckheart, Ill., and at the end of 5 years came to Canton and entered the ice business, at which he has been engaged for the past 6 years. He also has the management of Crystal Spring Lake and picnic grounds, situated about one mile from the Square. The lake is 20 rods in width and 70 in length, on which he has 10 pleasure boats and a small wheel-steamer with capacity of carrying 30 grown people and 40 children,

thus affording the residents of Canton and vicinity a most delightful resort for picnics and parties.

Arthur Walker, attorney, of the firm of Whitney, Walker & Walker, is a son of the late Henry Walker, and was born in Canton, Aug. 15, 1854. He was educated partly at the Canton High School and began the study of law at the age of 19. He attended the law department of the Michigan University for 2 years, and July 4, 1877, on completion of his studies, was admitted to the Bar.

Daniel W. Walker was born in Windham county, Vt., in 1835. His father, Bliss Walker, was of the same county; Edward Walker, his grandfather, was one of the pioneers of the State of Vermont and a soldier in the Revolution. His mother was Lovina Newell, of the same place; left for Mississippi in 1852; returned to Rochester, Mass., and taught in the Academy for 2 years; came west in 1857 and located in Canton, and since has been closely engaged in business. He was married to Miss Mather E. Walter, daughter of Dr. James Walter, of Canton, in May, 1858. Lillie S., Mather E., Edward, Nellie and Frederick are their children.

Henry Walker, deceased, was a native of New York City. His parents were of Scotch descent and strong Presbyterians, and they determined to educate their son for the ministry; but before his studies were completed, it not being agreeable to him, he left school and home when quite young and began for himself, although his parents were wealthy. He traveled quite extensively, both in Europe and the United States, and finally located at La Porte, Ind., doing a plastering and mason business. He came to Canton in 1834 and followed the same business for several years, and erected many of the prominent buildings. He held many responsible official positions, and was an active member of the Democratic party. During the last 16 years of his life, was actively engaged in the practice of law. He married at La Porte, Ind., Mary Hines. Their children both living and dead are: Emily, deceased; Jefferson, deceased; Job, who was County Treasurer from 1874 to '78 and now lives at Atlantic, Ia.; Alfred, Harriet and Leonidas, all deceased; and Meredith, Ann and Arthur, living in the county.

Hon. Meredith Walker, of the law firm of Whitney, Walker & Walker, was born at Canton in 1848, received his education at the Canton schools, read law from the age of 10 years, and was admitted to the Bar July 19, 1874. He was elected to the Illinois State Senate from the 25th District in 1878 and occupied a seat in that body during its 31st session. He is the youngest member of the Senate, being only 29 years old when elected. He was married March 3, 1874, to Ada Hazen, daughter of John Hazen, of Canton. Mr. W. is a strong adherent to the Democratic party.

R. Whiteley was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1822, came to Canton in 1849, and began work at \$14 per month. He followed brick-making and eventually bought the property where he first commenced to work, and where a fine bank of clay some 12 feet

deep affords abundant material for brick-making. He married Elizabeth Royle, in England, by whom he has had a family of 5 children, 2 of whom are living in Canton,—George and Thomas. His first wife died and he married Elizabeth Richards, of Franklin county, Pa.

Abram B. Whitenack, farmer, a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1825. He came to this county in 1850, and located on sec. 16, Canton tp., where he now resides. In 1851 he married Sarah Ann Hazen at her father's, John Hazen, in Canton tp. Mr. W.'s parents were Andrew and Hannah (Johnson) Whitenack, the former of New Jersey and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. H. helped to build the first frame house in Canton. They had 9 children,—Elisha, Zaba, Susan M., Mary, Sarah A., Elizabeth, John, Hannah and Jacob. All the girls are married and now living in the county, and all the boys are dead.

Joseph B. Whitmore was born in Frederick Co., Md., May 14, 1807. His parents were Jonah and Catharine (Smith) Whitmore. His mother was a daughter of Capt. John Smith of the Revolutionary war. His father was a native of Maryland, and moved to Pennsylvania in 1811, where he farmed until 1844; then he came to Fulton Co., locating on sec. 19, Orion tp., where he farmed until his death in 1845. His wife died July 16, 1863. Joseph B. was united in marriage with Ann Harclerod, a native of Bedford Co., Pa. They had 7 children,—H. Jackson, Mary Jane, Simon Peter, Ann Eliza, David, Lizzie and James. Mrs. W. died June 30, 1845. His second wife was Catharine Layton,—Mrs. Frost at the time of marriage. He owns a farm on sec. 30, Orion tp., but resides in Canton.

Andrew J. Whitnah, farmer, was born at West Liberty, W. Va., Feb. 23, 1815. His father, William Burns Whitnah, a native of Virginia, moved his family to Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1819, and farmed for 13 years; he then lived 4 years in Michigan. Andrew J. married Miss Elizabeth J. Hendershott, of New York, April 12, 1836, and 2 days later the entire family started in wagons for Galena, Ill., but on reaching Ottawa, so difficult was it to obtain provisions that they were diverted from their purpose, and following down the Illinois river, came to Fulton county, where, with few changes, they have remained since and are now residing on a fine farm adjoining Canton. They have had 11 children, 5 of whom are living: Harriet, the widow of Taylor, of Canton tp.; Hiram A., of Buckheart tp.; Joseph C., on the old homestead in Buckheart; Andrew J., jr., of Lewistown tp., and Effie J., at home.

W. H. Wilson, son of John B. Wilson, an early settler, is a native of Buckheart tp., this county, and was born in 1847. He is now farming on sec. 36, Canton tp. He married in Dec., 1868, Miss Mary Shriner, daughter of John Shriner, deceased. His widow is living with W. H. Wilson, her son-in-law, on the old homestead. W. H. enlisted in the 7th Ill. Cav. in 1864, then being only 17 years old, and served 18 months.

Asher Wright, farmer, sec. 16, was born in Canton township, and is the son of John M. Wright, one of the early settlers, dating back to 1834. Deacon Royal Wright, Asher's grandparent, came to this county in 1834. His son, John M., worked and owned the homestead on sec. 20 until his death in 1859. Asher was married in February, 1877, to Julia E. Sanford, a native of Vermont, at Canton. They now live on the old homestead of 220 acres.

H. L. Wright, merchant, was born in Canton, Ill., in 1832, and has lived here ever since. He began business with his brother, N. S. Wright, in 1855, with a general stock of goods. He has been a member of the Board of Aldermen and is now President of the Board of Education. He was united in marriage with Miss Carrie D. Hall, of Canton, in 1855. Annie L., Frank C. and Clara are their children. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

Joel Wright, deceased, was born in Hanover, N. H., in 1792; married Miss Emily Phelps, a native of Palmyra, N. Y., by whom he had 4 children, the 2 surviving being H. L. and N. S., now of Canton. The latter married Miss Laura Kelley, of Lewistown, Ill., in 1874, and has one son, William K. Joel W. emigrated to this State in 1818 and settled at Edwardsville. In 1820 moved to Montgomery county and was elected Sheriff in '21. He moved to Galena and then to this county in 1828, and July, '29, was married to Emily Phelps. She died in 1861. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate. He commenced merchandising in Canton in 1830. In 1832 he was appointed Postmaster, which position he held for many years. He was appointed one of the Commissioners to carry out the great system of internal improvement of the State in 1837. He belonged to a long-lived family. The ages of his great-grandfather and mother and 10 children aggregate 642 years.

Hon. Granville Barrere, one of the most prominent attorneys of the Fulton County Bar, and now residing at Canton, was born at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 11, 1831. His father's name was John M. Barrere, who was a merchant at Hillsboro and native of Ky. He gave his son Granville the benefit of a liberal education which was acquired at Augusta College, Ky., and Marietta College, O. The subject of this sketch commenced his legal studies in 1852, in the law office of his uncle, Nelson Barrere, at Hillsboro; read law in this office for about 3 years, when he was admitted to the Bar at Chillicothe, O., in the fall of 1854. In 1855 he first came to Illinois, finally locating at Canton and commenced the practice of law, in which profession he soon took a prominent and leading position which he has retained until the present time; has taken an active part in politics, being a "stalwart" supporter of Republicanism; he was nominated and elected by that party in 1872, to represent them at the 43d U. S. Congress from the 9th Congressional District; served until 1876, when he returned to his legal practice at Canton.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a list of almost all of the township officials serving since the organization of the township, together with the years of serving :

SUPERVISORS.

Ira Johnson	1850	Benj. Rohrer, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1869
Jesse McCutchen	1851	Noah Havermale, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1870
Henry Walker.....	1852-59	Andrew B. Hulit, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1871
Townsend Atwater.....	1860	D. Abbott, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1872
James H. Stipp.....	1861-62	A. B. Hulit.....	1873
William Parlin, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1861-62	D. W. Sloss, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1873
Ira Johnson	1863	R. W. Dewey.....	1874
James Stockdale.....	1865-67	A. B. Hulit, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1874
John G. Piper, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1866	Carroll C. Dewey.....	1875
Abraham C. Moore, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1867	Granville Barrere	1875-79
Granville Barrere.....	1: 68-72	D. F. Emry, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1875-77
Noah Havermale, <i>asst.</i> ,.....	1868	James W. McCutchen.....	1878-79

TOWN CLERKS.

A. J. Scott.....	1860-67	L. C. Maynard.....	1873-78
J. S. Murphy.....	1868-71	John B. Fleming.....	1879
David A. Snyder.....	1872		

ASSESSORS.

Andrew Wills	1860	Walter P. Tanquary.....	1873
Thomas W. Snyder.....	1861	Noah Havermale.....	1874
Andrew Wills	1866-73	Sands N. Breed.....	1875-79

COLLECTORS.

Christian Haines.....	1860-62	George W. Munnick.....	1871
Joel W. Dewey	1863	Wm. A. Jackson.....	1872
Reuben C. Thomas.....	1864	George C. Brant.....	1873
D. F. Snyder.....	1865	Chas. M. Stewart	1874
Isaac N. Ellis.....	1866	Chas. Blakesley	1875
George V. Coe.....	1867	T. H. Fleming.....	1876
Jacob S. Frederick.....	1868	George S. McConnell.....	1877
Joseph H. Pierce.....	1869	Wm. Cotherill.....	1878
Chas. T. Coleman.....	1870	Jesse Ruble.....	1879



CASS TOWNSHIP.

This township was named by Henry Waughtel, in 1850, in honor of Gen. Lewis Cass, of the war of 1812, Governor of Michigan, U. S. Senator, Secretary of war under Jackson, and Secretary of State under Buchanan. William Totten was the first to locate in the township. He came in 1823 and settled upon the southwest quarter of section 27, upon what was afterwards known as "Totten's Prairie." About the same time Roswell Tyrrell and John Totten located upon the same section. The former was a soldier of the war of 1812, came to this county in 1832, and Feb. 22 of the same year he was married to Miss Mary Ann Sidwell, near Lewistown. This lady died in May, 1828, as we find stated in a biographical sketch of Mr. Tyrrell published in the history of McDonough county, to which county he removed in 1830. Yet we are told that Mrs. Tyrrell died in 1826, and hers was the first death to occur in the township. History states that the first sermon in the township was preached by Rev. Mr. Lee, a M. E. preacher, at the house of Thomas Camron; but Henry Waughtel tells us that he knows the first sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Batson, the Christian (New-Light) minister who preached the funeral of Mrs. Tyrrell in May of that year, 1825. There is evidently some discrepancy between these statements, as they fail to harmonize. In 1854 Thomas Camron came into the township and settled upon section 28. Others who came were Henry Baughman, sr., Henry Waughtel, sr., Benjamin Camron, Matthew Park, William Batson, Zenas Harrington, Levi Dunnewain, T. J. Walters, Fred and Henry Waughtel, jr., John, Henry, jr., David S., Daniel and Abram Baughman, jr., Abram Baughman, sr., and others. Among those living who came here in a very early day, are Henry Waughtel, jr., Wm. Camron, James C. Watson, James Murphy and Aunt Katie Totten. The first marriage ceremony was performed on the 16th of Feb., 1826, and was at the wedding of Salmon Sherwood to Miss Jane Cameron, sister of Wm. Camron, of Smithfield. The first birth was that of Margaret, daughter of Wm. and Katharine Totten, May 14, 1825. The first school was taught by D. S. Baughman in 1829. The first Justice of the Peace was John Totten, in 1825. The first church building was erected by the Methodists on the farm of Jesse Tate, near Smithfield, in 1849. Henry Waughtel was the first Supervisor from Cass. The present incumbent is A. S. Watson. There are ten school districts and six Church organizations in the township.

The pioneers of Cass had hardships to suffer as well as those in other parts of the county. During the big snow of 1830 great suffering was occasioned. During the drouth of 1840 and the wet season of 1844 for several weeks the people were compelled to eat boiled wheat, or meal made in the hominy-block. A hominy-block consisted of a stump in which a hollow place had been burned. In this they put their corn and pounded it with an iron wedge. Wild hogs and deer were plentiful in an early day throughout this section. Wm. Camron, in company with Henry Waughtel, Mr. McKinney, and two other gentlemen, killed 30 head of hogs and pigs on one excursion. Nathan Henderson, father of Isaac Henderson, of this township, said that he killed a deer in an early day which weighed 192 pounds net. The timber of this township is filled with a thick undergrowth, but in an early day it contained only a sparse growth of oak timber with abundance of tall grass all over the land, from which the settlers made their hay. They actually made hay in the woods.

Henry Waughtel is the only man now living in the township who fought in the Black Hawk war. Some who reside here remember having seen the great chief. Joseph Lundry, now eighty-eight years of age, and who lives with Isaac Henderson, saw Black Hawk in Canada. Wm. Totten and others built a fort on Totten's prairie during the Winnebago troubles. Black Hawk was very friendly to the Tottens and would not allow his braves to disturb them, even during the war. He oftentimes visited Totten's and shot at a target with Mr. Totten as a pastime. The first saw-mill in Cass was built by Mr. Laswell.

In May, 1850, this township was visited by a very disastrous hailstorm. It stripped the trees of their foliage, ruined the growing crops, killed a great deal of stock and fatally injured some persons.

On the 20th of March, 1877, little Jimmie Couch, a boy of eight summers, while on his way home from school stopped by the wayside with the other children to gather some early spring flowers. By some means he got out of sight and hearing of his companions, and they went home without him. The alarm of a "lost boy" was raised, the neighbors turned out and search was made, but no trace of him was discovered until the next morning. He was traced by spots of blood that his little scratched and torn feet had left upon the ground. He waded the lakes and ponds in Pleasant Valley, on Spoon river, in water up to his arm-pits. His steps during the last half-mile of this fatal march were only six inches in length. The little hero was found that morning lying dead upon the river bank just above Buckeye ferry in this township. One hand was thrown over his head; in the other he held his little cap.

SMITHFIELD.

The only village in this township is Smithfield, which was founded in 1868 by James Smith. The original site was upon the southeast

quarter of the northeast quarter of sec. 29. During the same year Mr. Hiram Higgins added the "Higgins' addition," which lies directly south of the above. Soon afterwards William Camron laid off his addition. The business portion of the town now lies almost entirely in Higgins' and Camron's additions. It is quite a business center, and contains two general stores, two drug stores, one hardware store, two wagon and blacksmith shops, two hotels, post-office, and a saw-mill. Three physicians reside here. The T., P. & W. Railroad passes through the town, making it quite a shipping point.

CHURCHES.

Antioch Christian Church.—This people is more commonly known as New-Light Christians. In 1861 two classes of this denomination were organized, one at the Hanchett school-house, and the other at the Medley school-house in Harris township. In 1866 these congregations united and erected a house of worship in Smithfield. There are at present 45 communicants connected with the Church.

Pleasant Grove M. E. Church was organized in the summer of 1867 by Rev. Mr. Stout, with a membership of 15. Meetings were held in the Medley school-house, Harris township, until 1872, when their present structure was erected in this township. The present membership is 30. Rev. J. E. Rutledge, Pastor.

Smithfield M. E. Church was organized in the fall of 1839 in the house of J. S. Fate, with that gentleman as class-leader. For two years meetings were held in private houses; then the neighboring school-house was used as a place of worship for several years. About the year 1849 or 1850 a log house was built upon Mr. Fate's farm in which they assembled until it became too old and uncomfortable. The place of worship was then changed to the new school-house, where it remained until the present edifice was erected, which was in 1873, except for a period of one year when the Christian church at Smithfield was used. Four of the early converts, M. D. Heckard, John Nate, John Bartells and Wm. Calhoun, became itinerant ministers. The present membership is 40. Rev. J. E. Rutledge, Pastor.

Mt. Pleasant Christian Church was organized by Elder J. R. Welsh April 26, 1863, with about a dozen members. The first discourse delivered by a minister of this denomination in this neighborhood was at the house of Wm. Peterson in 1860. This was the first sermon preached in this vicinity for fifteen years. The congregation was organized and met for worship in the Buckeye school-house until their present structure was erected, which was in 1862. There seems to have been an organization previous to the erection of the building, but there being no record of the fact we give the above date of organization as recorded in the clerk's books. The membership at present numbers 55. The Pastor is Elder Allen Wheeler.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

In order to detail more fully the history of the town and township, we will speak personally of the leading and representative citizens:

John C. Anthony, M. D., Smithfield; was born in Mercer Co., Pa., Feb. 1, 1852. He is the son of Benjamin A. and Fanny A. Anthony; came to this county in 1854; was educated mostly in common schools and Abingdon College. The doctor attended both Rush and Missouri Medical Colleges, graduating at the latter March 4, 1875; commenced practicing April 4, 1875, in Marbletown, this county. He remained there three years and was successful, but suffered many trials that young physicians are heir to. From there he removed to Table Grove, thence to Smithfield. While at Marbletown the Doctor was united in matrimony with Charlotte J. Markley. One child was born to them, but died in infancy. By close attention to his work and hard study he has gained a lasting reputation.

John H. Baughman was born in Ashland (then Richland) Co., O., Sept. 3, 1826; came to this county with his parents in 1830; educated in the common schools of Fulton county and entered into the dry-goods and grocery business in Canton, Fulton Co., in 1856, and in 1864 established a nursery in Canton. His store and dwelling were burned in 1871, and he established a nursery in Smithfield in 1874, whence he removed in 1876 and where he still resides; was married to Sarah Pomeroy in 1845, by whom he has had 8 children,—Samantha C., born May 14, 1846; Martha J. (deceased), Nov. 21, 1848; Walter P., July 12, 1850; Laura N., Nov. 28, 1853; Emma, Oct. 30, 1857; Ella, May 21, 1861; Mary H., July 12, 1863; Cordelia, Dec. 11, 1864. P. O., Smithfield.

Joseph E. Baughman, son of Samuel and Eliza (Camron) Baughman, of Cass township, was born, raised and educated in Cass township near Smithfield. His father came to this county in 1831, being one of the early settlers; was a cooper in younger days, but is a nurseryman and farmer at present. He was fond of the chase, and frequently shot deer from his porch. The subject of this sketch, Mr. J. E. Baughman, is an enterprising young farmer, but 21 years old; was early taught to cook, bake, wash and iron, etc., his mother being an invalid since he was 7 years old. He worked by the month since 13 years of age until recently. P. O., Smithfield.

Jacob Bayless, farmer; P. O., Cuba; was born in Brighton, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1809; moved with his parents to Ohio in 1812, by schooner on the lakes. There being no canal around Niagara Falls at that time, his father hired the boat hauled around the Falls by horse-team. As he passed by Buffalo he saw chimneys standing of houses that the British had burned during the Revolution. His father, Richard Bayless, served in the war of 1812. Mr. B. heard

the cannon firing when the British attempted to land at Sackett's Harbor. He was the first J. P. after township organization, and served two terms; has served as School Trustee, School Director, Town Clerk and Supervisor; has been married twice, and is the father of 11 children, 7 of whom are living. Mr. B. is a noted bee-hunter. The following is an extract from his journal: "July, 1865, 12th bee-tree found about a mile south of bee-tree No. 11, on the north side of a branch, and north of an old field on the creek bottom in a red oak; 13th found in limb of a large elm, half mile north of the mouth of Coal creek on Spoon river."

Milton L. Beadles, P. O., Smithfield. One of the first-class teachers of Cass tp. is our subject, who was born in this township Feb. 27, 1860. His father, James H. Beadles, of Cass tp., was born in Bernadotte township Feb. 17, 1832. He has always been a farmer, and is at present one of the leading agriculturists in this part of the county. J. H. B.'s father, Joel Beadles, entered the land now occupied by the Beadles family, viz: southeast quarter of section 32. Our subject received a good common-school education, being a pupil of the popular Mr. J. H. Benton, County School Superintendent. Mr. B. pays his own expenses while in school, with the well-earned money that he accumulates while teaching. Mr. James H. Beadles built, during the fall of 1879, a fine two-story frame dwelling, which adds very much to the beauty of his farm.

Caleb Boyer, farmer, sec. 21; P. O., Smithfield; was born in Licking county, O., Sept. 3, 1824. He came to this county in 1839; has been married twice and is father of 11 children. His second wife had four by first husband, making 15 in all, and all of whom are living. He united with the U. B. Church in 1843. Is 55 years old, and has been in a court-house but once.

Henry Brock, farmer and stock-raiser; born in Germany in 1825. His parents, Philip and Elizabeth Brock, natives of Germany, immigrated to this county in 1838, and entered 160 acres of land. Mr. B. was married to Caroline Wilhelm in 1857, by whom he had 6 children,—John W., born Feb. 4, 1858; Caroline E., born, 1861; Amelia, born Jan. 1, 1865; Henry C., born in 1868; Chas. T., born in 1870; Philip L., born Jan. 28, 1873. Mr. Brock, when first beginning in life had but little, but energy and superior management has made him possessor of 320 acres of the best land in Cass township. P. O., Smithfield.

John Brock, farmer; P. O., Smithfield. Mr. B. is a native of Germany, and is a son of Philip and brother of Henry Brock, whose biography also appears just above. He served one term as Collector, and at present is School Director; was married March 14, '59, to Amanda M. Watson. They have been blessed with five children, four of whom are living,—Alonzo G., John F., Wm. H., and Melinda J. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the United Brethren Church.

Daniel Catherman, farmer; sec. 14; P. O., Cuba. To Jacob and

Susan (Spicklemire) Catherman there was born in Union Co., Pa., June, 1816, a son, the subject of this personal sketch. He removed with his parents to Crawford Co., Pa., thence to Ashland (then Richland) county, O.; came to this county in '37. He was educated in the select schools of Pennsylvania. He was married in Dec., '38, to Abigail Kuykendall, by whom he had six children. Daniel and Margaret are married and living in Cass township near their parents. Susan married Henry Hinderliter, and lives near New Philadelphia, Ill. The father of Mrs. C. is 94 years old and can walk from 10 to 15 miles a day, and very frequently does. He lives in Liverpool township. Mrs. C. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. C. took wheat to Chicago in '42 and sold it for 48 cents per bushel.

Peter Christian, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Cuba; was born Dec. 23, 1817, in Plattsburg, N. Y.; removed with his parents to Troy, N. Y., in '32, came to this county in '36. He saved a man from drowning in Spoon river during the freshet in '44; has been Com. of Highways and School Director. He was united in marriage with Mary A. Johnson, June 26, 1841, by whom he had 4 children, 2 of whom are living,—Melissa C. and Pollie F. Mr. C. is a Free-will Baptist minister, and a self-made man, having received but nine months schooling (in Troy) in his life.

Justus Deakins was born in Belmont county, O., May 18, 1827. He moved to Knox county, O., then to Fulton county, Ill., in 1855. His parents, Richard and Ann (Aikins) were natives of Maryland. Mr. D. has served as Road Commissioner 4 years, School Director 6 years; has lived in Iowa two years. He was married March 6, '42, in Richland (now Ashland) Co., O., to Margaret Statler, by whom he had 9 children, of whom 6 are living,—Geo., Ann, Sclasticque, Justus, Ella and Squire. Mrs. D. died July 29, '77. Mr. D. is a faithful member of the M. E. Church, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. P. O., Cuba.

James A. Ellis, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Smithfield; was born near Ipava, this county, Nov. 6, 1850. His father, John Ellis, was one of the early settlers of Fulton Co. His mother was Lorena B. Ellis, *nee* Camron. James attended the schools of this county and gained a fair education. In 1876 he was united in marriage with Mary E. Brown. They have one son, Samuel W., and their little girl baby, born May 24, 1879, had not received its name when we called upon Mr. E.

James M. Fate, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 33; P. O., Smithfield; was born and raised in this county. His father, Jesse Fate, was a native of Licking Co., O. He was a conductor upon the famous Under-ground R. R. He is the father of the M. E. Church at Smithfield. The first church in the township was built upon his land in about 1849 or '50. James M. served his country faithfully in the Rebellion, and took an active part in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Corinth and others. He was a member of Co. G, 50th Ill. Inf. His brother George served in the same company. He was

married to Mary E. Douglas, Sept. 7, 1865. Their children number 7,—Emma L., Carrie A., Charles W., George, Mary F., Jesse E. and an infant girl. He united with the M. E. Church in 1875.

Jesse S. Fate, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Smithfield; is a native of Licking Co., O., and was born Aug. 9, 1817; was married June 15, 1837, to Miss Sarah H. Harbert. They have a family of 5 children living, out of 11 born to them. Both Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. F. is a local preacher, and earnest and sincere in his professions. He came to this county in 1839. He formerly voted with the Liberty party; was a strong anti-slavery man, and says the line of the Under-ground railroad passed through Cass tp. not far from his residence. His sons, George R. and James M., served in the Rebellion.

Jacob Fink, merchant, Smithfield. The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, and was born in 1835; was educated in Germany in the common schools; formerly a stock-raiser, but is now engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Fink began in life with nothing, and now is comfortably situated; served in the late Rebellion; enlisted in 1861 in Co. D, 55th Ill. Inf. as a private, and by his gallant service was promoted to First Lieut. and honorably discharged as such. He re-enlisted in Hancock's Veteran Corps in March, '65, as private, and was again promoted to Lieut. He is one of the fortunate men who drew the large bounty. He was in Washington when Lincoln was assassinated. The Lieut. still has the sword and Sharp's rifle that he carried while in the service; was in 20 engagements and came out without a scratch; was married to Samantha C. Baughman, July, 1866, by whom he has three boys,—Henry B., born May 11, 1867; Walter P., born Aug. 8, 1870; John J., born March 13, 1873.

Franklin H. Hart, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Smithfield; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832; came to this county in 1848; served three years and two months in the Rebellion, in 1st Mo. Engineers' regt., the greater portion of the time in Co. K, and a portion of the time in Co. C, and filled the capacity of cook; he now serves as School Director; was married Mar. 15, 1852, to Katharine Baughman; 12 children are the result of this union, 7 of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Smithfield M. E. Church. Mr. H. has operated a saw-mill for 12 years; has lived three years in Kansas.

Isaac Henderson, son of Nathan Henderson of this township, was born Dec. 5, 1828, in Fayette Co., O. He removed with his parents to Bernadotte township in 1843, and to Cass township in '44; was educated in the common schools of Ohio. Mr. H. has served the people of Cass as Constable for 14 years; has also been Commissioner of Highways, and was the first School Trustee in the township, after the township organization in 1850, and served one term as Justice of the Peace. He was married Aug. 1, '49, to Elizabeth Fast. They have been blessed with 9 children. Martin,

a very intelligent boy, when 15 years old, while running through the corn-field one day, took hold of a cockle-burr with his teeth, that was clinging to his mitten, and beginning to cough at the same instant, violently drew the burr down his trachea into his lungs. After retaining it in his lungs four years, he at last coughed it up in 1874. He died from the effects in '77. Mrs. H. is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. Mr. H. was formerly a lawyer, but is a farmer at present. P. O., Cuba.

Albert Herbert. There was born to John and Rebecca (Long) Herbert, in Ashland Co., O., March 26, 1823, a son, the subject of this sketch. He came to this county in 1836, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; P. O., Smithfield. His father died when he was quite young, and he was bound out three times; went to California overland in 1849; was six months and four days completing the journey. He was taken sick at Ft. Laramie; the company left him there after giving him \$25 and an ox team, telling him to return to the State. He waited until one o'clock P. M., when he threw away a part of his clothing, bed and ammunition, mounted one of the oxen and overtook the company at dark of the same day. He recovered, went through to the Golden State and returned. Mr. H. when a boy, in 1836, came near losing his life by freezing. He was sent to a neighbor's on an errand, and a very sudden change in the weather taking place at that hour, he became very sleepy and was on the point of stopping to lie down, when the thought of freezing instilled new energy in him. In 1840, while living in Cuba, he and a brother were engaged in cutting wood on the Illinois river, and were caught in another fearful storm. The brother became sleepy, and Mr. H. procured a switch and applied it severely, which aroused the anger of the brother and he ran after him for revenge, Mr. H. leading the way toward home. His brother now declares that the switching saved his life. Mr. H. was contractor and builder of the Brock Chapel near Smithfield. He married Barbary Baughman in '77 and has 6 children.

Jacob P. Hensley, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 20; P. O., Smithfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Clay Co., Ind., Dec. 23, 1837, and is the son of John A. and Minerva (Yocum) Hensley; came to this county in 1853. His brother Samuel served in the Rebellion. He serves his school district in capacity of Director; was married March 9, 1861, to Margaret Baughman, by whom he has four children. Mrs. Hensley's father is one of the early settlers in this township, and is still living here with Isaac Howard, his son-in-law. Mr. H. is a member of the Christian Church.

Hiram S. Higgins, the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky, April 24, 1820. He is the son of James Higgins, from Bourbon Co., Ky.; came to this county in 1836; was formerly a cooper, but is a farmer and stock-raiser at present. He has superior facilities for raising stock. In his wood pasture there is a pool

married to Mary E. Douglas, Sept. 7, 1865. Their children number 7,—Emma L., Carrie A., Charles W., George, Mary F., Jesse E. and an infant girl. He united with the M. E. Church in 1875.

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12 feet long by 6 feet wide and 6 feet deep, which flows freely the year round and never has been known to freeze over. He helped organize Company I of the 103d Ill. Inf. during the Rebellion; went into camp, but returned on recruiting commission. Has held the office of School Trustee ten years; has also been Town Clerk and Road Commissioner. He married Elizabeth Baughman Feb. 15, 1844, by whom he has 9 children. Mrs. B. is a member of the Christian Church. P. O., Smithfield.

Isaac Howard was born in Fulton county, Ill., in 1832. His father, Samuel, is a native of Virginia, and his mother of New York; was educated in this county in the common schools; is a good, clever farmer, and has one of America's noblest women for an helpmeet. Mr. Howard's father died when he was but 7 years old, and he was bound to one Rev. Mr. Emery, with whom he lived but a short time, after which he worked from place to place on the farm, and by patience and many hard knocks he has come into possession of two good farms. Has lived in Cass township 25 years and has been out of the State but twice. He was married to Hannah Baughman in 1856. Four children were the result of this happy union,—Sarah J., born in 1857; John, born Oct., 1859; Chas. G., born May 20, 1862; Luella, born Nov. 2, 1856. P. O., Smithfield.

Henry A. Howerter was born in Berks Co., Pa., Feb. 9, 1850; is of German descent. He came with his parents to this county in 1836; was educated in the common schools of the Keystone State and Fulton Co. His father, Benjamin, lives in Cass township. Mr. H. is a farmer and stock-raiser. He was proprietor of a tannery and worked in a woolen factory until 53 years old. He has been Town Clerk; was married in 1871 to Anna E. Turner, daughter of Israel Turner, of Knox county. His grandmother Howerter, father Howerter and all his family were born in the same house in Pennsylvania. His father proposed the founding of the present town of Shamrock in Pennsylvania, and was grain and coal merchant there for a number of years. Is a member of the Lutheran Church. P. O., Smithfield.

James T. Irwin, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 34; P. O., Smithfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Licking Co., O., July 16, 1837. He came to this county in 1849, and went to the Territories in 1865, and had several encounters with the Indians while there. At one time the red-skins attempted to stampede their teams, but the leader, a white renegade, was captured. They gave him a "moonlight" trial, and released him on the promise to keep the peace. They employed two men to bring them back to the settlement, who proved to be robbers. Before reaching Fort Kearney, a bare-headed man, with but one boot, met them and talked familiarly with the guides. This aroused a suspicion in Mr. I., and he lay awake all night and heard their plans for murdering the party the next day, which was checked in the morning by dismiss-

ing the guides under threats of immediate death. He was married to Samantha Totten, who has borne him 9 children, 7 of whom are living.

J. A. Johnson, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, Smithfield; is a son of Thompson and Mahala Ann Johnson, and was born in Belmont Co., O., in 1837. He came to this county in 1868. He served for 4 years in the late Rebellion as private in Co. F, 55th Ill. Inf., and after many narrow escapes was honorably discharged. He was united in marriage with Lucinda A. Wheeler, who has borne him three children,—Geo., Cora M., and Sarah B. Mr. J. united with the M. E. Church in 1877.

William Johnson, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Smithfield; was born in this county. Benj. Johnson, his father, is a native of New York State; was educated in the common schools of Fulton Co. He helped put down the Indian raids and depredations in Colorado in 1865, under Colonel Chivington. On returning from the battle of Sand creek, he with others traveled 48 hours without halting. The son of the guide who led them to the Indian camp was the chief of the tribe. He was taken prisoner, and afterward shot by some revengeful soldiers. Mr. J. has been twice to Kansas, once to Texas, and lived three months in the Choctaw nation. Was herder in the mountains and learned to swing the lasso with precision. He married Miss Crawford, March 10, '76, by whom he has 2 children.

John G. Kaler, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Smithfield; is a son of John and Katharine (Henry) Kaler, was born in Crawford Co., Pa., April 24, 1834. His parents moved to this county in 1839. Mr. K. served in the late Rebellion in Co. D, 70th Ill. Inf. He was married to Edey Hedge, of this county, in 1854. She died shortly afterwards and he again married, this time Anna Bevard. He is the father of five children. Mrs. Kaler is a member of the Mt. Pleasant Christian Church.

Solomon W. Keime, farmer, sec. 31; P. O., Smithfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Stark Co., O., March 18, 1833. His father, Daniel, and mother, Katharine (Kennel) Keime, are natives of Penn. He came to this county in 1858; served three years in the Rebellion. By the sweat of the brow he has obtained a comfortable home. He married Lovina Mason March 11, 1859, by whom he has seven children,—Martha E., Chas. W., U. S. Grant, Samuel, Daniel (dec.), Edward R. and James.

David Landes, merchant, farmer and proprietor of the Landes House, Smithfield; was born in Licking Co., O., in June, 1836, and came to this county in 1855. Although Mr. L. had little to begin active life with, yet by industry and hard labor he has accumulated enough to make him comfortable through the remainder of his life. Besides his hotel and business buildings he owns a farm, which is well improved and stocked. He was united in marriage in 1858 with Mary F. Heath. Edward H., born Aug. 4, 1859, and Wm. F., born April 8, 1863, are their two children.

N. H. Lehman, physician and surgeon, Smithfield; was born in Mahoning Co., O., July 17, 1850; came to this State in 1872. Shortly after arriving here he received a sunstroke, which came near putting an end to his life. He was educated in Poland Seminary, and the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, O., graduating with high honors in the latter. He came to this county in 1877, and by his superior skill has built up a large practice. He was married Nov. 28, 1878, to Mary Burkholder. Mrs. L. is a member of the Sterling M. E. Church.

W. P. Markland, physician and surgeon, Smithfield; was born in Ripley June 21, 1831, and educated in the common schools of Indiana. He served three years in the Rebellion, enlisting as Corporal and mustering out as Sergeant. The Doctor received his medical education at Bath, Mason county, Ill. He is the father of 10 children, four of whom are living,—Omar, Elender, Wm. P. and Evangeline. By his merits as a physician the Doctor has won a large practice, and such almost unparalleled success has attended him that in a practice of 4 years' standing he has lost but one case.

Wm. E. Moshier, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 13; P. O., Cuba; was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1827, and is the son of Nathaniel T. and Maria (Paull) Moshier, who were also natives of New York. He removed with his parents to Delaware Co., O., in 1838, where his father died in 1843, thence with his mother he moved to Licking Co., O., where death took her away in 1847. He arrived at Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., the day Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Mr. M. has been and is a hard laborer. He fed stock 15 winters in succession, without any intermission, not even on Sundays; he was married June 11, 1853, to Louisa Link, by whom he had six children, 5 living,—Frank, James, Laura, John and Ella. Mrs. Moshier died July 6, 1878, leaving the care of the household duties entirely upon Laura, who was then 18 years of age. Miss Laura deserves great credit for the manner in which she presides over her father's house. Mr. M. has had his hair-breadth escapes as well as others, two of which we relate. While in Ohio he, in company with some neighbor boys, felled a "coon tree," which was very large and bent several smaller trees with their tops to the ground; going toward the tree-top one of these trees immediately broke loose, and with its elastic power sent a small limb through the top of his head, cutting to the skull, the limb passing on into the ground so deep that the four men could not pull it out. During the war a man in Newark, O., jerked a butternut pin off him, when he drew a revolver; then another assailant appeared and felled him with a rock as he was in the act of shooting a colonel for striking him; a friend caught the hammer and thus ended the skirmish.

Albert T. Murphy, grain dealer and farmer; P. O., Cuba. Mr. M.'s father, Solomon Murphy, was born in Licking Co., O., July 13, 1838. He came with his parents to this county in 1852; was

educated in the common schools of Ohio. Mr. M. was united in marriage Jan. 16, 1861, with Hannah Baughman, who has borne him 7 children,—Cora B., Margaret J., Rosetta, Henry M., Gertrude, Salina A., and Chas. M. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. M. began in life "bare-handed," and by hard work and industry has succeeded well.

James Murphy, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 13; P. O., Cuba; is the son of Wm. Murphy, deceased, and was born in Ashland Co. June 25, 1830; came with his parents to Fulton county in Oct., 1831; was educated in a select school in Cuba. He was married Feb. 21, 1860, in Ashland Co., O., to Almira Heifner. Having returned to his native home on a visit he was captured by the Miss Heifner, and she still "holds a claim." They are blessed with two children. His father, Wm. Murphy, was drafted in the Black Hawk war, but a brother, Adam, served in his stead. As is well known, Mr. M. was an early settler here. He gathered strawberries where Cuba now stands. Also has borne many privations, which early settlers were heir to. He has lived a week at a time with no bread in the house.

Wm. P. Murphy, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 13; P. O., Cuba; is the son of Solomon Murphy, and brother of A. T. Murphy, whose biography also appears in this volume; was born in Licking Co., O., Aug. 27, 1841; came to this county with his parents in 1853. Mr. M. was joined in marriage, May 5, '66, with Mary Lieurance, who departed this life Feb. 27, '76. He married Hannah Peirsol, March 8, '77. He is the father of five children. He traveled through the West in '66, and again in '69. He also served in the late Rebellion in Co. G, 11th Ill. Cavalry. First wife was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. M. has labored hard to procure a home for his family, which he has well accomplished.

John Nelson, son of Henry and Debora Nelson, was born in Fulton county, Ill., in 1841; was educated in this county; is a wagon-maker, and served in the late Rebellion in Co. A, 89th Ill. Inf., and was discharged Feb., 1865; was married Feb. 20, 1865, to Caroline Lucas, by whom he had four children,—Geo. W., Alga Ray (deceased), Lula M. and an infant, deceased. Little Ray was a very intelligent boy. When on his death-bed he refused to take whisky, as he said he wanted it said of him after death that "he never tasted whisky." Also said he heard somebody singing in the air this song: "We are going home to die no more." Residence, Smithfield.

Abraham Orwig, agriculturist, sec. 22; P. O., Smithfield. The subject of this sketch was born in Cass township, Feb., '38, and is the son of John, deceased, and Margaret (Baughman) Orwig; removed to Stark county, Ill., in '62 and returned in '65, where he has since lived and labored hard in the interests of his family. He married Olive E. Curfman, of Cass township, Feb. 10, '59. Ten children are the result of this union,—John W., Chas. E., Geo. F.,

Della J., Elizabeth E., Mary A., Wm. M. and David C. are living, the others having died. His brothers David and Frank live on the old homestead. Mrs. O. is a member of the U. B. Church.

James Orwig, farmer, P. O., Cuba; son of the late John Orwig, of Cass township, and bother of Abraham Orwig, whose biography also appears just above, was born in Ohio, Aug. 18, '35. He came to this county in 1837; was educated in the common schools of Fulton county. He has traveled some through the Northwest, but has lived mostly in this township, a quiet life, laboring in the interests of home and home enjoyments. He was married in '57, to Martha J. Stewart, by whom he has nine children.

Jacob M. Peyton. The subject of this sketch was born Aug. 5, 1841, in Clarke Co., Va., and is the son of Joseph E. and Mary S. (Fred) Peyton. He went with his parents to Licking Co., O., in '49; thence to Muskingum Co., O., thence to Henry Co., Ill., in '55, thence to McDonough Co. in '71, and to Fulton Co. in '74, where his father died in 1878. He was educated in Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill. and served in the Rebellion in Co. C, 9th Ill. Cavalry. He was discharged in '62; Feb. 15, '63, received a Captain's commission from Governor Oglesby, and raised Co. I, 148th Ill. Inf., and remained in service till the close of the war. While on an expedition in Arkansas under Col. Wood of the 1st Ind. Cavalry, he was wounded in crossing one of the dykes near White river. He teaches public school and vocal music in winter, and farms in summer; was married Aug. 24, 1876, to Phoebe L. Hendryx, who has presented him with two children, Claudius B. and Aggie B. While in the army the soldier boys, being so much attached to their gallant and kind Captain, presented him with a valuable watch and chain.

Wilson Rector. This whole-souled gentleman is a native of Ross county, O. He was born Dec. 20, 1836. John Rector, his father, is a native of Va. His mother, Rebecca (Wilson) Rector, is a native of the Emerald Isle. Mr. Rector came to this county in 1841, with about \$400, and now owns about 400 acres of well improved land, and is engaged in farming and raising stock; served 4 years as Supervisor for Cass; has been Assessor two terms and Collector two terms; was married to Lamira T. Beadles, Sept. 25, 1856. Eight children are the result of this union, all living and at home,—Henry J., born July 1, 1857; Geo. E., James M., Harriet E., John E., Newton E., Louie T. and Beadles N. P. O., Smithfield.

Mrs. Margaret A. Robinson, Smithfield. Our subject was born in Delaware Jan. 26, 1832, and is the daughter of Levin Cooper, who came to this county in 1840 and settled near Vermont, where he lived a respected and much esteemed citizen for several years, when he removed to near Ipava. Mr. C. was killed by a runaway team in 1863. Mrs. Cooper still lives a widow on the home place. Mrs. Robinson is highly esteemed in Smithfield as a pillar of the Sabbath-

school. This school is by far the most interesting Sabbath-school in this part of the county, and its success is largely attributed to the faithful and earnest labors of Mrs. Robinson. This school now numbers 108 members. Not only in Smithfield has she been useful, but has been an earnest S. S. worker for 29 years. She has been married twice: first to Joseph Paul Nov. 29, 1848. This union was blessed with 3 children. Mr. Paul died on his way from California in 1851. She was married to William C. Robinson April 6, 1854. They have 5 children, of whom 4 are living. Mr. Robinson is a native of Ohio and came to Fulton Co. in 1852, where he has pursued the occupation of farming. Their son Levin is now 17 years old.

N. A. Rowden, son of John and Nancy (Henderson) Rowden, of Cass township, was born Jan. 12, 1849, in Miami Co., Ind.; came with his parents to this county in '56; was educated in the common school of Fulton county. His brother, James C. Rowden, is Constable for Cass township. He was united in marriage March 20, '73, with Clara E. Hollenwell, who has borne him three children,—Charles F., James (deceased) and Emma. He is a member of the M. E. Church. P. O., Cuba.

Kersey J. Russom, Smithfield, son of Levi R. (deceased) and Elizabeth Russom, was born in Fulton county in 1858. He was educated in the county in the common schools, and is mostly a self-made, energetic school-teacher. He has the legal profession in view as a life business; was raised a farmer's boy; by his energy and superior talent as a speaker he is destined to make his mark in the world.

Rev. James E. Rutledge; P. O., Smithfield; was born in Augusta county, Va., Jan. 26, 1834. His parents brought him to Farmers' tp., this county, in 1835; was reared on a farm; united with the M. E. Church in 1852; was educated in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington; also attended the Garrett Biblical Institute 3 years; joined the Central Illinois M. E. Conference in 1858, in which he has labored until the present. He married Miss Emma A. Miller of Henderson, Knox county, Ill., Aug. 15, 1860, by whom he has had 5 children: of these 4 are living. Rev. R. was ordained Deacon by Bishop Baker in 1860; ordained Elder by the same in 1862. His labors have been crowned with success in his various fields of work. Is at present Pastor of the Smithfield charge, in Macomb District, including the following appointments: Smithfield, Providence, Pleasant Grove, Marietta, Williams and Wiley.

Mrs. Lorinda Shriber was born in Pennsylvania, June 28, 1836, and is the daughter of John Hinderliter (deceased), who moved to this county in 1838. Mrs. S. was educated in the common schools of this county. When her father arrived at Canton he had but five cents in money, and a team and wagon. When he died he was in good financial circumstances. Her husband (deceased) was born in

Pennsylvania and came here in 1852. He served in the Rebellion 9 months. She has six children, all at home; John and Daniel being her main support. She is a consistent member of the Baptist Church; has never been out of the county since she first entered in 1838. P. O., Cuba.

J. Morgan Stewart, son of the late Richard Stewart, of Cass township, was born Sept. 15, 1844, in Licking Co., O.; served in Co. E, 121st O. Inf.; served one year as clerk in the Inspector General's department; was in the battles of Chickasaw and Kennesaw Mountains, the regiment losing half its men in each engagement. He was one of 19 in his company of 106 who served the entire time without furlough or discharge. While in the army his parents removed to Indiana in 1865, whither he followed. His parents came to this county in 1865 and he in 1866. He married Frances Stenbeck, Oct. 23, 1877. His father took a firm stand on the side of temperance all his life; never sued a man, and never was sued, which principles of punctuality, honesty and lenity toward debtors he ever taught his children. He was a worker in the M. E. Church, and died May 18, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church. He is engaged in the pursuit of farming and stock-raising. Has served as Collector and Supervisor for Cass township. P. O., Cuba.

James W. Strode, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Smithfield. He was born in Adams Co., O., in Feb., 1837; came to this county in 1857; was educated in the common schools in this county. Mr. Strode had nothing with which to begin this life, but has managed by hard labor and economy to procure a comfortable home; was married in 1864 to Caroline Irwin, by whom he has had 9 children,—Isaac L., Carrie A., Nancy J., James N., Sarah K., Mahala V., Mary, Wm. D. (deceased), and Ed. V.

John Totten. When the red man was sporting over the prairies of Illinois and when the wolves were prowling through the forests, William Totten placed his family and effects in a one-horse cart in Ohio and found his way to Kentucky, thence to Indiana, and finally to Fulton Co., where in 1823 he settled on the well-known Totten's Prairie. It would require a large volume to recount all the incidents of his frontier life in Fulton Co. Mr. Totten was remarkable for retaining peace with the Indians. When on the war path they would visit him, trade and sport with him and leave peaceably. He was the first settler in Cass township, and settled on sec. 27. The widow of William Totten still lives on the old homestead with her son John Totten at the age of 84 years. John Totten followed the occupation of hunting for many years, raising such grain as was needed for family use. He was married in 1847 to Barbary Baughman. Their son, Michael P. Totten, was born in Fulton Co., Oct. 18, 1850; was educated in the common schools of this county; is a well-to-do farmer. Miss Almira, daughter of John Totten, is but 13 years of age, and is a remarkably good

scholar for her age. Mrs. Totten was educated in Ohio, and came here with her parents in 1832. P. O., Smithfield.

Joseph A. Tussing, blacksmith, Smithfield, is a son of Henry Tussing, a native of Germany, and was born in Ohio, June 13, 1825. He was educated in the common schools of the Buckeye State and came to this county in 1861. He became an orphan early in life and has suffered many hard knocks among strangers. He served 3 years in the Rebellion in Co. I, 8th Mo. Inf. and 10 months in Co. I, 146th Ill. Inf. He participated in 18 battles, and was slightly wounded. While in one battle a ball passed through his cap box and ruined his watch, which however saved his life. He was married to Caroline McCorkle in Jan., 1847, who bore him one child, now deceased. He married Miss M. J. M. Greenman in 1850; one child, Wm. R., was the result of this union. The third time he was married to Clarissa Shoemaker, Jan. 5, 1879. Having lost two wives and being bereft of parents when quite young Mr. T's life thus far has been accompanied with much sadness.

Arthur M. Varnold, farmer and thresher, sec. 17; P. O., Smithfield. Mr. V. is the son of Peleg Varnold, of Smithfield, and was born and raised in this township. He is an experienced thresher, having operated a threshing-machine for twenty years. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Martha German July 14, 1858. She was called to her eternal rest April 24, 1872. He was married to Mary M. Bull Jan. 18, 1874. She has since become the mother of 2 children. Mr. V. lost his dwelling with all of its effects by fire Jan. 15, 1872.

P. A. Walters, farmer and mechanic, sec. 24; P. O., Cuba; was born in Augusta county, Va., March 27, 1825, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Wood) Walters; came to this county in 1841; was educated in select schools of Virginia and Fulton county. Served as Assessor for five years and Collector one year. He was married March 27, '50 to Frances A. Markley. Nine children have been born to them, six of which are living. He and his life-companion are consistent members of the Christian Church. Mr. W. went to California in '53, overland, and returned by ship in '56; traveled through Montana and Idaho in '64 and returned.

Henry Waightel. The subject of this sketch was born in Hocking Co., O., June 27, 1812; removed with his father to Richland Co. in 1814, thence to Fountain Co., Ind., in '25, thence to Putman township, Fulton Co., Ill., in '27. He helped build the fort on A. C. Moore's farm; has been a resident of Cass township since 1828, except a little over 4 years, which was spent in the lead mines of Wisconsin; gained a fortune there, but was swindled out of it by worthless men. When young was very fond of fishing and hunting, in which the young of early days engaged frequently. He witnessed the deep snow in 1830, which killed animals, turkeys and game by the thousands. On a hunting expedition after the snow he found 21 dead deer and but one live one. The Indian ponies nearly all

perished in this snow. Mr. W. was the first man to step out to the music when the call for volunteers was made in 1832 to put down the Black Hawk war. David W. Barnes was Captain and Thomas W. Clark and Asa Langford Lieutenants. The company went to Dixon on Rock river, and from there Gov. Reynolds sent them up the river, there being but 217 men, including officers, to meet the foe. On the evening of the second day's march they camped on Sycamore creek. While sporting and congratulating one Mr. Paul, who had shot two Indians that afternoon, a dozen Indians made their appearance on the bank of the creek. The excited men ran after the Indians at full speed. The remaining men formed in line and marched to meet the enemy. When they drew in sight they were outnumbered. Mr. W. says there were over 2,000 red-skins. Before they were aware of it they were nearly surrounded. The Indians, led by Black Hawk, made a fearful charge and the Fulton county boys were routed, losing 11 men. This battle was known as Stillman's defeat. He also states that the Indians had a drum. Mr. H. engaged in the mercantile business and failed in 1839. He married Margaret Markley Aug. 10, '37, and is the father of 12 children; is a member of the M. E. Church; is local preacher. Converted at C. P. camp-meeting in 1831. Was the first Supervisor for Cass tp. P. O., Cuba.

Jacob Zeigler was born in Ashland Co., O., Jan. 1, 1839; came to this county in 1858; was educated in the common schools of Ohio. When Mr. Zeigler came to this county he had \$2.50. He worked for Wm. Hinderliter four years, and now owns 200 acres of land well improved. He is the only man in Cass township who deals in thorough-bred cattle. The head of the herd, Emperor Sixth, was calved April 7, 1877, and was got by American Sheriff; American Sheriff, by Sheriff (29,964) imported, out of Duchess of York. Mr. Zeigler was married to Sarah A. Hinderliter Oct., 1861, by whom he has seven children,—Effie M. (deceased), Clara B., Willis T., Ralsom J., Chas. S., Jesse F. and Sarah A. Mr. Z. also possesses 160 acres of land in Nebraska. P. O., Smithfield.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following gentlemen have guided the public affairs of the township since its organization:

SUPERVISORS.

H. Waughtel.....	1850	H. W. Baughman.....	1859-65
Abraham Murphy.....	1851	John A. Waters.....	1866-67
Chas. Howard.....	1852-53	A. Murphy.....	1868
John Rector.....	1854	Isaac Henderson	1869
Jacob Bayless	1855	Isaac Howard	1870-72
James Van Hauten.....	1856	Wilson Rector.....	1873-76
Abraham Murphy.....	1857	James M. Stewart.....	1877
Daniel Henderson.....	1858	A. S. Watson.....	1878-80

TOWN CLERKS.

Jacob Bayless	1850	S. B. Markley.....	1867-69
Hiram S. Higgins.....	1851-53	James Horrell.....	1870
John H. Baughman.....	1854-56	J. H. Camron.....	1871-72
H. W. Baughman.....	1857	James Horrell.....	1873
H. D. Ball.....	1858-59	John A. Johnson.....	1874
H. Waughtel.....	1860-62	Henry A. Howater.....	1875-76
Wm. A. Ransom	1863	E. B. Hughs.....	1877-78
C. C. Martin.....	1864	J. H. Baughman.....	1879
W. Rector.....	1865-66		

ASSESSORS.

John Rector.....	1850-51	Joel B. Patterson.....	1867-68
Wm. Johnson.....	1852	James Murphy.....	1869
John Rector.....	1853	P. A. Walters	1870-71
Jacob Bayless	1854	Wilson Rector.....	1872
James Randall.....	1855	P. A. Walters.....	1873-74
A. Murphy.....	1856-60	Joel B. Patterson.....	1874-75
P. A. Walters.....	1861	James Horrell	1876
Isaac Howard.....	1862	P. A. Walters.....	1877-78
A. R. Baughman.....	1863-66	William Rector.....	1879

COLLECTORS.

John Shoup.....	1850	Albert Herbert.....	1866
Chas. Howard.....	1851	Lucius Grant.....	1867-68
Wm. H. Totten.....	1852	John Brock.....	1869
John Rector.....	1853	Wilson Rector.....	1870-71
A. Herbert.....	1854	William A. Ransom.....	1872-73
James Randall.....	1855	James M. Stewart.....	1874
A. Murphy.....	1856-60	James Horrell.....	1875
P. A. Walters.....	1861	Daniel Higgins.....	1876-77
Isaac Howard.....	1862	John Schriber.....	1878
A. R. Baughman.....	1863-65	Geo. R. Carley.....	1879



DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Deerfield township (the field of deer) was in an early day the favorite resort of thousands of deer, especially on Reeves' Prairie, on sections 1, 2 and 3: hence the name. In the year 1823 Robert Reeves purchased the northwest quarter of section 2 and in the following year left civilization and settled here in the then wilds of Deerfield, where the nights were hideous by the ceaseless howling of the blood-thirsty wolves. Among his nearest neighbors were Henry Waughtel, sr., Wm. Totten and Simon Camron, of Cass township, at a distance of about ten miles. Among the earlier settlers of Deerfield were John S. and Samuel Edmonson, Zebulon and Milton Foster, John S. Dyer, John H. Martin, Isaac Weaver and and Hezekiah Catron, all of whom settled in the vicinity of Reeves' Prairie. The original Reeves farm was purchased in 1835 of the widow and heirs of Robert Reeves by the late William Weaver of this county, and whose son, Joshua Weaver, is living upon the prairie at present. John Martin was the first Justice of the Peace, and was elected in 1837. Schools were taught in the township as early as 1840. John H. Martin was the first Supervisor. John T. Vittum is the present incumbent.

Deerfield stands among the first townships of the county in point of religious organizations. There are six of these in the township and four church edifices. The Sunday-schools established semi-annual conventions in the township under the title of the Deerfield Sabbath-school Association, in 1875. Joshua Weaver is President and M. D. Dickinson Secretary.

CHURCHES.

Wiley Union Church.—The Methodists and Lutherans built a house in 1879 upon the land donated by Mr. E. Wiley, in 1839, for school and Church purposes. Mr. Wiley did not deed the land, but his successor, John Scott, transferred it to the Trustees for the above named purposes. Services are held every two weeks by Rev. J. E. Rutledge, M. E. preacher, and every alternate Sunday by Rev. Martin, Lutheran Pastor.

Franklin Christian Church, commonly known as the New-Light Christian Church, was organized April 10, 1869, by Elder John R. Jones, with ten members. This Church sprang mostly from the old Pleasant Valley congregation, which was organized at the house of John Laswell, July 21, 1838, by Dr. John Scott, who now resides

in Prairie City, Ill. This little band grew and prospered until it numbered at one time over 70 members. But some of the members having died, some dismissed by letter and others uniting in another body as the Mt. Pleasant Church, the history of which is given in connection with Cass township, the Pleasant Valley Church disbanded. Present membership of the Franklin Church is 60. Elder E. W. Irons is Pastor.

Sharon Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in the autumn of 1836 by Rev. John Berry, at the house of John Edmonson. The records were burned in the house of Mr. Holmes, and in 1850 the Church was re-organized and services were held in the new school-house just across the line in Young Hickory township. There are about 15 members, but employ no regular pastor, as the Presbyterians, Methodists and Lutherans have united their forces and employed a minister to preach for all.

Lutheran Zion Church was organized July 23, 1849, with a membership of 14, in the Wiley school-house, by Rev. Mr. Scharer. This organization built a church edifice in 1866, and in 1872 the growing desire upon the part of some for English preaching was so great that the Church divided, and now consists of two organizations, each one employing a pastor and worshiping in the same house. One of them is termed the German Lutheran and the other the English Lutheran congregation, yet we give both as the history of one Church, for both claim to be the Lutheran Church, and each holds that the other is the faction; but the German congregation holds the old records. The people are all Germans, but the word "English" is used to designate one from the other.

Deerfield Temperance Union.—Rev. Mr. Evans, of Fairview, assisted by Dr. Beer, of Ellisville, delivered a series of lectures at the Lutheran Church and Wiley school-house in the spring of 1879, and on the 10th of June the above-named society was organized with J. C. Tompkins President and M. D. Dickinson Secretary. Their motto is "Total Abstinence;" badge, blue ribbon; membership, about 50.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

As a part of the history of the township we add the following brief personal biographies:

Bartley B. Blout, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 18; P. O., Babylon. Mr. B. was born June 2, 1830, in Franklin Co., O. He came to Fulton Co. with his parents, Allen and Elitha (Boyd) Blout, as early as 1837, and consequently knows much of pioneer life. His father used to go 40 miles to mill, and he says he has seen their neighbor, Abram Teatsworth, plow with a forked stick. He killed a deer on the opposite bank of the river one time, and swam over to get him. He took out its entrails with a nail, sunk it in the water and tied it there with a grape vine to keep the wolves from

it. He married Nancy A. Judy, July 15, 1855, who has borne him 6 children,—4 boys and 2 girls. Mr. B. has held many of the tp. offices.

Levi Brown, carpenter; P. O., Ellisville; was born in Stark Co., O., Oct. 10, 1836; removed with his parents to Indiana in 1845, and came to this county in 1855; worked for Mr. Cope about a year. He has been Collector two terms, Justice of the Peace 13 years, and also Pathmaster and School Director; was married to Sarah C. Zimmerman Aug. 30, 1860. She has borne 7 children, 5 of whom are living,—Mary A., David A., Chas. H., Clarence E., and Artie L.

David Z. Buchen is engaged in blacksmithing on sec. 25 with his brother John. He is the son of John and Rachel (Smith) Buchen, and was born in Carroll Co., Ind., March 22, 1842. He came from that State to this county in 1872. He began to learn his trade when 18 years old and has worked at it since. He worked for the Government at Washington, D. C., for 8 months. In 1864 he was married in Manchester, Md., to Hanna Jane Wilhelm, who was born in Baltimore Co., Md., in Nov., 1842.

John Buchen, blacksmith, sec. 25; P. O., Fiatt; was born in Carroll county, Md., Jan. 11, 1844. His father, John Buchen, of Carroll county, died in 1852; his mother, Rachel, *nee* Smith, is living in Canton, at the age of about 70 years. Mr. B. worked for the Government 3 years in the city of Washington. He learned his trade on the old homestead in Maryland and has followed it ever since with moderate success. In 1869 he was married to Mary Snider, who was born Feb. 15, 1846. They had a family of 8 children born to them,—6 boys and 2 girls.

Jacob M. Dickson.—There was born to Uriah W. and Ruth A. (Foster) Dickson, of Canton, Ill., on Dec. 12, 1857, a son, the subject of this sketch. In this, his native county, he has been reared and educated; was brakeman on the C., B. & Q. R. R. for a short time; went to Colorado in '77. He was married March 12, 1879, to Lydia Shleich, daughter of the late Jacob Shleich, of Fairview township. Mrs. D. is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. D. is engaged in agricultural pursuits. P. O., Fairview.

Matthias D. Dickinson, teacher, son of C. H. and Susan Dickinson, of Deertfield township, was born in Morris county, N. J., Nov. 8, 1852, and came with his parents to Fulton county in '62; received a common-school education in this county, and by industry and economy has borne his own expenses through Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill. He is a member of the M. E. Church; was reared on a farm, but is turning his attention to teaching. P. O., Ellisville.

Martin V. Dunavan, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Fiatt; was born Aug. 4, 1837, in Fulton county, and is the son of Lewis and Mary (Baughman) Dunavan. His father died in 1878, and his mother in 1857. Mr. D. enlisted in the Second California Cav., in 1862, and engaged in fighting the Indians, principally. In 1866 he was joined in marriage with Isabel Hartford and has a family of children.

Chas. B. Edmonson, farmer and blacksmith, sec. 10; P. O., Ellisville; was born in Jackson county, Nov. 29, 1827. He was brought to this county, in 1830, by his parents, who first settled upon Totten's Prairie. They now reside in McDonough county. Mr. E. enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. D, 103d Ill. Inf., to help defend our dear old flag and maintain a united country. He was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps; was sick for a year. He has had the misfortune to have both legs broken,—one October 12, 1865, by a saw-log, the other Nov. 10, 1876, by being kicked by a cow. He was married June 5, 1870, to Rebecca Dyckman, native of Deerfield. Two girls and one boy have blessed the union.

Frank F. Fouts was born March 3, 1856, in Ellisville, Ill. His father, George Fouts, is a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in this county in 1852. The subject of this sketch is one of 14 children, 8 of whom are living. His parents were married in the Keystone State, Nov. 14, 1850. His father started for Pike's Peak during the excitement of '59; met men homeward bound very much dissatisfied, and returned; went to Montana and Idaho in '64, returned via Pike's Peak; stopped in Utah and worked for the Government, receiving \$140 a month. Frank is engaged in farming and stock-raising with his father. P. O., Ellisville.

Jacob A. Goodell, farmer; P. O., Ellisville; was born in Rockingham Co., Mass., June 23, 1818. He came to this county in 1840, but has resided in Licking and Crawford counties, O. His father, Samuel Goodell, served in the war of 1812, and came to this State in 1838. Mr. G. has served as Constable, Deputy Sheriff, Pathmaster, and School Director; was married to Henrietta Kaler, Nov. 1, '42, by whom he had 11 children; is a member of the Christian (New-Light) Church. He amassed considerable wealth at two different times, but lost all, first, by security debts, second, by fire and trust deed. His grandfather Wooster lived 78 years with one wife, and died at the age of 111 years, 3 months and 10 days. Is a cooper and carpenter by trade, but now follows farming.

Nelson S. Johnson, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Fiatt; is a son of the late B. C. Johnson; was born in Joshua township, this county, June 9, '49. His father came to Joshua township in 1832, and hence was one of the first settlers there; was about the first man who ran for Sheriff of Fulton Co. on the Whig ticket; and was tendered 160 acres of land within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Canton at one time, for a horse. He was also a self-made teacher, teaching several years in Joshua township. When a little boy he went to Chicago to mill. He began active life with 40 acres of land and a horse, and died wealthy at the age of 58 years, leaving his son N. S., the subject of this sketch, a large farm. Mr. J. is inventor and sole proprietor of Johnson's Pulverizing Harrow and Clod Smasher, which the farmers of Deerfield and adjoining townships so highly prize. He has traveled through the West, and attended the Centennial. He was united in marriage Dec. 27, '71 with Dollie Hester, by whom he

had a little girl, Adda Claudie; but Providence called her away. Mrs. J. is a member of the M. E. Church.

William H. Ketcham, farmer and carpenter, sec. 12; P. O., Babylon. On the 14th of May, 1825, there was born to Hiram and Nancy M. (Austin) Ketcham, of New York, a son, whom they christened William H. He came first to Peoria Co. with his parents, thence to Mason Co., and finally to Fulton. He has been twice married,—the first time to Miss Julia Ann Wagner Nov. 14, 1861. His present wife, Mrs. Catharine (Shaffer) Ackley, he married Mar. 15, 1874. He had 2 children, Maria K. and John Henry, by his first wife, and one by his present wife. She is a member of the Christian (New-Light) Church. Mr. K. helped build Babylon Mills in 1850–1.

Job B. Knott, farmer and stock-raiser, sec 10; was born near Table Grove, Ill., June 25, 1832. His parents came to Ind. in 1828 and to Fulton Co. in 1832. His father, John Knott, is deceased; his mother is 84 years old. Job was married to Civillia Runk March 23, '56. Nine children have been born to them,—8 boys, one girl,—8 of whom are living. Mr. K. was drafted twice during the Rebellion, but never entered the service. He began life poor, and although he has lost considerable money by security and suffered other misfortunes, yet he now has 175 acres of good land unincumbered. He has hauled wheat to Chicago with an ox team and sold it for 30 cts. P. O., Ellisville.

Joseph A. Knott is a son of John and Nancy (Miller) Knott, and brother of Job B. Knott, of this county; was born in Clark Co., O., Aug. 2, 1826. His parents removed with him to Table Grove, Ill., in 1828 and to Deerfield tp. in '32; was educated in Fulton Co. in both select and common schools. He served in the Rebellion in Co. D, 55th Ill. Inf.; was wounded in the battle at Shiloh by an exploding shell. Mr. K. was united in marriage March 25, '45, with Sarah White, by whom he had 5 children; was married again June 22, to Abigail (Ketcham) Daily, by whom he also had 5 children. Is a member of the Christian Church. Lived in Iowa 3 years. Traveled in Kansas, Mo., Iowa, and Neb.; removed to Mo., but returned without unloading; didn't like the country. He is now a farmerr formerly a cooper. P. O., Ellisville.

Daniel M. Lawson, farmer; P. O., Ellisville; Mr. L. is a son of James and Elizabeth (Sleighder) Lawson and was born Feb. 16, 1848, in Franklin Co., Pa.; removed to Fairfield Co., O., in '64, and to Fulton Co. in '70; was educated in the common schools of Penn. While riding on the cars near Lancaster, O., the cars ran off the track, a rail breaking and forcing its way through the car in which he was riding; but all escaped uninjured. He was married Aug. 18, 1875, to Mary E. Weaver, daughter of Joshua Weaver, of whom we speak elsewhere in this work. They have two children, Grace G. and Nora E. Mrs. L. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Lewis Martin was born in Germany Sept. 13, '36, and was brought to this country by his parents, both of whom are now dead, in 1840. He came into Fulton Co. in 1845. He enlisted Aug. 14, '62, in Co. B, 103d Ill. Inf., and served till June 21, 1865. He took part in the battles of Mission Ridge, Savannah and other important engagements. He was married in Canton in Aug., 1866, to Katharine Mahr. They have been blessed with 4 children,—3 boys, one girl. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. M. is engaged in farming on sec. 16. P. O., Ellisville.

Nelson G. Mills, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Babylon. Mr. Mills is a native of this county and was born April 8, 1844. His parents, Gideon and Emeline (Bishop) Mills, are deceased. Mr. M. served in Co. B, 70th Ill. Inf., during the Rebellion, and is now a member of Co. H, 4th I. N. G. Nov. 16, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Jones in Stark Co. She is the daughter of Isaac and Ruth Jones. Isaac N., Henry O. and Ruth E. are their children.

Joseph Mitchell, son of Matthew and Jane (Corbit) Mitchell, was born in Indiana July 24, 1826; moved with his parents to Montgomery county, Ill., in 1827, thence to this county in 1838; has been Constable 8 years, School Director 18 years, and also Road Commissioner; married Janette Pigsley Oct. 15, 1848, by whom he had 11 children, all living, the oldest 30 and the youngest 3 years of age; four are in Iowa; Jennie was married to Luther Shaffer Sept. 27, 1877. Mrs. M. is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. M. is engaged in farming and stock-raising. P. O., Fiatt.

Matthew Mitchell, farmer; P. O., Fiatt; is a son of Ebenezer Mitchell, and was born in Franklin Co., O., Aug. 28, 1832; came to this county with his parents in the year 1850. Mr. M. enjoyed no other educational advantages than those which are afforded in the common schools; served in the Rebellion in Co. A, 55th Ill. Inf., for four years; was in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg and Atlanta; was married in 1871 to widow Kaler, by whom he has 3 children,—John W., Minnie J. and Mary M. Mrs. M. had 2 children by her first husband, Joseph S. (deceased), and James H. Both Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

Matthew H. Mitchell, farmer and stock-raiser, is the son of Matthew and Mary (Freeman) Mitchell, and was born in Montgomery Co., Ill., March 17, 1830. His parents came to the State in 1828, and to this county in 1835. Both parents are deceased. Mr. M. has certainly seen the rough side of pioneer life. The first cabin his father built in this county was 12 feet square. They slept on a rail-pen bedstead; cooked and ate out of doors; their nearest neighbor was 10 miles away, and indeed they suffered all the privations of a new country. He was married to Calphurnia Wheeler Feb. 11, 1852. She is a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have had 10 children—6 boys and 4 girls. Both he and his wife are con-

needed with the Christian (New-Light) Church. Mr. M. lives on sec. 3; P. O., Ellisville. Politically he is a Greenbacker, and is the candidate for County Treasurer upon that ticket.

James Norris, farmer and miller, sec. 13; P. O., Babylon. Mr. N. is the son of Benjamin and Lutetia (Griffith) Norris, and was born in Franklin Co., O., Dec. 23, 1833. He came to this county in 1854, and in January, 1857, married Mary E. Gardner. This union has resulted in the birth of 8 children,—5 boys and 3 girls,—all of whom are living with their parents. Mr. N. served a short time in the Rebellion and has held local offices.

A. W. Pomeroy, Justice of the Peace; P. O., Fiatt. Mr. P. is a son of Asa and Theodosia (Henry) Pomeroy, and was born Nov. 24, 1821, in Massachusetts. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and died in 1829; his mother was born in Utica, N. Y., and is still living there at the age of 95 years. When 10 years old his mother took him to Utica, where he received his education; removed to Albany, N. Y., in 1846, and came to Fulton Co. in 1854; married Elizabeth A. Saulpaugh June 20, 1848, by whom he had 9 children, 5 of whom are living,—Rufus H., Charlotte L., wife of Millard Johnson, Kate L., Jennie S., and Chas. A. Kate began teaching at the age of 17, and has taught 3 years with good success. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the F. W. Baptist Church. They lost their house and furniture in the great Albany fire of 1848. Mr. P. passed through the fire uninjured by wrapping blankets around him. Went to California in 1850, and returned in 1852. Mr. P. has filled about all of the township offices.

J. W. Schrodtt is a native of Germany, where he was born Feb. 3, 1820. He came with his parents to this county, stopping in Maryland, in 1831; came to Ohio in 1837 and to this Co. in 1847. Both his parents are deceased. He was formerly engaged at shoe-making, but now turns his attention to farming and stock-raising upon sec. 7. During the year 1847 he was married to Mary K. Mahr, who bore him 10 children,—7 boys and 3 girls,—9 of whom are living. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Post-office address, Ellisville.

Andrew J. Shepley was born Jan. 19, 1833, in Groton, Mass. His father, Oliver Shepley, brought him to McLean Co., Ill., thence to Fulton Co. in 1840. He was a Jacksonian Democrat. Served in the Legislature in '41, and died in Canton in '64. His mother, Lydia (Lawrence) Shepley, died in this county in '78. Mr. S. was educated in Canton. He was married to Jane W. Vanarsdale Mar. 9, 1864, by whom he has three children,—Alice A., Adelle and Andrew C. Mr. S. follows agricultural pursuits. P. O., Fairview.

John Schnur, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Fairview; was born in Germany May 16, 1848, and is the son of John W. Schnur, who brought his family from Germany to Illinois in 1854. Mr. S. came to Fulton county in '68. He received his education in the common schools of Illinois. He was united in marriage Sept. 16, '71, with

Eva Eheresman. Their children are Nina E. and William A. Mr. and Mrs. Schnur are members of the Lutheran Church. His life has not been very eventful, yet in '69 he came near meeting with terrible death during a railroad accident, by a broken rail which was lying on the track between his body and the car wheel.

George Swinger, son of George and Barbara (Dreher) Swinger, was born in Germany Dec. 22, 1836. He came with his parents to the U. S in 1853, and to Fulton Co. in 1861. He has filled several responsible local official positions, but does not seek popularity. On Dec. 24, 1867, he was united in marriage with Cynthia Runk, who has borne him 6 children,—2 boys and 4 girls,—all of whom are living. Mr. S. is engaged in agricultural pursuits on sec. 16. P. O., Ellisville.

Philip Tharp, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Fairview; is a son of David and Eleanor (Tracy) Tharp, and was born in Perry Co., O., Sept. 8, 1822; removed with his parents to Licking Co., O., in '31, thence to Knox Co., O., in '44, next to Logan Co., O., in '47, and to Fulton Co., Ill., the same year; lived temporarily in Prairie City 6 years to educate his children; received most of his education at home after marriage; was married in Licking Co., O., Sept. 15, '42, to Hannah Bevard, by whom he had six children, four of whom, John N., Enos, Laura O. and Eliza are living. Both are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mrs. Tharp has been in ill health for several years, for the improvement of which they have been traveling in Oregon, California, Washington Ter., and nearly all the Northern and Western States, and also in Canada.

Joshua Tompkins, son of J. C. Tompkins, whose biography appears in this work, was born in Fulton, Schoharie Co., N. Y., May 22, 1840. He came from New York to this county in 1871; was educated in the public schools in his native State. Mr. Tompkins enlisted in the 44th N. Y. Inf. in Oct., 1861, and served nearly 3 years, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. His father and all his brothers who were old enough for duty—3 in number, making 5 in all—were in the late civil war. One brother, Jay, about 17 years old, was killed very suddenly by the bursting of a bombshell at Petersburg. Mr. T. was married to Louisa Sheldon in Oct., 1868. A farmer, lives in Deerfield, votes the Republican ticket. P. O., Ellisville, Ill.

J. C. Tompkins was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1813; removed to Schoharie Co. in 1836, and to this county in 1867; has been Assessor, School Director and Pathmaster; was married in Sept., 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Moshier. Ten children were the result of this union, 7 of whom are living. Mr. T. served in Co. K, 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery, in the late Rebellion; was in the battle of the Wilderness, and was present when Lee surrendered. Four of his sons, Joshua, Henry, George and J. also fought for the stars and stripes. Joshua was discharged for disability; Henry was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run and exchanged; and J.,

while fighting nobly for his country by his father's side, was instantly killed by an exploding shell. Mr. T.'s family Bible was owned by his grandfather, Tompkins, and is over 100 years old. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. P. O., Ellisville.

Thomas G. Turner, farmer; P. O., Ellisville; is a son of Horace and Ann Jane (Higgins) Turner; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1831; came to this county with his parents in 1838; has held the offices of Road Commissioner, School Director and School Trustee. The old log house is still on the old home place near Canton in which his father and family lived in 1838; was married Feb. 18, 1854, to Harriet McKinzie, by whom he has 9 children,—Ida, who is teaching in Iowa, Geo. E., Lillie (teaching in Fulton Co.), Anna, Richard, Josephine, Leonidas and Lenore; the last two being twins. His father at one time was Representative for Fulton Co. His mother is living in Joshua township.

Samuel R. Twining, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Fiatt; son of Hiram and Lovey (Peas) Twining, was born Jan. 30, 1831, in Licking Co., O.; removed to Burlington, Iowa, thence back to Lancaster, O., thence to Zanesville, thence to New Philadelphia, O., and in 1870 to Fulton Co., Ill.; had no other educational advantages than those furnished by the common schools of Ohio. Was called out with the militia during Morgan's raid in Ohio; was married Sept. 13, 1855, to Sarah E. Overstreet, by whom he has two boys,—Clarence W. and Edwin H. Mr. and Mrs. T. are members of the M. E. Church. He has traveled through the West and South, and at one time was on a steamer that sank 25 miles below St. Louis, and remained on the part that was above water (for the water was shallow) until the next day.

John W. Utsinger was born in Fulton county Dec. 26, 1852. His father, Daniel Utsinger, was born in Germany and settled in Fulton county at an early day. The subject of this sketch is a farmer and stock-raiser; also does his own blacksmithing; has been Constable, and is the present Collector; has never been out of Illinois. In 1875 he came near losing his life in a well containing what is commonly known as damps, while rescuing some men who had made the attempt to rescue a boy who went down after his hat which had fallen in. One man, Joseph Crowl, died in the well. Is one of the building committee of the Wiley church, erected this year (1879). P. O., Ellisville.

Nathaniel C. Vaughn was born Jan. 2, 1822, in Madison county, O. His parents removed with him to Knox county, Pa., in '28, where in '29 all that was near and dear to him, his parents and all his brothers and sisters, were brutally murdered by the treacherous Seliqua Indians; while he, with some other children were taken from the fort and carried into captivity. After seven years of Indian life, where he was well educated in archery, he was rescued by a Mr. Welch, a trapper, who got permission to keep the boy one moon, and again two moons at another time, until he finally stole him

away, riding in the night for three nights in succession, and lying concealed in day-time. He stayed with Mr. Granwood that winter and removed to Ohio with Silas Underwood in '42, and in '50 went to Indiana, thence to Kansas in '58, from there to Fort Kearney, Neb., and returned to Kansas in '59. He enlisted, June 3, 1861, in Co. F, 1st Kansas Inf., and served 3 years in the Rebellion; was in the battles of Wilson Creek, Mulligan's Defeat, Stone River and Shiloh; was married in April, '66, to Barbara Wilson, by whom he has two little boys. He is now farming on the farm of J. C. Tompkins. Although he is a strong Republican he is a member of the M. E. Church, South. As a result of his early Indian training, he is the best marksman in Deerfield township, and we doubt if there be another as good in Fulton county. P. O., Ellisville.

John T. Vittum, son of D. W. Vittum, jr., and Ellen (Tarlton) Vittum, of Canton, was born near Canton Oct., 6, '54; was educated in Canton. He is the present (1879) Supervisor for Deerfield township; was married May 30, '77, to Murcey Craig, of Joshua township. Mr. Vittum's great-grandmother lives in Mass., and is 99 years old. The subject of this sketch is a farmer, and deals largely in stock. Politically he is a Democrat. Like most young married boys, he goes quite often to see father and mother, and consequently passes Fiatt and Cuba and gets his mail in Canton.

Joshua Weaver is a son of the late William Weaver, of Fulton county, and was born Dec. 31, 1820, in Greene county, Pa.; came to this county with his parents in April, 1835. His father on arriving here purchased the land entered by Robert Reeves, who was the first settler in Deerfield township, on the tract of land known as Reeves' Prairie. Mr. W. has been Pathmaster, Assessor and Supervisor; also School Director 20 years; was married April 14, '42, to Mary A. Dykeman, by whom he had 3 children. He was again married Oct. 21, '51, this time to Eliza A. Martin, by whom he has 4 children, 3 of whom are married and living in this county, viz: Mary E., Harmon and James A. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. W. has been Elder 23 years, and has been sent twice to the General Assembly: first to Memphis, Tenn., in 1857, next to Huntsville, Ala., in '73; has been crippled with rheumatism for 20 years and has traveled in 15 States for the benefit of his health. His father was born in Lancaster, Pa., and died in this county, April 11, '79, at the age of 88 years. The father of Mrs. Weaver, John H. Martin, was Clerk and Judge of the first election for county officers in Fulton county, and the pen with which he wrote was made from a quill which Mrs. Totten took from a goose on the morning of the election, and the poll-book was a fly-leaf from Mrs. Totten's Bible. Mr. W. is a farmer and stock-raiser. P. O., Ellisville.

Murvin Wheeler. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1813; moved with his parents to Jefferson

county, N. Y., in 1824, where he spent the most of his early life, and where he married Polly A. Hoselton, Feb. 10, '33, who is also a native of N. Y. Eight children are the result of this union, 5 of whom are living,—Calphurnia, Sally, Myron, Reuben A. and Emeline. Mr. and Mrs. W. are working members of the Christian (New-Light) Church; is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but is farming at present. Has worked at ship-building. Mr. W. had nothing to commence with, but went to work with a will, and when he arrived at Canton, Ill., in 1850, had but 85 dollars; now he owns a large farm. Is mail contractor from Fiatt to Cuba. P. O., Fiatt.

Nathaniel White, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Ellisville; was born in Licking Co., O., March 1, 1833. He came to this county with his parents, Willis and Elizabeth (Berry) White, when five years of age. In 1850, during the great gold excitement, he went overland to California. He mined for three months and for some time was engaged in the provision business. He returned by ship to New York, thence home. Mr. W. was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Prichard, daughter of an early pioneer, and a native of Fulton Co., May 16, 1858. The union has been blessed with 6 children,—3 girls and 3 boys. While in Cal. he in a company of about 500 started across San Francisco Bay for the Gold Bluffs, but when far out in the Bay the vessel sprang a leak, and their lives were saved only by casting all their mules and other cargo overboard, and by all hands bailing out water with their gold buckets.

SUPERVISORS.

J. M. Martin.....	1850	Conrad Markley.....	1871
J. J. Webber.....	1851-52	Jacob Kreider.....	1873
Martin Judy.....	1853	M. H. Mitchell.....	1874
Joseph Sparks.....	1854	Joshua Weaver.....	1875-76
U. W. Dickson.....	1855-62	Conrad Markley.....	1877
Conrad Markley.....	1863-65	Joshua Weaver.....	1878
U. W. Dickson.....	1867-70	John T. Vittum.....	1879

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Glass.....	1859-73	L. B. Ault.....	1878
L. B. Ault.....	1874-76	John T. Rockhold.....	1879
John T. Rockhold.....	1877		

ASSESSORS.

U. W. Dickson.....	1859-60	Owen Gagon.....	1871
Conrad Markley.....	1861-62	J. C. Tompkins.....	1873
John Rose.....	1867	Conrad Markley.....	1874-76
Conrad Markley.....	1868	John M. Mahr.....	1877
A. C. Markley.....	1869	Conrad Markley.....	1878
Conrad Markley.....	1870	Levi Brown.....	1879

COLLECTORS.

M. H. Mitchell.....	1859-61	Samuel Glass.....	1870-71
L. B. Ault.....	1862-65	J. P. Walters.....	1873-74
Willard Smith.....	1866	John M. Mahr.....	1875-76
Dennis Bush.....	1867	C. L. Mahr.....	1877-78
Wm. Myers.....	1868-69	John W. Utsinger.....	1879

ELLISVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The life of Levi D. Ellis, the founder of the village of Ellisville, is so completely interwoven with the history of this township that we deem a short personal sketch of him important in this connection. He was born in South Carolina in the year 1789, and a half-orphan, his father having died before his birth. At the age of thirteen he went to Tennessee, leaving his friends behind, who however joined him two years thereafter. From there he moved to Illinois, stopping near Belleville; from there to where Springfield now stands, which was at that time a wilderness. Mr. Ellis here cut the first tree for the first cabin ever erected in the capital city. He came to Fulton county in 1838, and located in Joshua township, his being the second family in the township. Here he built a mill. In 1828 he moved to this township and erected the first house in the township on the site of the present town of Ellisville. In 1829 he erected the first mill on Spoon river.

Mr. Ellis had a family of eight sons and one daughter. During the Winnebago Indian war he built a fort near Canton, where he kept his family and neighbors in garrison for six weeks. He died after a useful career in March, 1855.

The village of Ellisville was founded in 1830. It was at one time a great center for business. The people for forty miles around came here to have their grain ground and do their trading. But this prosperity was banished on the construction of the C., B. & Q. Railroad.

The remains of an Indian village, just across Spoon river from Ellisville and upon section 32, was to be seen for several years after the first settlers came in.

There have been two Churches organized in the township,—the Methodist Episcopal and United Presbyterian. The dates of organization are not positively known, as the records could not be obtained, and both organizations are almost extinct. There is a union Sunday-school, and services every Sunday; but neither congregation employs a minister. The church edifice was erected in 1850, by the United Presbyterians, and was subsequently sold to the Methodists by James Shear, who had a mechanic's lien upon it. The Pleasant Hill United Brethren Church, more commonly known as the Vinegar Hill Church, was organized in Feb., 1875, by T. T. Parvin, with 14 members. Services are held here every two weeks in "Vinegar Hill School-house." The present membership number 40.

The Ellisville mill, which was known far and wide, was re-built in 1869 by Sheekler Bros. & Co., who have also added a saw-mill to it. The capacity of the mill at present is 75 barrels in 24 hours. The first school-house in the township was built in 1840, and Chas. O. Nickerson was the first teacher. There are now three school buildings in the township.

The Ellisville iron bridge, erected by the King Bridge Company, of Cleveland, O., over Spoon river in 1876, consists of one span 240 feet long. It is the longest single-span wagon-bridge in the State, and is said to be the best.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Brief personal sketches of the leading citizens of the township are an interesting portion of its history.

J. M. Bell, son of Geo. and Mary (Stewart) Bell, of Virginia, was born Jan. 14, 1828, in Morgan Co., Ohio. He is a prominent teacher in this county, and was educated at Sharon, O. He entered upon his chosen profession in 1850, which he has successfully followed until the present, resting but one year in the entire 29 years; removed to Iowa in 1853, where he engaged in teaching, and where in 1854 he very successfully taught one of his pupils the science of matrimony, in the person of Nancy A. Ham. They returned to Ohio in 1857, and in 1859 he taught the school in which he received his education; returned to Iowa in 1860, and in 1863 removed to this county. Has been farming in the summer season for the past 4 years. They have had 7 children. Angus F. was killed by lightning on the evening of Oct. 8, 1878, then 19 years old. George M., the eldest son, received part of his education in Lewistown, Ill., and has been teaching very successfully for 2 years. He is also Fourth Sergeant in Co. K, 4th regiment Ill. National Guards. Another son, Pressley, is also a member of the same.

Simon B. Beer, physician and surgeon, Ellisville, is a son of the late William Beer, of Joshua township, and was born in that township Sept. 29, 1837. His mother, Rachel Beer, *nee* Burns, is a native of New York, and is 84 years old. The subject of this sketch was educated at Prairie City Academy and Abingdon College, and is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, O. He served as First Lieutenant in Co. B, 103d Ill. Inf., in the Rebellion; resigned his commission in 1864; was drafted the same year; he employed a substitute at a cost of \$800, and the officers accepted the substitute but also kept Mr. B., and he and substitute were compelled to serve until 1865. He entered the teachers' field at the age of 18 years, and remained in that profession 12 years. In 1867, after receiving his medical education, began the practice of medicine, in which profession he is still engaged. As a physician he has been very successful, and is noted for his reasonable charges during these hard times; was Supervisor of Young Hickory township 3 years. He was married August 21, 1871, to Ellen Smith of Fairview

township, by whom he has a little girl,—Lulu Maud. He is a member of the Hampden Purple Ribbon Movement and also a temperance lecturer.

Joshua Culver, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 7; P. O., St. Augustine; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1824, and is the son of John and Nancy (Mills) Culver; the former is a descendant of one of the Pilgrim Fathers. His grandfather, ———, was so much oppressed by the British that he escaped by swimming 5 miles and stealing his way on an American vessel, and was thus landed on the shores of freedom. Our subject was married Oct. 8, 1859, to Emily Fisher, daughter of Thomas Fisher, who served in the Black Hawk war. Mrs. Culver's grandmother, Peterson, made bullets all night one time at the beginning of the war in 1832. Mr. C. served in the Rebellion in Co. H, 32d Ill. Inf. He enlisted Oct. 15, 1864, discharged Sept. 16, 1865. Grandmother Fisher lives with her daughter. They have but one child, John T., born Aug. 24, 1867.

Foster A. Fisk is a son of Levi and Mary A. (Bacon) Fisk and was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1821, and received a common-school education in that State; moved to Constantia, N. Y., in '36; and in '44 came to Fulton county. Mr. F. was united in marriage July 3, '46, with Harriet E. Bliss, who bore him 9 children, 8 boys and 1 girl. Emma is married to John Mott, and living near Fort Scott, Kan. Delbert C. is also married, and is a druggist in Leroy, Ill. Mr. F. served in the late Rebellion, in the Carpenters' Corps; was Road Commissioner 8 years; also served as School Director, and School Trustee about the same length of time. He, in company with some neighbors, opened a mound near Ellisville a few years ago in which they found two stone hatchets and a copper camp-kettle. He carries on farming, but works at the chair and cabinet business himself at Ellisville.

John Fouts, farmer and wagon-maker, Ellisville, was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., Feb. 18, 1826, and is the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Fouts; the former is living in Iowa, and the latter is dead. He is twin brother to the father of Frank F. Fouts, of Deerfield, whose biography appears in this work. His uncle William Andyke, in about the year 1823 walked from Philadelphia, Pa., to Pittsburg, where he procured a canoe and rowed down the Ohio river to its mouth, thence up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, which was then just a French trading post. From St. Louis he rowed on and entered the mouth of the Illinois river, and up this stream to its head, and there abandoned his canoe and walked across to Chicago, which was, as St. Louis, a French trading post. From Chicago he traveled on foot across the wilderness to Philadelphia. He stopped and explored caves on the journey, and also drew a map of the country, and some very fine landscape views (for he was an artist). He was a native of Germany. Mr. F. came to this county in '51, by river, crossing the Alleghany mountains in a boat, pulled

by mountain R. R. engines. Has been School Director, Collector and Constable; married Sarah McCracken, Dec. 11, '56, by whom he had 12 children, 9 of whom are living and all at home; both are members of the Christian Church.

Francis R. Frey.—The subject of this sketch was born in Union county, Pa., July 30, 1840, and is the son of Charles and Sarah (Ritter) Frey, of that State. He moved to Nebraska in '66, where he resided 3 years, and in '69 came to Illinois, and '70 removed to Kansas and remained there 6 years when he returned to this county and resides in Ellisville. He enlisted Sept. 7, '61, in Co. E, 51st Pa. Inf., and re-enlisted Jan. 1, '64, and remained until the close of the war. He was married Jan. 9, '72, in Marysville, Kan., to Adda M. Stout. He has no children, but Mrs. F. has one little girl by her first husband. He is a Lutheran and she is Catholic. Mr. F. was a miller for Sheekler Brothers & Co. in '69, and was employed by them on his return from Kansas, which situation he still holds.

Alpheus W. Goodridge.—He of whom we now speak was born Feb. 2, 1832, in Windsor county, Vt., and is the son of Jason and Caroline (Willard) Goodridge, who removed with their son to York State in '36, and in '55 came to Fulton county and settled in Ellisville tp., where they still live. His father was born in Westminster, N. Y., June 26, 1801; practiced medicine 30 years in Vermont. The powder-horn and gun that his great-grandfather took from a dead British soldier at the battle of Bennington, are still in the Goodridge family. Mr. G. has been Road Commissioner 12 years, Town Clerk and is Secretary of the I. O. O. F. of Ellisville. He was married Dec. 31, '56, to Sophia Torrey, by whom he had 4 children. He was left a widower, and he was again married, March 9, '71, to Margaret Freer, daughter of Abraham Freer, who is living with his son-in-law, at the age of 77 years. Mr. G. has 3 children by his second wife. He was formerly a distiller, but is now engaged in farming. Is a member of the Ellisville Cornet Band. P. O., Ellisville.

William E. Haines, physician and surgeon, Ellisville. Dr. H. is a son of Wm. E. and Ellen M. (Cheyney) Haines, of Pennsylvania, and was born in Chester Co., Pa., July 2, 1839; received most of his education in the New London Academy, and graduated in the medical department of the University of Pa. in '67; came to Illinois on a visit in '61, and while here, enlisted in Co. G, 11th Ill. Cavalry, and served during the rebellion; was in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg and other important engagements; was taken prisoner at Corinth, and was released in six weeks; went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. The Doctor was married March 19, 1867, to Mary Anna Starr, in Philadelphia, Pa., by whom he has two girls, —Mary E. and Jennie S. Mrs. H. is a member of the Quaker (Friends) Church. The Dr. first practiced his profession six months in the Philadelphia Hospital, at the end of which time he came to Ellisville, and began practice here, and has merited and received a

large practice, the records of which will compare favorably with any physician in the country.

Madison Head, son of John and Rhoda (Baker) Head, natives of New York, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1829. He was educated in the Meeklenburg high school; removed to Steuben county, N. Y., in '53, and to Fulton county in '65; removed to Avon in '60, where he engaged in the practice of law until '77, when he returned to his farm in Ellisville township, sec. 6. His career in the legal profession has been one of continued success for 20 years, but weak lungs drove him to abandon his chosen profession, although he still attends to a few cases for old friends. His grandfather Head was a native of Conn. He was married Jan. 15, '51, to Sarah Soule, who died in August, '64. He married again Aug. 21, '65, to Mary E. Wright, daughter of Daniel N. Wright. They had a girl and boy; Myra, born Dec. 7, '73, and an infant. P. O., Avon.

David Hogsett was born Dec. 8, 1823, in Rockingham Co., Va., and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Munse) Hogsett, who were both natives of Virginia. His parents removed with him to Highland Co., Ohio, in 1829, and to Fulton county in 1837. He received his education at home, never having attended a public or select school. He was a soldier in the Mormon war and saw Smith about three hours before his death; went overland to California in 1850, and returned in '55, and in '56 married Miss M. Hossekuf: Wm. N., born Oct. 9, '58, is their only child. He is a graduate of the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill. Mr. H. again crossed the plains to California in '63 and engaged in mining, and collected several thousands of dollars together and returned in '68, settling in the quiet village of Ellisville. He did not cross the plains without privations and suffering; at one time he traveled on an allowance of 3 biscuits a day, and a stranger came along in a suffering condition and Mr. H. divided his only biscuit with him. Mr. H. owns a farm near Ellisville.

George Lemon, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Ellisville; was born in Alleghany Co., Pa., March 14, 1840, and is the son of David and Elizabeth (Ramaley) Lemon; the former was also a native of Pa. Received a common-school education in the Keystone State, and enlisted Aug. 11, '62, in Co. F, 139th Pa. Inf., served during the Rebellion, and was discharged June 21, 1865. On the 13th of June, 1867, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Margaret Speer, daughter of Thomas Speer, who came to this county in '56, and still lives in this township. They have four children, and their names are Perry D., Mary R., Nancy E. and Amanda J. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. L. lived in Grasshopperdom (Kansas), from 1871 to '74.

James N. Moore, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 31; P. O., Ellisville. The subject of this sketch was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1817. His parents, John and Mary H. (Lyon) Moore, died in New York. He was educated in part in the common schools

of N. Y., and attended the first school in Galesburg, which was styled an Academy, with Nehemiah Losey, principal. He attended one session of court in the old log court-house in Knox county. Has been School Director, School Trustee, Road Overseer, Road Comr., and Supervisor. He was married Oct. 2, '43, to Catharine Hand, by whom he had 5 children; she died in '51, and he married Lydia Carrier, Sept. 22, '53. His son Henry L. is married and living in Ellisville. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Swedenborgian Church.

Charles B. Reed. The subject of this personal sketch was born to James and Elizabeth (Beer) Reed in Wayne Co., O., Oct. 30, '23. His parents removed with their family to Beaver Co., Pa., in 1826, and to Fulton Co. in '39; was educated in the common schools of the Keystone State and of this county. He experienced much sickness for 3 years after first settling here. He was married May 20, 1848, to Martha Terrell, in Fairview. Two boys and 9 girls are the result of this union, seven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is farming at present, but is a carpenter by trade. P. O., Ellisville.

Charles F. Robison, son of Marvin and Almira (Vandercar) Robison of New York, was born Jan. 1, 1843, in Arcadia, N. Y.; his father died in California in 1863, and his mother lives in that State at present. Mr. R. when but three years old was brought by his parents to Woodstock, (now Avon) Fulton Co. He is a graduate of Knox College, and also graduated in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in the unprecedented short period of 8 weeks, which is the shortest time on record, of graduating in that or any other first-class Commercial College; served in Co. D, 1st Ill. Cav., during the Rebellion; has taught school several years, and was principal of the Ellisville schools a short time; went to California in '52. and returned in '58. He again crossed the plains to the Golden State in '63, and returned in '66 and took one of Illinois' fair ones to the far-off Pacific coast. While there he was book-keeper and head salesman for Vanwinkle & Co., two years; was merchant and importer 8 years, and was Captain of Co. A, 1st Cal. National Guards Cavalry; also traveled to Mexico, South America and the Sandwich Islands. He returned with family to Ill. in '71. Has been a member of the State Legislature for 4 years; is an attorney at law and Notary Public, and is present Corporation Attorney for Ellisville. His wife, Mary L. (Howell) Robison of Union township, has borne him 2 children, Almira P. and Marvin T.

Thomas Ross, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 17; P. O., Ellisville; was born in Champaign Co., O., Oct. 12, 1818, and is the son of Mitchell and Mary (Stockton) Ross, of Delaware. His grandfather Ross was one of the famous Ross brothers, who at one time owned the fast horses of Delaware. The old gentleman contracted his last illness while lying by his horse to prevent some enemy from poisoning it, which was practiced very much in those days. His father

was a teamster in the war of 1812, and on one occasion left the fort the morning previous to the killing of all in garrison by the enemy ; has been School Director 17 years ; was married March 1, 1838, to Mary C. Carson, by whom he had 6 children. He was left a widower in 1852, and on Feb. 23, '53 he was married to Eliza J. Vanwinkle, who bore him 5 children. Of all his children 8 are living, five married, and one, Stockton J., is a successful school-teacher. They are Predestinarian Baptists.

Daniel Sheckler, brother of David Sheckler, of Ellisville, whose biography also appears in this work, was born in Union Co., Pa., March 27, 1825, and received a common-school education in that country ; came to Ellisville in '54, near which he still lives. Has been Assessor four terms, and was Supervisor 10 years. He was married Mar. 24, '50, to Mary Henning, who has presented him with 11 children, 9 of whom are living. Winfield S. is in California. Mr. and Mrs. S. are Presbyterians. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but is farming at present.

David Sheckler, of the firm of Sheckler Bros. & Co., millers, Ellisville, is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Struble) Sheckler, and was born in Union Co., Pa., Aug. 5, 1836 ; was educated in the common schools of his native State ; moved to Mercer Co., Pa., in 1852, and to Fulton Co. in 1862. Sept. 21, 1857, he was united in marriage with Lydia Struble in Mercer Co., Pa. The fruits of this union are 10 children, 8 of whom are living, and all at home. Mr. S. has been engaged in the milling business since 1869. He was formerly a carpenter.

D. B. Smith, grocer, Ellisville. D. B. Smith is a son of Anson and Mercy M. Smith, and was born in Huron Co., O., March 7, 1832. Although his parents bore the same name before they were married, they were not related. He came to this county with them in 1837, and received a common-school education here. His father died in 1865, but his mother is still living with him at the age of 70 years. He was united in marriage in October, 1857, with Hannah Wiard, in Avon, by whom he had 3 children, two of whom are living,—Anson and Lincoln. Mr. S., as the date infers, has been in Illinois over 47 years. He at one time knew every man in Fulton county ; spent 3 years in Montana prospecting ; owns three lead claims there yet.

James A. H. Speer ; post-office address, Ellisville. Mr. S. is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Lemon) Speer, of Ellisville township, and was born in Alleghany Co., Pa., Dec. 5, 1827 : was educated in the Mercantile College at Pittsburg, Pa., and came to this county in 1856. His grandfather Speer was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born and raised in Pennsylvania. He served in the Rebellion, enlisting in Aug., 1861, in Co. A, 47th Ill. Inf., and was discharged Oct. 26, 1865 ; has filled the offices of School Director, Commissioner of Highways, and was Assessor 12 years ; was married June 12, 1871, to Mary O. Welch, daughter of Joseph Welch,

of Young Hickory township. They have had 5 children, 4 of whom are living,—Elva, Monima, Gail and an infant. He has traveled through the West, South and Southwest. He is a painter by profession but is now farming.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a full and complete list of the Supervisors, Clerks, Assessors and Collectors serving in this township since its organization :

SUPERVISORS.

G. S. Curtis.....	1850	Daniel Shackler.....	1867-76
Anson Smith.....	1851-62	James N. Moore.....	1877
J. E. McNair.....	1863	Irving C. Fox.....	1878-79
G. W. Fox.....	1864-66		

TOWN CLERKS.

John Reynolds.....	1850	J. W. Dodds.....	1863-64
C. P. Boorn.....	1851	O. H. Bliss.....	1865-66
John Reynolds.....	1852	T. D. Griffith.....	1867-72
C. P. Boorn.....	1853-60	I. C. Fox.....	1873-75
D. B. Smith.....	1861-62	T. D. Griffith.....	1876-79

ASSESSORS.

S. H. Sivley.....	1850-51	Wm. McCracken.....	1863-64
T. F. Jarrel.....	1852	J. M. Wiard.....	1865
James N. Moore.....	1853-54	M. W. Cozad.....	1866
Chandler Hollister.....	1855	J. A. H. Speer.....	1867-70
Daniel Sheckler.....	1856-59	W. P. Garrison.....	1871
G. W. Fox.....	1860-61	J. A. H. Speer.....	1872-79
O. F. Curtis.....	1862		

COLLECTORS.

S. H. Sivley.....	1850-51	William Smith.....	1866
Wm. Herriot.....	1852	N. Crutz.....	1867
Thomas Bell.....	1853-54	Wm. Kirkendall.....	1868-69
S. H. Sivley.....	1855-59	D. B. Smith.....	1870
O. D. Carpenter.....	1860-62	John Wallick.....	1871
John Fouts.....	1863-64	D. B. Smith.....	1872-79
M. W. Cozad.....	1865		



FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Matthias Swegle was the first settler to locate in this beautiful township. He came from New Jersey and settled at the head of Swegle creek in 1829. He was a very large man and of but little education. He attended school here after he located in the township. He was a pupil of Mr. Morris when he weighed 340 pounds. When he first started to school his oldest child was 22 years old. He was in the spelling class with his younger children and would take his place among the little fellows as they stood up to spell. He attended school about three months. He was a generous, public-spirited man, and as Peter Pumyea's house was the house of the average Jerseyman, so was Matthias Swegle's that of the itinerant Methodist persuasion. He made a wooden cannon during the Black Hawk war to frighten the Indians with. He was the first Justice of the Peace.

Among the early settlers were John Hall, who settled on section 7; Moses Johnson, who located on 7, east and adjoining Hall; Jerrod Lyons located on section 8; Wesley Cope upon 6; and others.

As the history of the town is so closely identified with that of the township we proceed to give a sketch of it:

FAIRVIEW.

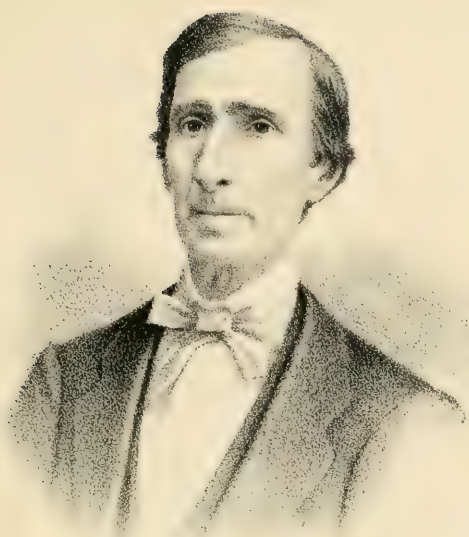
The eldest son of Richard Addis (spoken of in the history of Canton, whose name was also Richard), lived for many years in Fairview tp., then only a wilderness, and induced his cousin, Peter Pumyea, through correspondence, to visit this State in 1835. This year was the beginning of the great internal-improvement system of the State and at a time when speculation ran rife, and also a year when the cholera prevailed. Then many persons were almost at the point of death from an imaginary contact, but being assured that the supposed infectious party had no real cholera, were almost immediately restored to health. Nevertheless the fever of speculation seized Mr. Pumyea, and he was induced to sell out and move West. In the spring of 1836, with four good teams and well filled wagons, started for Illinois, and after nearly two months of arduous travel arrived in Fulton county, where he purchased of S. Dyer the property long occupied by himself and family as the homestead farm. Upon this place at that time was erected a double staked and

ridered cabin, one of the largest size and deemed by many of that day an extravagant mansion; and upon its being raised two logs all around to meet the requirements of the family and visitants, enabling a person to stand erect, the exclamation went forth that "Peter Pumyea was too proud for this country." And when he added improvements on the farm, among them a "horse rake," it was regarded as a great innovation. The early preachers would discourse valiantly upon the evils of pride, even to the extent that superfluous buttons upon the tails of coats could and should be dispensed with. This sort of preaching, however, soon proved to be unpopular and behind the age of progress and a better state of civilization. Too, all persons not in full sympathy with the dominant sect were styled "Campbellites." They were also often dubbed "Blue-bellied Yankees."

Through repeated correspondence with their friends in the East, although letter postage was then 25 cents, a desire was awakened in many to better their condition by coming West. To take advantage of the circumstances of that time, when immigration was large, Moses Hall and Benjamin Foster put their lands upon the market, by conceiving and coalescing with others in the laying out of a town. Accordingly in the year 1837 they laid out the original town of Fairview, which was added to upon the west by Peter Pumyea and Richard Davis. Jonas Rawalt did the surveying. The town was first called Utica, but as there was already a town by that name in the county, its name was changed to Fairview. The survey of the town was made by Jonas Rawalt, who now resides in Orion tp.

The town was started and the way was thus opened and every inducement given to mechanics and tradesmen to locate here. Lots were set apart for certain religious sects to occupy, and as Rev. A. D. Wilson was sent out in the year 1837 as a missionary in the interest of the Dutch Reformed Church, it secured a very nice location. In order to meet the anticipated growth that was expected to follow the founding of the Church, Rev. Wilson and Peter Pumyea were selected to go back East and solicit donations, and we find a credit upon Mr. Pumyea's book of \$449 collected by him, mostly in small amounts; and through the strenuous efforts of Cornelius Wyckoff, sr., John G. Voorhees, Richard Davis, Rev. Wilson and many others, the plan of a building was carried out sufficient to meet every future contingency as to increase of population.

For a time the influx of immigration was considerable, and prior to the time of the era of railroads, Fairview was as good a business point as any town in the county. It then had several pork-packing establishments, and many stores and grain warehouses, which have long since been but little used; and what was once an incentive to capitalists to encourage and promote has long since lost its charms. Many claimed that this was the result of the selfishness of certain would-be aspirants and tenacity of some to hold and keep the offices and the Church ascendancy, and arrogating to themselves the em-



Peter Ten Eyck



A. A. Hartough

FAIRVIEW

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bodiment of all good. That the preponderance of influence has been derogatory to railroads, is true, as it would necessitate a change of population and sentiment, and, as is claimed that many asserted, "its corrupting influence;" thus counteracting and overbalancing the zeal and energy of those who made every effort to obtain a railroad, and avert the present situation. But a better feeling now prevails, and Fairview will soon have a railroad, thereby opening up a way for capital and enterprise to come in and assist those already here in developing the resources, and opening up the vast mines of coal underlying this entire section.

While for a time the "Jersey element" was regarded with considerable jealousy and suspicion, and on the principle that "like begets like," the drawing of one imaginary State line would tighten that of another, and consequently there was for a time very little interchange of opinion and sentiment. Yet we find that as early as 1838 the "Jersey element" is recognized by the township choosing Richard Davis, Elijah Morton, Moses C. Johnson, Jonathan Markley, and Asa Shreeves School Trustees, and Peter Pumyea Treasurer. The latter retained the treasurership and other town offices until his death in 1850.

We find upon a school schedule a certificate by Joshua Cooper for two sessions in the year 1838, the following families represented in the Richard Addis neighborhood, viz: northeast of Fairview village—Foster, Leeker, Davis, Tipton, Williamson, Addis, and Martin. The teacher received for his services \$13.95. In 1840 we find added to the above list Barlow, Denison, Hickman, Romine and Kelsey. In the Fairview District taught by Abraham Gulick there are represented in 1839, the following families: Groenendyke, Martin, Vorhees, Wilson, Wyckoff, Davis, Gilmore, Prumyea, Darland, Hagaman and Polhemus. School commenced April 8, and ended Saturday, June 14, 1839, and the amount paid teacher was \$28.91.

We find that the school in the west neighborhood, taught by Reuben F. Markham, commenced Dec. 7, 1840, and was closed April 22, 1841. There were five families sending children to this school: Therman, Hughbanks, Cope, Johnson and Green, and at \$2 per scholar. The teacher's services amounted to \$24.25, and the teacher's certificate was certified to by Edward Therman and Jacob Shellenberger, "employers."

In the Swegle district school, taught by Richard M. Jones, beginning July 23, 1838, the following families were represented: James, Swegle, Overman, Gray, Burnett, Drum, Shreeves, Johnson, Flowers, Dunn and Smith. The sum of \$19 was paid for the services of the teacher during the quarter.

In the Fairview Academy taught by S. S. Cornwell, we find the following persons in attendance: Suydam, Voorhees, Davis, Martin, Sweeney, Pumyea, Gray, VanArsdale, Foster, Ward, Davis, Lamb, Wilson, Gilmore, Rockafellow, Mummerst, Foster, Ward, Sweeny,

Teethworth, Hagaman, Voorhees, Darling, Wyckoff, Polhemus, Hickman and Addis. During the next term added to these were Gafney, Laturrette, Young, Weaver and Berger. A certificate was made out as due from each scholar the sum of \$2, and signed by G. Groenendyke, Benj. Darling and Simon B. Suydam, Directors. Almost all of these names have become familiar over the county. The younger people have grown up any are to-day classed among the best and wealthiest people of the county.

Henry B. Evans kept the first store in the town. The first death that occurred was a child by the name of Hagaman. The town is beautifully situated.

Fairview Church.—Upon the 19th of August, 1837, a public meeting was held in the town of Fairview at the house of Daniel Groenendyke to make some move toward establishing a Church. Peter Pumyea was called to preside, and John S. Wyckoff was appointed secretary. At this time there were less than half a dozen families living in the infant village and it platted in the midst of the wilderness, where bloomed the wild roses of the prairie, and, unmolested, roamed the deer and the antelope. Application was made to the Synod of the Reformed Church to be furnished with a preacher. Oct. 3, 1837, Rev. A. D. Wilson, from New Brunswick, N. J., arrived at Fairview, being sent to see if a Church could be established. On the 16th the Reformed Church of Fairview was organized by Rev. Wilson. The organization consisted of 8 members, with John S. Wyckoff and Clarkson Van Nostrand as Elders and Aaron D. Addis as Deacon. This was the first organization of this religious denomination west of the Alleghany Mountains, and is truly styled "the parent Church of the West." Rev. Wilson then returned to his home in the East, and left the congregation without a pastor or a church building. But the people were zealous and steadfast, and from Sunday to Sunday assembled for prayer and praise. These meetings were generally led by Capt. John S. Wyckoff, who is the only one living of the original members.

During all this time the little band was sending up the Macedonian cry to their friends in the East to come and help them. The matter was laid before the Church authorities in convention assembled, and the cry arose, "who will go?" No one, as he contemplated the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, had a desire to endure them. For a time silence reigned. At last a voice arose in that assembly saying: "The child born in the wilderness shall not be left to perish alone. If no one else can be found I will go." This was the voice of Rev. A. D. Wilson, who the fall previous had organized the congregation, but had no expectation or desire to move West, being pleasantly situated among his congregation at North Branch, N. J. But when this noble man of God found no one willing to respond to the call he determined to go himself; so bid adieu to his beloved home and came here, arriving in July, 1838, and immediately entered upon his life labor. Meetings

at this time were held in a log cabin, formerly a blacksmith shop, standing upon the lot occupied by the residence of John Pfeiffer. This structure was not only used for Church purposes, but for all public meetings and as a school-house.

Soon Peter Pumyea, a generous and noble man, deeded to the Church a beautiful square of ground upon which to erect a church edifice. This is the same ground upon which stands the beautiful and commodious structure, the result of the labors and sacrifices of these loved and honored pioneers, and a monument of the noble deeds for the master performed under circumstances more trying and difficult than the present generation, who enjoy the fruits of their labors, can conceive.

In the fall of 1838 work at the old Academy building was begun. This structure was about 26x40 feet in size, two stories high, with a belfry. The upper room was designed for holding religious services in. In the spring of 1839 meetings were abandoned in the old log shanty and the academy was opened. In the fall of 1838 the foundation of the church was begun, and Nov. 26 the cornerstone was laid. At last the frame-work of the building was ready to be raised. This required the assistance of all the men in the village and surrounding country, together with aid from Ellisville and Farmington to raise it. For three years the people struggled on in the erection of this building before it was ready for dedication. Aid was required from the East to complete it. Oct. 3, 1841, the generous contractor, Cornelius Wyckoff, sen., turned the building over to the congregation, and it was dedicated to the worship of the Lord.

On the 11th of April, 1856, Rev. A. D. Wilson resigned as Pastor, and Rev. Wm. Anderson took charge in the fall of the same year, and served three years. During the services of Rev. Wilson no parsonage was furnished, he provided his own house and received what salary the people were disposed to pay, but during the services of Rev. Wm. Anderson a tract of land containing about five acres was purchased and a large and beautiful parsonage built, it being the largest dwelling in the village.

Jan. 16, 1860, Rev. J. S. Joralmon was called to the pastorate. At that time the Church was largely in debt, but to-day no debt or incumbrance of any kind rests upon any of the property. Besides the parsonage and church a large and pleasant lecture room stands on the spot where stood the old academy. The present membership is about 200.

Schools.—In the summer of 1838, ere the town of Fairview was scarcely surveyed, the citizens employed Simon S. Wyckoff to teach school. He taught in an old log cabin situated where the residence of John Pfeiffer now is. The second teacher, Mr. Abram Gulick, taught in an old cabin where now stands Wm. Rockafellow's shop. In 1839 an academy was built east of, and adjacent to, the Reformed church. This structure was occupied as a public school-house until

1863, when the present school building, in the northwest part of the town, was erected. It is a two-story frame building, and cost \$3,500. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds, with delightful grove and lawn,—not excelled perhaps by any public grounds in the county. Its rooms are well furnished, giving ample and comfortable accommodation for 225 pupils. The present school board is composed of Messrs. P. Berg, F. Davis and Thomas H. Travers, all of whom take considerable interest in the care and improvement of the school property and the education of the young.

Fairview Lodge, No. 350, A. F. & A. M.—At an early day the Free and Accepted Masons urged their claims upon the citizens of Fairview. The first meeting was held Oct. 18, 1859, with J. S. Slack, W. M. Prot.; Jos. Sanders, S. W.; J. B. Craigg, J. W.; S. M. Curtis, S. D.; L. B. Martin, J. D.; C. M. Martin, Sec.; J. M. Fox, Treas. Brethren present were J. J. Curtis, T. J. Shreeves and J. C. Williams. Sanders, Craigg and Curtis were appointed a committee on by-laws. The lodge was granted a charter Oct. 3, 1860, and the following are the charter members: Thomas J. Shreeves, Joseph Sanders, David Shreeves, J. B. Craigg, J. M. Fox, Charles B. Martin, Samuel M. Curtis and Luther B. Martin. The officers appointed by the charter were Thomas S. Shreeves, W. M.; Joseph Sanders, S. W., and David Shreeves, J. W. Nov. 20, 1860, J. T. Slack, D. G. M., officiated in the installation of the charter officers, and S. M. Martin, S. D.; L. B. Martin, J. D.; C. M. Martin, Sec., and J. B. Craigg, Treas. The organization has been a good, live working one, continually on the increase, and now has a membership of about 60. Mr. Joseph Negley has served a greater length of time as W. M. than any of his predecessors. As a working lodge it has always proved a success. In acts of charity its reputation stands high and bright.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, situated at Coal creek, was organized by Rev. Swartz about the year 1850. The congregation met in a school-house at first, and indeed until 1866, when their present church structure was erected. It is 30x40 feet in size, and cost \$2,000, of which the Swygert family gave \$600. Samuel Gourley donated the ground upon which the building stands, and also the ground for the cemetery. The pastor devotes only a portion of his time to this congregation, and receives \$200 a year. The present membership is 30.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Henry Alcott, farmer; P. O., Fairview; was born in Ross Co., O., Aug. 1, 1811, and is the son of Israel and Ann Alcott. He enjoyed only the advantages of the common schools in a new country at which to gain an education. He came to Fulton Co. in 1836, and has been eminently successful in life. At present he owns 1,435 acres of land in this county and 160 acres in Iowa. He also has 1,000 head of sheep. In 1835 he was married to Martha Foster, who has borne him two children.

S. B. Bennett, M. D., Coroner of Fulton Co., was born in Lawrence Co., Ill., Nov. 24, 1838. His father, the Rev. Isaac Bennett, died at Canton in 1856. Dr. B. began the practice of medicine at the early age of 21 in Canton. He received his medical education at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1861 he moved to Fairview, where he now resides, and where he has gained an enviable reputation as a practitioner. He was elected Coroner in 1878, and during the present year has been elected Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Canton. The Doctor was united in marriage with Angeline Taylor, Sept. 1, 1863. She was the daughter of the late Robert Taylor, who resided south of Canton. He had resided in Fulton Co. for fifty years at the time of his death. This union has been blessed with 2 children,—Zachary T., born June 3, 1865, and Mary C., born May 27, 1866.

Joseph Cook was born in Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, Oct. 23, 1823. He is the son of Joseph and Rosiana. Mr. C. came to America in 1836, and remained at New York until the following year when he went to New Jersey, and May 10, 1852, landed in Fulton Co. At the early age of 15 he began to learn the trade of cabinet-making, which he has followed ever since, and in which he has been successful. He has been President of the Board of Trustees and a member of it almost all of the time for 20 years. He has been married twice,—the first time to Mary Robison, June 2, 1846; the second time to Sarah Blene. They have 3 children,—Milton, born in Nov., 1865, George W., born in 1869, and Lorena, born Jan. 5, 1877. Mr. C. united with the M. E. Church in 1848.

James D. Curtis, M. D. was born in Warren Co., N. Y., March 14, 1832. His parents, Silas and Margaret (McDonald) Curtis, were both natives of the Empire State. Mr. C. visited this county in 1848, but did not locate here till 1861. After receiving a common-school education he took the Latin and scientific courses at Kingsborough College. He also attended medical college at New York. He is also a graduate from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society. He has practiced his profession since coming to the county. He has served Fairview as Mayor. In 1862 he was married, and again in 1875, May 24; this time to Elizabeth Greenwell. The Doctor made a profession of religion when 20 years old and joined the M. E. Church. In 1852 he united with the Baptist Church and was immersed by Elder Corwin by cutting a hole in the ice. He again united with the M. E. Church in 1863. Changing locations caused him to change Churches.

Edward Cox, sr., is among the first settlers of Fulton Co. He erected the third frame house in the town of Fairview, and he thinks the third in the township. When he came to the county only one family lived within the present corporation of Fairview. This man's name was Henry B. Evans, and he owned the first grocery store in the township. The building is still standing and used as a

barn. He built a large house which he used for hotel purposes for 14 years. He was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Feb. 9, 1814. His father, Jacob E. Cox, and his mother, Rebecca (Lane) Cox, are both living with him. He came to the Co. in May of 1837, and has 403 acres of good land at present. He did not get married until well advanced in life. He was united in the bonds of wedlock March 18, 1879, with Gertrude Cox. He became a member of the Reformed Church in 1850.

William H. Dailey, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Fairview. On the 16th of Aug., 1830, there was born to John Y. and Elizabeth (Hall) Dailey, in Henderson Co., N. J., a son, the subject of this sketch. He grew up, attending the common schools, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed some years, but changed it for farming, and by his own exertions has succeeded. Miss Lettie Ellen Dilts and he were united in marriage in September, 1853. Five children have blessed their home,—2 boys and 3 girls,—4 of whom are living, and one son and one daughter married.

Frederick Davis, butcher and farmer, was born in Fairview tp. March 14, 1842. His parents, Richard and Sophia (Suydam) Davis came to this county as early as 1831. In 1861 Mr. Davis enlisted in Co. L, 7th Cav., under Capt. Scott, of Bushnell. He never was off duty and participated in all the raids and scouts, and his horse was as faithful and plucky as he. He was on the famous Greerson raid, when a distance of 800 miles was traveled in 14 days. In 1868 he married Mrs. L. Robison, who bore him 4 children,—one boy and 3 girls,—all living. Ardelia, Lorena, Alta and Martin Seward are their names.

L. W. Davis, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Fairview. This gentleman was born in Fairview in 1839, and is the son of Richard and Sophia Davis. He attended the common schools here and Knox Academy, Galesburg. He was united in marriage with Miss Susan Bean, April 29, 1864. Mollie and Carrie are their living children. They have one dead. Mr. D. has served in several local official positions.

James W. Downin, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Farmington. Mr. Downin is the son of Jacob S. and Mary Jane (Kreigh) Downin, and was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Sept. 3, 1844. Three years later he was brought into this county. In 1875, Feb. 11, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Hettie Catlett. Emory L., born June 16, 1876, and Mary Jane, born April 10, 1878, are their children.

John H. Dunn, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Fairview; is the son of John S. and Elizabeth Dunn, and was born in Fairview township April 27, 1840. He received a liberal education, and at the age of 23 embarked in life's work as an agriculturist, which he likes, and at which he has been successful. He is J. P. at present and has held several local offices. He was married near Nebraska City Aug. 15, 1866. Ada and Matthew are his children.

J. W. Dunn, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Midway. Mr. Dunn was

born in Indiana Sept. 21, 1834, and is the son of John S. and Elizabeth (Norvel) Dunn, pioneers of this county. He had only the advantages the common schools of a new country offered for an education. He has served as School Director for a dozen years. June 3, 1875, he was married to Susan Pratt. Politically he is a Democrat.

Cornelius Dykeman was born April 4, 1836, the son of Gilson and Parmelia (Tuttle) Dykeman; educated in New York State; brought up a farmer; came to Fairview tp. in an early day; now lives on sec. 1. He has improved as much as 300 acres of wild land. He married Lydia Douglas, by whom he has two children living. She is a Spiritualist. Mr. D. in politics is a Republican.

Samuel Gourley. In Montgomery, Pa., there was born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Homer) Gourley, on June 2, 1818, a son, whom they christened Samuel. He came to this county in 1856 and engaged in farming. He resides now upon sec. 19. In 1843 he was married to Ann Troy, who bore him 8 children,—5 boys and 3 girls,—only 3 of whom are living,—B. L., Joseph and Abram L. His P. O. address is Fairview.

Peter H. Groenendyke is the only child of Samuel and Gertie Anna (Hageman) Groenendyke, both of whom are natives of Somerset Co., N. J. The former was born April 17, 1825, his mother March 19, 1820. Peter was born Jan. 30, 1851. Peter's grandfather and grandmother, Daniel and Adria Groenendyke, were also natives of New Jersey. The former died in 1872, while the latter still survives. The wife of our subject, Mary K. Wolfe, was born July 9, 1851. She is the daughter of John L. and Susan (Kenley) Wolfe. The father was born in Virginia Feb. 27, 1812; her mother was a native of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. G. have one child, Samuel Wilber. Peter came to this county with his parents in 1835, and resides on sec 5, and they live with him. P. O., Fairview.

William Groenendyke, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., Fairview; was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., May 24, 1810. His father, Samuel Groenendyke, served in the Revolutionary war as Major. His mother's maiden name was Mary Devore. Mr. G. came to this county in 1849. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. Wyckoff's company of the 103d Ill. Inf. In 1831, Oct. 5, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Voorhees, who bore him 7 children,—one boy and 6 girls,—4 of whom are living, and all married. Mr. G. has been a member of the M. E. Church for a half century, and since 1849 has been Trustee and Class-Leader. P. O., Fairview.

H. H. Hurtough was born in Somerset Co., N. J., May 17, 1817. He came to Fairview and bought property in July, 1838; returned to N. J., was married Feb. 24, 1840, and arrived here again May 1 of that year. He was married to Catharine Vanderveer. Their family consists of the following members: Mary, born Nov. 9, 1844; John, March 4, 1847; Martin, Sept. 11, 1849; Caroline V., Oct. 13, 1855; William A., June 11, 1858. Three of the children

are married. One of the daughters is the wife of Dr. Hughes, residing near Chicago. Mr H. learned the plastering and brick-laying trade and followed it for 13 years, when he bought the farm where he now lives, sec. 33. Mr. H. has been a life-long Republican, and is a strong temperance advocate, and a member of the Reformed Church. He is liberal and has accumulated a good fortune by his industry. His portrait we give in this book. P. O., Fairview.

James Hedden, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Fairview; was born in Morris Co., N. J., Aug. 31, 1805, and is the son of Joseph and Sarah Hedden. He came to this county in 1852 or '53. He followed brickmaking for about 40 years in his native State, but since here has engaged in farming. He has served in several local offices. He married Georgia Godly. He is the parent of 17 children, 8 of whom are living and all married. He united with the Reformed Church in 1852.

Hugh F. Hillpott, merchant, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1833. He is the son of Jacob G. and Julia Hillpott. His mother's maiden name was Julia Frankfield. He came to this county Nov. 28, 1855, and settled in Fairview. He has only a limited education, having never attended school more than 8 months in his life. His superior native genius and business ability has, nevertheless, abundantly crowned his efforts. He worked as a farm hand until he was 20 years of age, then learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for 11 years. He then embarked in mercantile life, and has since continued in it, being very successful, and accumulated a fine fortune. June 28, 1868, he was married to Sarah Van Liew. John V. L., born Aug. 25, 1869, and Lizzie C., born June 24, 1872, are their children. During the days of the Rebellion Mr. H. enlisted in Co. D, 103d Ill. Inf. He participated in several battles and was with Gen. Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, and was discharged at Washington City, Sept. 25, 1864. He united with the Reformed Church in 1865.

M. M. Johnson, son of Moses C. and Zerilda Johnson, was born in Fairview tp., Aug. 5, 1839. He is engaged in farming upon sec. 7. He has traveled over the Western States and Territories considerably. In 1878 he was the choice and nominee of the Greenback party for Sheriff of this county, but, although running ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. He has held many local official positions. Dec. 24, 1868, he was married to Eliza J. Downan. Their home has been blessed with 6 children,—3 boys and 3 girls,—all of whom are living. P. O., Fairview.

Allen Keefauver, barber, Fairview, is the son of John and Elizabeth (Young) Keefauver, and was born in Washington Co., Ind., March 23, 1853. He was brought to Joshua tp. in 1855. He was engaged on the farm till 19 years old, when he began to learn his trade. He is an artist of great skill in his business, and a young man full of energy and enterprise. He is the leader of the Fairview String Band. He was married Feb. 16, 1875, to Mary Suydam. Jessie, born Nov. 16, 1875, is their only child.

James K. Kelsey. One of the self-made men of the county is the venerable Mr. Kelsey, who was born in Fairfield Co., O., March 7, 1807. His father, Enos Kelsey, was from New York; his mother, Nancy Kelsey, *nee* Young, was a native of the Keystone State. Mr. K. followed shoemaking till he was 22 years old, when he began school-teaching, but soon turned to tilling the soil. He resides now on sec. 13, and owns 250 acres, besides town property, which he has gained by his own personal exertions. April 9, 1829, he was united in marriage with Lydia Harsock, who bore him 11 children,—4 boys and 7 girls,—8 of whom are living. In 1854 Mr. K. united with the Presbyterian Church. P. O. address, Farmington.

John L. Kitchen, farmer and coal miner, sec. 8; P. O., Fairview; was born in Henderson Co., N. J., Aug. 9, 1843. His parents were William and Charity Kitchen. He came to this county in 1851. He is at present School Director and has been for some years. On the 13th of Aug., 1876, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Mary Hall. Frederick, who was born July 29, 1878, is their only child. Politically, Mr. K. is a Democrat, though liberal in his views.

Isaac Lamb was born in Floyd Co., Ind., March 20, 1818. His parents, Benjamin and Nancy Lamb, were natives of North Carolina. He came to this county in 1841 and settled near where he now lives, and has never made but one move. His present residence is on sec. 31. Mr. L. has quite an extensive coal bank and for some of his coal land he has paid \$125 per acre. He began his coal business 30 years ago. He could then supply the demand without help, but for the last 20 years he has mined about 25,000 bushels per year, and some of the time has been unable to fill orders. He was married Feb. 20, 1836, and has 11 children,—7 boys and 4 girls. He is a member of the Christian Church. P. O., Fairview.

L. J. Lamb is a native of Fulton Co., having been born in Fairview township Nov. 7, 1842. His parents, Isaac and Jane (Hall) Lamb, were early settlers of the county. L. J. attended the common country schools, and those of Fairview and Prairie City, where he gained a good education. He is engaged at farming on sec. 19. March 25, 1864, he was married, and has 4 sons and one daughter. He has been a member of the Lutheran Church for 14 years. His wife is a member of the same Church. P. O., Fairview.

J. R. Lance was born in Penn. in 1812 and is the son of William and Margaret (Hart) Lance. His father was a native of N. Y., and his mother of Penn. and both of German descent, and both lived to a ripe old age and died in this State. His father was 103 years of age when he died. J. R. came to this county in 1837 and located on sec. 1, Fairview tp., and has lived upon this section since, and at present owner of 330 acres of land. He has been twice married and is the father of 9 children, all of whom are by his former wife. She

died and he was married in 1878 to a widow lady, whose maiden name was Euphemia Merrill, a daughter of one of the early settlers of the tp. She owns 200 acres, making 530 acres in all that they own. P. O., Farmington.

W. S. *Luman*, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Fairview; was born in Franklin Co., O., Jan. 1, 1834, and is the son of Jesse and Mary (Shreeves) Luman. W. S. was brought to the county when at the very early age of three years. He has been successful in his labors and owns 200 acres of land. In April, 1858, he was married to Mary Cook. This union has been blessed with 7 children,—6 boys and one girl,—all of whom are living. Politically he is a Democrat.

J. F. *McClain*, teacher, was born in Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 15, 1838, and is the son of John and Susan (Harbaugh) McClain. The former was born Dec. 2, 1799, and his mother, Aug. 2, 1806. Mr. McClain attended the common schools of Ill. and finished his education at the Normal School at Emporia, Kans. He began his long and successful career as a teacher when only 17 years old. He has taught the Fairview school for 13 years, and has taught 25 terms in the same building, which speaks in his praise stronger than we can find words to express. He has been Assessor of the tp. and a member of the Board of Fairview, and served for several terms as Town Clerk. This year he was elected Supervisor. He has studied medicine and practiced some, but has not been admitted yet; he expects to be, however, soon. March 28, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Vannortwick, who has borne him three children—John F., born Jan. 31, 1871, Susan C., June 22, 1873, and Lulu May, Aug. 23, 1876. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

Benjamin S. Miller. There was born to James and Sarah Elizabeth (Boyd) Miller, while they were living in Mercer Co., N. J., and on the 4th of March, 1833, a son, Benjamin S., the subject of this sketch. He worked at farming till 17 years old when he began blacksmithing. He came to this county Oct. 10, 1851, and since has engaged in farming most of the time. He resides now upon sec. 5. He has been twice married. His first wife, Drusilla Dunn, he married Feb. 1, 1855. She bore him 5 children,—3 boys and 2 girls,—James, Sarah Elizabeth, Hardin, John and Cordelia. His first wife was a member of the M. E. Church for 31 years. She died of consumption in 1877, Sept. 3. He married again, this time to Rachel Ann Luman. P. O., Middle Grove.

John Miner was born July 20, 1844, in the old State of New Jersey. His father, William Miner, was of Scotch-Irish descent and his mother, Deborah Miner, was of English descent. Both were natives of New Jersey. They reared a family of 10 children. The father has passed from earth. He died May 2, 1876. Mrs. M. is still living. John has charge of the farm and has been successful in its management. He enjoys the companionship of his books, indeed is of a literary turn of mind. P. O., Fairview.

Almiron G. Morse was born in this county in 1849. His parents, T. M. and Elvira (Blakeslee) Morse, were natives of Ohio. A. G. attended the common schools and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed for ten years. He is now engaged in the tile business. Sept. 24, 1875, he was united in marriage with Edith Shinn. His P. O. address is Farmington; his residence on sec. 2.

T. M. Morse, farmer, sec. 2; P. O., Farmington; was born in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1820. His father, Jedediah, was a native of the same place and died Aug. 8, 1852; his mother, Huldah Bolton, was a native of Woodstock, Ct. Mr. M. landed here Sept. 28, 1839, and has resided on his present farm most of the time since. He had a liberal education, and was the first Supervisor elected from the township. He has held other local official positions, and was J. P. for 20 years in succession. Mr. Morse has been elected to the Legislature three different times, and served with credit and honor. He has taught school much, and remembers teaching subscription school for \$15 per month, took wheat in pay, hauled it to Farmington and sold it for 25c per bushel. Oct. 1, 1846, he was united in marriage with Elvira Blakeslee, who was born Jan. 31, 1830. Almiron G., Menzo, Timothy, Emerson, Burt, Elvira and Hattie are the names of their children.

James M. Morton. Upon the section where he now lives, sec. 24, on July 2, 1838, James M. Morton was born. His father, Elijah Morton, was born in New Jersey; his mother, Mary (Alexander) Morton, was a native of Bucks Co., Pa. In 1863 Mr. M. enlisted in Co. B, 11th Ill. Cav., under Col. Kerr. He served till Sept. 30, 1865, when he was discharged at Memphis. In 1870, Sept. 1, he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Clara Jacobus. Henry E., born June 24, 1872, Edith A., Feb. 18, 1874, and Alvah and Alpheus, born June 8, 1878, are their children. P. O., Fairview.

J. B. Negley is one of the enterprising farmers of Fulton Co. He located here in 1844, and has resided upon the same farm since the spring of 1845. His native State is Pennsylvania, where, in Franklin Co., June 15, 1813, he was born. His education was very limited when he started in life for himself, but he has been a close student all of his life, and at present is a frequent contributor to the county papers. There was not a stick of wood upon his farm when he came to it. He now owns 350 acres of fine land, well improved and stocked. He has visited France to purchase horses that his own and neighbors' stock might be improved. In 1874 he was the nominee of his party for Representative, but was beaten by a few votes, his party being in the minority. He is the son of Jacob and Mary Negley. He was married in 1836, June 14, to Catharine Wolf, who bore him 9 children, 7 of whom are living. They had a son killed at the battle of Shiloh. He was a member of Co. C, 19th Ill. Inf. P. O. Norris.

James H. Palmerton, a prominent agriculturist, resides upon sec.

23, and owns one-half section of land. He is the son of Ichabod and Jane (Childers) Palmerton, and was born in this county in 1844. He has made three trips across the plains, driving Government team. While in the wilds of the West he saw 19 Indians hung with grape vines for stampeding cattle. In 1867, Oct. 15, he was united in marriage with Mary Jane Dedden. Sarah E., Alice M., Bessie A., Emma, Mary E. and Zillie are their children. P. O., Fairview.

David Parks, miller, is the son of Elijah and Sarah (Conover) Parks, and was born Sept. 10, 1805. He received only a common-school education, but his rare native ability has enabled him to become successful in life. He came to the county in 1849. He has started 3 mills since he came to this State. He has a stone quarry on his farm, section 20, which yields a good quality of stone. He was married in Feb., 1830, and is the parent of 5 children,—4 boys and 1 girl,—all of whom are living. David A. and Elijah served in Co. C, 17th Ill. Cavalry, and Joseph W. was in the 55th Ill. Inf. P. O. address, Fairview.

James J. Parks, son of David and Sarah (Johnson) Parks, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Jan. 16, 1832. He attended the common schools and received a fair education. He came to this county in 1849, and is engaged in farming upon section 19, having met with moderate success. The 27th day of March, 1857, was a day full of interest for him and his wife, Sarah Parks, *nee* Cammann, for upon that day they were united in marriage. Walter, Belle, Margaret, Irene, Howard and Fred are their children. Mr. P. united with the Lutheran Church in 1871.

Daniel G. Polhemus, retired farmer, one of the pioneers of Fulton Co., came in 1837 and bought property and two years later located here with his family. He is the son of Garrett and Jane (Hagaman) Polhemus, and was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Nov. 21, 1795. He received his education in the common schools. As a farmer he has been eminently successful and at present owns, after giving to his son 132 acres, 385 acres of land. His farm is well stocked and has upon it 200 head of hogs. He was united in marriage with Maria Voorhees Jan. 21, 1821. She died the mother of 10 children,—4 boys and 6 girls,—5 of whom only are living. They had a son who served in the 103d Ill. Inf. for 3 years. Mr P. has been a member of the Reformed Church for half a century.

G. V. Polhemus was born in Montgomery township, Somerset Co., N. J., Oct. 28, 1821. His father, Daniel, and his mother, Maria (Voorhees) Polhemus, were early settlers of this county, G. V. coming with them in 1839. He has engaged in farming since large enough to work and has been quite successful. He resides upon sec. 28 and owns 258 acres of fine land. He has served his township on the Board of Supervisors for 3 years and as a School Director for 15 years. Dec. 7, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane V. Brokaw. The union has been blessed with 8 children,

—5 boys and 3 girls,—6 of whom are living. Mr. P. lived in this county before Illinois had a railroad, and has hauled wheat in a wagon to Chicago and sold it for 50 cents a bushel.

Abram M. Powelson.—Among the many respected residents of this portion of Fulton county, who came from the little State bordering upon the Atlantic, is Mr. Powelson, who was born in Somerset county, N. J., May 20, 1838. He is the son of Peter and Juliet (Gray) Powelson, who came to this township in 1846, landing July 4. His father died the following December and Abram though young began the pleasant and dutiful task of supporting his mother. This pleasure was not granted him long, for by a fatal accident she lost her life by being burned to death. When 13 years old he hired out to work upon a farm by the month, which he continued till he was 27. Since, he has been successful in farming and at present has a goodly share of this world's goods. He was married Sept. 3, 1861, to Julia Polhemus. They have two boys living and one dead. Mr. P. is a member of the Reformed Church.

Luther Pumyea, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Fairview; was born in Somerset Co., N. J., June 17, 1828. His parents, Peter and Catharine Sarah (Stucker) Pumyea, were both natives of the same county. Mr. P. landed in Fulton Co. when a lad of 8 summers. He engaged in mercantile business for 3 years in Fairview, but abandoned it for the farm. He has visited the golden shore of the Pacific and traveled elsewhere. He drove a team from New Jersey to Illinois. He has been twice married. First to Eleanor Jones, who bore him 2 children, both girls, and living. His second wife was Elizabeth Morse, who has borne him one child.

Peter Shleich, farmer, is the son of Jacob and Mary (Webber) Shleich, and was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 29, 1841. He came to America in 1850 and 5 years later came to this county. He attended the common schools, and at the age of 24 entered Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill. He has taught school for several years but is now engaged in farming, owning a 400-acre farm, well stocked. When he arrived here he could not speak English, and his father died soon after, and Peter was put out to work. He served during the war in Co. A, 55th Ill. Inf., and was discharged Oct. 31, 1864. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh and others. He married Mary E. Wilson Sept. 28, 1870. Mary Belle, Chas. W., John H., and Ada Maria are their children. He has been a member of the Reformed Church since 1867. P. O., Fairview.

Jonathan Smith was born in Madison Co., O., Sept. 11, 1808. In 1833 he visited Fulton Co., and two years later he came and raised a crop, and in 1837 located on sec. 35, where he yet resides. He began life friendless and in poverty, having lost his parents and possessing only a three-year-old colt. At present he has 380 acres of land in this county, and 480 acres in Iowa. He began as a farm hand at first, at which he worked for 7 years, receiving from

\$7.50 to \$10 a month. In 1837 he was married to Ann Foster, who has borne him 9 children, 8 of whom are living,—2 boys and 6 girls. One son and 4 daughters are married. One daughter married John Broadfield, of Knox Co., and were traveling through Europe last year. John H., a son, married Mary Wyckoff the present year and resides in Marshall Co., Iowa. Mr. S.'s P. O. address is Fairview.

James Newton Suydam, postmaster. On the 17th of April, 1836, in the State of New Jersey, there was born to John W. and Elizabeth S. Suydam a son, the subject of this sketch. Thirteen years later he was brought to this county. He attended the common schools of his home and then entered the commercial college at Davenport, Iowa. For 17 years he was engaged in farming; 5 years was employed as clerk in a store; taught school for 2 years; embarked in the drug business at Fairview in 1861, and in 1864 was appointed P. M., and has held the office ever since except two years, when Andrew Johnson "swung him out." He is a live, enterprising citizen. He is leader of the brass band, Town Clerk, Village Clerk, Recording Steward M. E. Church, Treasurer of Bible Society and Secretary of the Temperance Society. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Cordelia A. Morey, and in 1877, June 6, he married his second wife, Murtie E. Spence. His home has been blessed with 4 children,—2 boys and 2 girls,—all living. Mr. S. joined the Baptist Church in 1858, and was immersed by Rev. Butterfield. He united with the M. E. Church in 1862.

W. G. Swartz was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Oct. 2, 1825. He first came to this county in 1852. He taught school for one term and returned to the Keystone State, but was dissatisfied, and in 1857 again sought the fertile soil of the Prairie State. His principal occupations have been teaching and farming. He learned the tannery and currying trade and worked at it for three years. He first settled in Young Hickory township on his arrival in Fulton Co. He has been successful financially, and at present owns 253 acres of fine land. He has filled the township offices from time to time, and for 15 years served as J. P. He married Elizabeth Welty, who has borne him 3 children,—2 boys and 1 girl,—one of the former is dead. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

I. D. Swegle, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Fairview; was born in New Jersey, Dec. 31, 1827. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth Swegle. He came to this county as early as 1838. His only advantages to procure an education were at the common and subscription schools. He is naturally an energetic, hard-working man, and has injured himself by over work. About 20 years ago he suffered sun stroke and has not been able to work much since. In 1854 he was married and has 7 children, all living,—6 boys and one girl. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

G. W. Swygert, farmer, section 29; P. O., Fairview; was born in Franklin Co., Pa., June 2, 1820, and is the son of John and Susan

(Sinder) Swygert. He came to this county 36 years ago. He formerly was engaged at his trade, that of house-carpenter and joiner, but abandoned it to till the soil. He has served his school district in the capacity of School Director for a dozen years. During the winter of 1844 he was married to Miss Brokaw, who bore him 6 children, —2 boys and 4 girls,—5 of whom are living. Henry died at the age of 17. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and has served as a Deacon and Elder.

Peter TenEyck is one of the early settlers of Fulton Co. and deserves more than a passing notice. By economy and industry he has managed to accumulate a handsome fortune. He was born in Somerset, Co., N. J., Aug. 28, 1808, and is the son of James and Esther (Hankerson) Ten Eyck. Mr. T. was united in marriage Nov. 2, 1843, with Rebecca Cox. They have two children, son and daughter. The former is engaged in the practice of law in Michigan. Mr. Ten Eyck takes great pride in his horses, of which he has a large number of very fine ones. He keeps the fleet-footed Clydesdale trotting horses, only for his own driving, however. He has 100 head of fine cattle, mostly thoroughbred. He is a man of great energy and application to his business. He came to this county in 1835 and settled upon sec. 33 in 1836. He engaged in the mercantile business for 7 years during the infancy of Fairview, and we give his portrait in this book.

Thomas H. Travers was born in Burton, England, Feb. 10, 1839. He is the son of Charles and Jane Travers. He came to America with his father in 1860, and five years later located in Fulton county and began a most successful career. His father returned to England last year. He began work under most adverse circumstances, being chained down by poverty, but by indomitable pluck and energy and business judgment they have succeeded until now they own 835 acres of land, 770 of it lying in this county. The father and son have always worked together as partners. Thomas has been to California where he has worked in the gold mines. He has a coal bank on his farm here out of which he annually takes 32,000 bushels of coal. He is rather extensively engaged in the manufacture of cider, making from 30,000 to 50,000 gallons each season. January 20, 1870, Mr. T. was married to Sarah Augustina Turner. Amy Jane, born Jan. 18, 1872, and Agnes, born Feb. 1, 1876, are their children. P. O., Fairview.

Lewis M. Turner, farmer, sec. 21; P. O., Fairview; is the son of Elisha W. Turner, and was born in Lafayette Co., Wis. He came to this county in 1865, and has been moderately successful in his occupation. He enjoyed only the benefits of a common-school education. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Mary Hauser.

Abraham Van Doren, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Farmington; is a native of Somerset county, N. J., where he was born Nov. 9, 1838. He is the son of John K. and Maria (Cox) Van Doren. He attended the common schools of this county and gleaned therefrom

his education. He has served in several local offices. March 4, 1862, is a day to him ever to be remembered, for upon that date he was united in marriage with Sarah Elizabeth Hall.

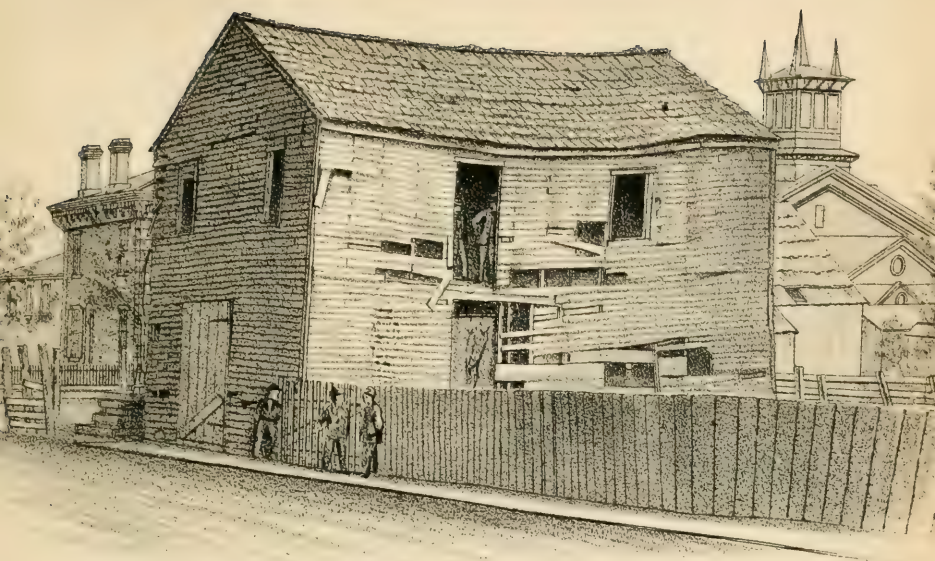
John Van Liew, farmer, was born in Somerset county, N. J., Jan. 11, 1828. He is the son of Cornelius and Ann (Suydam) Van Liew. He had only the advantages of the common schools of his native State for an education. He began to work for himself at farming at the age of 22, and has continued at it since and has been successful. He came to this county in 1854 and has held some of the local offices. He was married in 1856, Jan. 17, to Miss Mary Polhemus, who has borne him 3 children,—2 boys and 1 girl, Daniel, Cornelius and Maria. Mr. V. is a member of the Reformed Church.

Abram Voorhees was born March 25, 1834, in New Jersey. He is the son of Jacob and Jane Voorhees and came to this county Aug. 16, 1848. He received his education in the common schools in Indiana. He engaged in farming until thirteen years ago when he embarked in the grocery and drug business. He has been successful in life. He was married Dec. 22, 1853. They have 5 children,—four boys and one girl. He has held several of the township official positions.

John Voorhees, jr., was born in New Jersey July 25, 1836. He is the son of Jacob and Jane Voorhees, who came to this county Aug. 16, 1848. He received a common-school education principally in this county, and is engaged in farming. He has carried on mercantile business for several years himself and dealt in real estate not a little. He is at present engaged as clerk in a dry-goods and grocery store. He has served as School Trustee for 6 years; a Deacon in the Reformed Church and also Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was married Dec. 23, 1858, to Naomi Schanck. To them have been born 3 girls, the youngest, little Mabel, was born Nov. 4, 1876.

A. D. Wilson, farmer, P. O., Fairview; was born in the State of New Jersey March 11, 1831, and is a son of Rev. A. D. and Julia Wilson. He was brought to the county in 1838, and at the common schools of Fairview received his education. At the age of 23 he entered the agricultural pursuit for himself, and has succeeded in it. He is School Director and has served as such for 9 years. Feb. 9, 1854, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Mary Negly. Katie, John, Lulu, Maggie, Harry M., Neeley and Mamie are their children.

H. M. B. Wilson, farmer, was born at North Branch, N. J., April 21, 1837. Although Mr. W. has chosen farming as his occupation, his father educated him for the ministry. He attended the college at New Brunswick, and also Knox College, Galesburg. Mr. W. is by no means an old man, yet deserves to be classed among the pioneers of this county. His father was the well-known Rev. A. D. Wilson, who organized the congregation of the Dutch Re-



THE SECOND COURT-HOUSE
AS IT STANDS TO-DAY



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formed Church west of the Alleghany Mountains. The Rev. Mr. W. came to this county in 1837, so our subject has spent almost his entire life here. He was married in Feb., 1870 and has 3 children,—Oscar L., Bertha and Loda. He has represented his township in the Board of Supervisors.

John E. Wilson was born in the State of New Jersey Dec. 22, 1833. He is the son of the zealous and widely-known Rev. A. D. Wilson. His mother's name was Julia Wilson. No man did more to establish the Reformed Church in the West than Rev. A. D. Wilson, and his memory is held in pleasant and sacred remembrance by thousands. John E. came to the county in 1838 and has resided here since. Mr. W. is engaged in farming upon sec. 32. For 3 years he followed the mercantile business. In financial matters he has been moderately successful. He first married Maria Rodener, and Feb. 14, 1860, was married to Nettie Hamrick. Abraham, George, Daniel and Julia are their children.

John Wilson, farmer; P. O., Fairview; was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Oct. 25, 1806, and is the son of Achilles and Ann Wilson. His father died when he was 5 years old and when 10 he was bound out. When 15 he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade. He has succeeded in life and now owns 245 acres of land, which he has made by his own labor and exertion. His wife's given name is Lucretia. Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Peter Goom, is their only child. Mr. W. has filled several of the local offices. Politically he is a Democrat.

J. L. Wolford, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Midway; was born in Washington Co., Ind., June 5, 1851. He is the son of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth (Masters) Wolford, and was brought to this county at the early age of 3 years. Feb. 22, 1877, is a memorable day in his life, for upon that date he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Wyckoff. Ida Ethel was born to them Dec. 27, 1878.

Cornelius Wyckoff, jr., dealer in hardware, farming implements, etc., was born Aug. 11, 1823, in Hunterdon Co., N. J., and came to Fulton Co. March 18, 1856. He learned the carriage-making trade in New York, but has spent the greater portion of his life farming. He was married Dec. 10, 1847, to Sarah V. Hagaman. They have a family of 5 children,—4 girls and one boy,—all of whom are living. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1846, and ten years later united with the Reformed Church at Fairview, of which he has been Elder, and a member of the Town Board several times, and School Trustee in Joshua tp. for 11 years.

John P. Wyckoff, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Fairview; was born in Somerset county, N. J., Sept. 7, 1842, and is the son of Simon and Mary Wyckoff. He came to Fulton county in 1864. He enlisted to defend our dear and sacred old flag in the 30th New Jersey Infantry, Co. K, and served until 1863. He was Corporal and Color-bearer. He was united in marriage with Miss Addie Elkins Feb.

6, 1866. Jennie, Bayard, Addie and Louis are their children. Mr. W. is a member of the Reformed Church, with which he united in 1872.

Simon Wyckoff was born in the State of New Jersey Sept. 10, 1806. He was the son of Simon and Sophia (Van Dorn) Wyckoff, and came to this county May 15, 1865. His education was limited to the common schools of Somerset county, N. J. He has engaged in farming almost all of his life; but has retired and lives at his pleasant residence in Fairview, yet still owns a farm. He is one of those quiet good men whom every one respects and loves to honor. He was married Oct. 1, 1820, and has 8 children living,—5 boys and 3 girls. He united with the Reformed Church in 1827. Politically he is a Republican, but always desirous to vote for the best man.

S. T. Wyckoff, son of S. S. and Sarah Ann (Perbasco) Wyckoff, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Dec. 23, 1830. Eight years later he was brought to this county, where he has continued to reside since. He has generally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at present owns a farm. He has, however, engaged for a period of 3 years in mercantile business at Fairview, where he now resides. He has served as School Director, and a member of the Town Board of Fairview for 6 years. He was married Sept. 15, 1859. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following gentlemen have served the township in the various official capacities named. The years of serving are given, and where more than one date is opposite a name, covering a period of years, it indicates that the official served during the intervening years:

SUPERVISORS.

T. M. Morse	1850	T. M. Morse.....	1867-69
W. T. Vandeventer.....	1851-52	John Van Liew.....	1870
D. M. Wyckoff.....	1853	H. M. B. Wilson.....	1871
Frederick Crusier.....	1854-55	G. V. Polhemus.....	1872-74
B. S. Ramsey.....	1856	James Davis.....	1875-79
J. S. Downin.....	1857-66		

TOWN CLERKS.

J. V. D. B. Van Dorn.....	1850	Theodore Pumyea	1865
Daniel Groenendyke.....	1851	J. S. Wyckoff.....	1866
J. V. D. B. Van Dorn.....	1852	S. F. Slider.....	1867
J. H. Peirsol	1853	J. S. Wyckoff.....	1868-70
D. M. Wyckoff	1854	J. N. Suydam.....	1871
J. V. D. B. Van Dorn.....	1855-59	Simon Wyckoff.....	1872-73
J. S. Wyckoff.....	1860-62	Ira H. Voorhees.....	1874
Edward Cox.....	1863	J. F. McClain.....	1875-76
George Taylor.....	1864	Ira H. Voorhees.....	1877-79

ASSESSORS.

Peter Pumyea.....	1850	John Tipton.....	1861-64
Frederick Cruser.....	1851-53	David Shreves.....	1865-72
Thomas Foster.....	1854	E. E. West.....	1873-74
J. V. D. B. Van Dorn.....	1855-56	J. S. Downin.....	1875
E. E. West.....	1857-60	E. E. West.....	1876-79
Archibald McCrea.....	1860		

COLLECTORS.

Edward Cox.....	1850	H. M. B. Wilson.....	1870
Isaac Shreves.....	1851	Abram Voorhees.....	1871-72
J. S. Pumyea.....	1852	J. H. Dunn.....	1873-74
Isaac Shreves.....	1853	Abram Eldert.....	1875
John Tipton.....	1854-60	Joseph Wyckoff.....	1876
E. E. West.....	1861-62	J. V. D. Davis.....	1877
Asher Pratt.....	1863-64	John Armstrong.....	1878
John Tipton.....	1865-66	S. D. Alpaugh.....	1879
S. V. Robinson.....	1867-69		



FARMERS' TOWNSHIP.

This township is well timbered and watered, and is underlaid with strata of excellent bituminous coal. The greater part of the surface is very broken, although the western and southern portion consists of gently undulating prairie, the soil of which is the regular Illinois prairie soil.

The first settler to locate in Farmers' township was John Barker, who came in 1829. For further information concerning him, we refer the reader to the personal sketches of John and Joseph Barker given further on.

The township received its name in this wise: The assessment made previous to the organization of the township in 1850 showed that the farmers in this community had produced more grain than any other precinct in the county. Accordingly, when the time came for naming the township some on account of this fact proposed the name of Wheatland. Others for the same reason suggested the name of Farmers'. This was received with greater favor and the name was adopted. Another version as to the origin of the name is related by an old settler now residing in this township, as follows: "This was a good farming country," he said, "and almost every person who lived here was farmers, and we called the votin' precinct Farmers' Precinct; and when the township was organized we jist let it be the same." The first school in the township was taught by Miss Eleanor Rutledge, who afterwards became Mrs. John Barker. The first death to occur was that of Enos Rutledge, who was buried in the Barker Cemetery. Joseph Barker has been living in the township longer than any one else has. The first Church organized was of the Baptist denomination, and was organized June 9, 1835. The society afterwards erected a log house, which was used for both church and school purposes for many years. This building is still standing, owned by Thomas Walters, jr., and was used as a dwelling by him until the fall of 1879. The first school-house (a small log cabin) was erected in 1833. The benches were made of split logs and the floor of puncheons. The fire-place occupied one side of the house and the only window consisted of a log being removed from one side.

The St. Louis division of the C., B. & Q. railroad crosses one corner of the township, making its only town, Table Grove, a lively little business place.

A very exciting incident is related by Peter Walters, of an encounter his mother once had with a wild hog. In those early days the wild hogs were numerous and troublesome. While Mr. Walters was absent from home one day a hog came to the yard fence, and seeing the cow inside concluded to have some steak for dinner; accordingly he scaled the fence and assaulted the cow, and was in a fair way to succeed when Mrs. Walters seized the gun, ran out and shot the ferocious animal; he ran off with but little if any damage, as she supposed, but was found dead near by soon afterward.

The above was not the only adventure that this heroine of Fulton county had during its pioneer days. In the very first days after the settlers came the Indians were not only numerous but very troublesome, especially in regard to begging and stealing. On one occasion, while on a begging tour, these pests stopped at the residence of Mr. Walters, as usual, to ask for some meat. Now, Mrs. Walters was a very generous old soul, but at this particular time her meat supply was nearly exhausted; hence she refused to give them any. Among the Indians was a very impudent squaw, who insisted beyond all reason that Mrs. W. should give them some meat. The generous woman finally concluded to give her a small piece, and went up stairs to procure the meat, when the squaw instantly followed. Mrs. Walters turned and told her to go back, but she persisted, and was pressing her way up the narrow ladder, when Mrs. Walters seized a loose board, which was lying on the upper floor, and dealt her such a blow that Mrs. Squaw came tumbling down to the floor, receiving many bruises. The Indians appreciated the good woman's kindness and admired her courage, which they all demonstrated with one voice, crying out, "White squaw heap big brave,—ha, ha, ha!" The squaw, greatly enraged, rose and drew her scalping-knife, threatening to kill Mrs. Walters; whereupon Mr. Walters interfered, seized the knife, drew it across her throat until the blood oozed out in places, and then taking her by the hair and an arm threw her headlong out of doors. Mrs. Walters gave them the meat, when all left happy and satisfied, except the enraged squaw. The Walters family was not molested again.

It will be interesting to all our readers to learn of the encounter Mr. Enos Tarter once had with a deer. Nov. 17, 1851, while riding home from a day's threshing with his machine, he discovered a very large deer crossing the road a short distance ahead. He thought that an excellent opportunity for having some fun, and accordingly put spurs to his old horse that worked on the threshing machine, and came up to the deer in the tall grass, and attempted to strike him down with his knife, but it being blunt, he failed in that. Then he took the deer by the tail, and at this part of the drama the animal turned and horned the horse, which caused him to make a sudden turn, and Mr. Tarter was dragged off. Now, Mr. Tarter and the nimble deer had a close encounter, both fighting hard for their lives. They had it round and round, Mr. Tarter holding on to

his "tail hold," until they both found themselves head to heels in a ditch, with Mr. Tarter on top. Every time the deer tried to rise up he pressed his enemy against the overhanging turf, rendering his efforts fruitless. Finally, about 10:30 p. m., he killed the deer, and reached home at 11 o'clock, with a pair of pants and a piece of a shirt on. He still carries a sore on his head from a wound he received by the hoof of the animal in this conflict. The horns of this deer are still on exhibition in the office of the County Treasurer in Lewistown.

Mr. Tarter, on another occasion, caught a deer by the fore leg as it was jumping over the fence.

Laurel Hill, more commonly known as Table Grove, is situated on a beautiful eminence, overlooking as fine prairie country to the north and west as human eye ever beheld. This is a thrifty little village of about 300 inhabitants, containing more enterprising business men, doubtless, than any village of like dimensions in the State of Illinois. It was founded in 1838 by James Spicer, Benjamin Windham and Caleb Dilworth. James Spicer built the first house, which he sold to John Bartholomew in 1841. The first store was kept by Wm. Lovell. Then came the era of schools and churches. A school-house was erected in 1845, in which the well-remembered Simon Breed taught the first school. This was during the days when the rod and ferule were swayed by all pedagogues as indispensable disciplinarians. As early as 1851 there was a Church organization in the Grove, of which we speak below. The village now contains 7 business houses, besides a good hotel, 2 meat markets, 2 shoe shops, a saddle and harness shop, 2 milliner shops, a wagon and paint-shop, a blacksmith shop, a well-stocked lumber yard and a flouring mill.

CHURCHES.

Table Grove Christian Church was founded and organized upon the third Lord's Day of June, 1851, by Elder J. H. Hughes, now deceased, with Wm. Mc Daniel, Elder; Asa Harland, G. F. Hendrickson, Deacons. This society worshiped in the old school-house in the Grove until the erection of the new school-house in 1845, when the latter was used until the erection of the present structure by the society. This congregation grew and prospered and became one of the largest and most influential in the county. The sad hour of trouble, however, visited it, and during the last two or three years it has suffered materially. For many years Elder Henry Smither officiated as Pastor of this Church.

Table Grove Universalist Church was organized Feb. 22, 1868, with 51 members. The first officials were: Trustees—Thomas Berry, J. R. Harris, J. H. Harris, Orian Moore, and Nelson Whedon; George Hughes, Treasurer; and G. W. Battin, Clerk. Rev. John Hughes was first Pastor. The founding of this Church was

the result of a debate held here between Rev. J. Hughes and Elder J. C. Reynolds, of Macomb. The congregation has a beautiful church edifice located in Table Grove. The building and grounds are valued at \$7,000. The present membership is 107.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

The personal history of Farmers' township is both interesting and instructive, and we will not fail to record it. It would give us pleasure to speak even at greater length than we do, but the large number and limited space forbids.

Sarah Abernathy; P. O., Table Grove; was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1830. Her father, Samuel Powell, was a native of Ohio, and an early settler,—in fact one of the first settlers of Sangamon county. Her mother, Elizabeth Powell, was also a native of Ohio: both are now dead. Her educational advantages were very limited. She was married to John Abernathy Dec. 18, 1853, in Fulton Co. They had 7 children, of whom 6 are living, viz: James L., Mary E., Joseph A., Wm. H., Geo. C. and Samuel M. Her husband, John Abernathy, was born in Ross Co., O., Nov. 15, 1824, and was the son of James Abernathy, a native of Va., and came to Fulton Co. with his family when John was but 12 years old, which was in 1836. They settled in Farmers' township, where John resided, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser until his death, which occurred Jan. 11, 1869. He was an enterprising man, well respected by his friends and neighbors. Mary E. Abernathy resides with her mother and brother.

Dr. A. J. Bacon was born in McDonough Co., Ill., Sept. 23, 1836; received a common-school education; reared on a farm until he was 21 years old, when he began reading medicine; in the winter of 1859-60 attended the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, O.; in March, 1860, he began the practice of medicine, locating in Ipava, where he remained one year, and then removed to Table Grove, where he has since practiced with good success. He graduated at the Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1865. He married, in 1857, Miss M. Durham, by whom he had one daughter, Carrie, now the wife of John Leonard, of this place. Mrs. Bacon died in 1860, and Mr. B. married again May 4, 1863, and they have one child, Nellie, now 13 years of age. Mr. Bacon's father, Charles Bacon, was one of the first settlers in McDonough county, and like others, suffered many hardships and privations in paving the way for the future prosperity of their family.

Chas. E. Barker, sec. 7, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove; was born April 4, 1842, in this township, the son of John Barker, the first settler here. He was accustomed to the lot of pioneer boys, and hence his educational advantages were very limited. He owns a half interest in 300 acres of land, and is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Farmers' township. He was married April 19, 1866, to Mary E. Pontious, daughter of Andrew Pontious, of

Page Co., Iowa. They have 5 children living,—Leonard W., Ira C., Willie L., Harry and Perry, besides one deceased.

Geo. R. Barker was born in Farmers' tp. Aug. 26, 1838; son of Joseph Barker, mentioned a little further on. Like other pioneer boys, he was familiar with hunting deer, wolves and other wild animals that were then so numerous in Illinois. His educational advantages were limited. Mr. Barker was raised to hard work, having cleared a great deal of land out of the brush. He is now a farmer comfortably situated, owning a half interest in 300 acres of valuable land. He was married Jan. 16, 1862, to Margaret C. Frizzell, daughter of Johnsy Frizzell, of McDonough county. They have had 9 children, of whom 7 are living, viz: Luella, Ezra L., Lewis F., Emily C., Carrie, Lucy M. and an infant girl. Sec. 7, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove.

John W. Barker was born in Pike Co., O., April 15, 1819. His father brought his family to Illinois when our subject was but 6 months old. While they lived at Fort Clark there were but 3 white families there. For further particulars of their removals, etc., see biography of his brother Joseph Barker, next mentioned. His father, John Barker, came to this township in '27, leaving his family on Totten's Prairie, except John and his mother whom he brought along with him. John was quite small, but has vivid recollections of sleeping in an old Indian wigwam, and of seeing his father break prairie with an ox team. The old gentleman planted several acres of sod corn, but reaped nothing from it, as the wild hogs destroyed the entire crop. John W. was married, in 1841, to Rachel Harris, by whom he had 2 children,—Warren and Harriet. Mrs. Barker died Dec. 1, 1842. He again married in 1849, this time to Eliza S. Brand, by whom he had 8 children,—Mary J., Lafayette, John S., William M. (deceased) and Geo. M., twins, Franklin (deceased), Wm. F. and Sarah E. Wm. F. and Sarah E. are at home with their father. Mrs. Barker died Feb. 18, 1877. Mr. Barker owns 240 acres of valuable land, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser.

Joseph Barker, sec. 18, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove. The Barkers were the first settlers in Farmers' township. Their nearest neighbors were the Tottens in Cass tp., a distance of 9 miles. He was born in Pike Co., O., Oct. 30, 1816. His parents brought him to Fort Clark, where Peoria now stands, in 1819; there they resided until 1827, when they removed to Totten's Prairie in Cass township, and in 1829, as before stated, became the first pioneers of Farmers' township. Mr. Barker is a hale old gentleman of 63 years, making a full hand at the different employments on the farm. He owns a well improved farm of 129 acres of very fertile land. He was married Feb. 21, 1844, to Priscilla McKinzey, and they have had 10 children, of whom 5 are living, viz: Roanna (wife of James E. Brand, of Farmers' tp.), Elizabeth E. (wife of Isaac Pickle, of Guthrie, Ia.), Josephine (wife of Benton McCance, of

Harris tp.), Daniel E. and Joseph M. Mr. B. has always been, and is still a prosperous farmer.

Lafayette Barker, P. O., Table Grove; res., sec. 17, Farmers' tp.; was born in Fulton Co. April 23, 1851, son of John W. Barker. Mr. Barker received a common-school education in Fulton Co., after which he attended the Business College of St. Joseph, Mo., and graduated there Nov. 2, 1870. He was married, May 7, 1874, to Frances Steel, daughter of Graft Steel, formerly of Bushnell. This union has been blessed with three children, viz: Ora M., Melvin and Bessie. Mr. B. is a prominent school-teacher of this township and parts of McDonough Co. He is at present farming, yet his old school patrons are constantly requesting him to resume teaching.

Samuel Baughman, sec. 18; P. O., Table Grove; was educated in the common schools here. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 103d I. V. I., and honorably discharged July 7, 1865. He participated in twenty battles, among which were the following: Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Atlanta and many others. He was married Sept. 10, 1868, to Mary J. Carlin, by whom he has 3 children,—Wm. Perry, Mary R. and Sarah E. They are very intelligent children, especially Mary R., who has great literary talent.

Alvin Bossort; P. O., Table Grove; was brought here by his parents when but 3 years old, which was in 1850. He received a common-school education, and is the son of Daniel Bossort of Farmers' township. Alvin was raised a farmer, and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he has been eminently successful. He was married, Aug. 22, 1872, to Martha A. Carlin, daughter of Mr. Thomas Carlin of Farmers' tp. They have four children, viz: Mary E., Mattie R., Jennie M. and Katie M.

Wilford E. Boyer was born Sept. 20, 1845, in Fayette Co., Pa., and is the son of Frederick Boyer, of Bureau Co., Ill. Mr. Boyer was married April 5, 1866, to Eliza J. Miner, daughter of John F. Miner, of McDonough Co. He is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Farmers' township, on section 16. He has filled the different township offices, and is the present Supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer have 7 children,—Lucy, Parkie, Miner, Mary, Susie, Annie and Ethel. Mr. B. is a man of a literary turn of mind, and keeps well posted in the current affairs of the day. P. O., Table Grove.

William Carithers, of the firm of W. & J. Carithers, merchants, Table Grove. When the red man and the deer sported through the forests of Farmers' tp., William Carithers, sen., emigrated hither with his family and settled on sec. 33. He became a prominent farmer, adding to his little homestead until he left 320 acres of valuable land to his heirs. He died Feb. 14, 1851, at the age of 50 years, leaving to his widow a family of 7 children, 6 boys and 1 girl. Mrs. C. is still living on the old home place, at the age of 62 years. There has been no death in the family since the death of

Mr. C. The boys are all happily settled around near the old homestead, transacting business for themselves. Robert is a bachelor farmer of McDonough Co., owning 200 acres of well-improved land. Our subject is in the mercantile business with his younger brother, John, in Table Grove. They began business here July 15, 1871, in a building 22x50 feet, capital, \$2,600. At present the building is 22x80 feet, present capital, \$20,000; annual sales, \$20,000.

Stephen Carlin; P. O., Table Grove; resides on sec. 20; was born in Ireland May 3, 1814; came to America in 1834, and remained in Pennsylvania until 1837, when he went to Virginia, and there remained until 1842; is a stone mason, and as such has worked while in the East. He came to Fulton Co. in 1842, bought a farm, and improved it, laboring hard, until he at one time owned over 700 acres. He gave his children each a farm as they were married. He now owns 210 acres of valuable land. No man in Farmers' tp. has worked harder or accumulated more land than Mr. Carlin, with the same amount of capital, in the same length of time. He was married Feb. 8, 1852, to Jane S. Dolan, by whom he had 6 children. Mrs. Carlin died in November, 1871. Mr. Carlin again married in July, 1874, this time to Catharine Rigner, by whom he has 3 children. He has 7 children living, namely: John A., Thomas O., Sophia J., Stephen D., Catharine A., Sarah and Carrie B. Mrs. Carlin, being a widow, had 4 children when Mr. Carlin married her. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. C. is regarded as a very charitable man, lending his aid for the support of the Church and other benevolent institutions. John married Rosa Sipples, and resides in McDonough Co. Sophia is the wife of Jeff. Crail, of Vermont.

Albert Carrison, sec. 5, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove; born in this township Jan. 1, 1846, son of the next mentioned. He received a common-school education in Shiun's school-house. He was raised on the farm, and is now a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of this township. He was married Feb. 17, 1876, to Florence Barnes, daughter of Isaac Barnes, of this township. They have had two children; but one is living, Charles.

Robert Carrison, sec. 8, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove; was born in England Feb. 12, 1816, and is the son of John and Diana Carrison, who were also natives of England. They came to America in 1837, and located in Pittsburg, Pa. At that time Pittsburg was a small town. He came to Illinois in 1839, settling at Table Grove. He started in life with nothing, and now owns 300 acres of valuable land, mostly under excellent cultivation. He was married in June, 1842, to Elizabeth Berry, by whom he had 8 children, —5 girls and 3 boys,—of whom 5 girls and 1 boy are living. He is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, in which he has been very successful. Three of the girls are married, and 2, Harriet and Mary J., remain at home.

Samuel Clemans, farmer; P. O., Ipava; his first habitation in Illinois was his wagon, which he and family occupied for 2 months, when they moved into their spacious cabin, 20x18 feet, one story, no doors or windows. Many a night has Mr. Clemans returned from a distance with his clothes frozen on him, being so cold he could not unhitch his team. At present he owns a large tract of land under good cultivation. He was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., Feb. 16, 1816. His father died when he was quite young; hence he had no educational advantages. His grandfather and father bore the same name that he and a son bear, viz: Samuel. His grandfather was a soldier in both the Revolution and the war of 1812, and after returning from the latter he would sing many war songs to his grandchildren and weep while singing. This aged veteran carried two bullets in his body until death, which occurred at the age of 90 years. Mr. Clemans' grandfather, Samuel Sunderland, was also in the war of 1812, and was a native of England. Mr. C. was married in 1835 to Susan Ripple. They have had 10 children, of whom 5 are living. He is a prominent stock-raiser, and keeps all kinds of stock constantly for sale. Is a general adviser for his neighbors, and a Republican.

Sylvanus B. Corey, saddle and harness-maker, Table Grove, was born June 25, 1835, in Maine; family lived in Bangor until he was 12 years old, when they removed to Newburyport, Mass.; there they remained until the spring of '55, when he came to Chicago, and the following fall to Canton, where he has mostly resided until July, 1879, when he located in Table Grove. Here he established a saddle and harness shop, in which business he has been engaged ever since he was 18 years old. He was married April 4, 1857, to Sallie McBain, by whom he has had 2 children: only Frank E. is living. Mr. Corey served in the late war in Co. F, 88th I. V. I., and participated in nearly all the leading battles of the department of the Cumberland; was discharged in June, '65. He is building up a fine trade in Table Grove.

Charles Cox, son of Amos Cox, was born in Schuylkill Co., Pa., July 19, 1849; has been a railroad man for over 3 years, also engaged in farming for 5 years. He was apprenticed to Benjamin Haffer, a shoemaker, when but 12 years old; he remained with Haffer nearly 4 years, and came to McDonough Co., Ill., in 1870, where he engaged in farming. In 1873 he established a shoe-shop in Good Hope, which he carried on successfully for three years, when he removed to Table Grove, where he has had greater success than he had anticipated. He was married Oct. 7, 1875, to Sarah Porter, who has borne him 2 children, John and Amos. Mrs. Cox' father, Samuel Porter, was one of the pioneers of Canton, where he still lives.

Wm. W. Cushman. The subject of this sketch was born in Stafford, Conn., Jan. 28, 1810, and is the son of John and Lois Cushman. He has seen many hardships in his time; for his father died

when our subject was but 4 years old, and he was bound out to a man with whom he resided 11 years; when, being tired with his treatment, and discouraged at his prospects for reward, he ran away, traveling on foot, through snow and rain, a distance of 14 miles, to a place of safety. He pursued the occupation of iron-moulder for several years, and came to Harris township in 1841. He was married April 6, 1845, to Sally St. Clair, by whom he had 9 children, of whom 8 are living. Mr. Cushman died Oct. 3, 1873. Mr. C., in 1836, while working in Rochester, N. Y., fell in an open sewer and hurt his knee, which rendered him a cripple for life. The names of his children are Ann E., Sarah E., John W., Charles J., Clarissa, Emma J., Peter B. and Mary L.

Wm. H. Dilworth, sec. 29, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove: was born in Fulton Co. March 5, 1855. His grandfather, Harvey Harris, before the excitement of the Black Hawk war had vanished in 1832, came to the wilds of Fulton county and endured many privations and hardships in paving the way for the prosperity of future generations. He died in April, 1876. Our subject's father, James Dilworth, is a prominent farmer of Vermont tp. Mr. Dilworth was married, Jan. 12, 1876, to Rozelle Montgomery, daughter of Wm. Montgomery (dec.), of Missouri. They have two boys, viz: Thornton and Harvey H. Mr. D. is a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser.

Warner D. Douglas settled here in 1840; has been engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business for 25 years, the last 13 years of which time he has been located in Table Grove, but is now closing out his entire stock of goods, preparatory to removing to Nebraska. He was married, Jan. 3, 1830, to Caroline Brooks, by whom he has had 11 children: 5 are living. He has always been a pioneer. When but 10 years old, he lived in Indiana when the Indians were as numerous there as our dogs are in Illinois. His father was in the war of 1812. Mrs. Douglas was born June 4, 1810, in N. Y., and is the daughter of Nathan Brooks, who was a prominent soldier in the war of 1812.

Shiloh W. Durham, lumber dealer, Table Grove; was born in Wayne Co., Ill., June 18, 1842, and is the son of Washington Durham, who was of English descent, and who died in Southern Illinois, when our subject was but 6 years old. After his father's death his mother moved with her family of four children, Judge, Mariam, Shiloh and Victoria, to Vermont, Ill. His mother placed Judge under the care of John Harland of Farmers' tp. The two sisters she kept at home. His mother and the other three children passed through the cholera scourge of 1851 in Vermont. He studied hard between work hours, and at the age of 16 he taught his first school at Hickory Grove, and was retained as teacher for several years. He continued the profession for eleven years. Mr. Durham was married Aug. 24, 1862, to Miss Lou Farr, daughter of Samuel Farr. His family consists of three daughters and one son, viz: Loava R.,

Nandora, Pearley B. and Judge. Mr. Durham entered the lumber trade in the fall of 1870 at Table Grove in partnership with Thos. Matthews; they continued the partnership three years, after which Mr. Durham bought Mr. Matthews' interest, and has continued the business alone since the fall of 1873. He sells over \$20,000 worth of stock annually. He and his family are members of Table Grove Christian Church.

Nathaniel Easley, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Ipava. In the year 1832 Thomas Easley ventured into the then wilds of Fulton Co., to seek for himself a home. He was a saddler by trade, having learned his trade in Wheeling, Va. He was also a Surveyor. While working at his trade in Lewistown he used his surplus money in improving a farm in Farmers' township, sec. 26. He was married March 7, 1836, to Lydia A. Buck, who was born in Harrison Co., O., June 23, 1819. They have had 7 children, of whom 4 are living. Mr. Easley died Dec. 7, 1849. Our subject, Nathaniel Easley, was born May 10, 1848, in Farmers' tp. He is a prosperous farmer, and is residing on the old home place with his mother. He is also proprietor of a threshing-machine and clover-huller.

Robert F. Francis, a native of England, was born May 22, 1843; came to this country when but 4 years old, and remained in New York 5 years, when he came to Schuyler Co., Ill., where he received a common-school education. He was reared on a farm; served 4 years in the late war, and was a prisoner 10 months and 2 weeks in that most fearful of all dens, Andersonville. He weighed 150 pounds when he entered the prison and was reduced to 72 pounds when weighed in St. Louis, and had then been out of the prison a month. He will always be known as one of the heroes of Andersonville. His father, John Francis, was a coach-painter, and died in Chicago in May, 1874. Our subject was married Nov. 22, 1868, to Mary Walker, by whom he has 4 children. She being a widow, had 3 children before he married her.

M. D. Hall, sec. 28, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove; was born in McDonough Co., Jan. 5, 1851, and hence is connected with the history of this part of Illinois. His father is a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois when but a boy. He still resides on the place he first purchased at Pennington's Point, McDonough Co. Our subject received a common-school education, and has since engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he has been successful. He was married Oct. 10, 1872, to Clara Dilworth, daughter of James Dilworth, of Vermont, Ill. Mr. D. was among the early settlers of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have one child, Willie D.

William W. Hammond, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 31, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove. He was born May 27, 1835, in Sullivan Co., Tenn.; his educational advantages were limited, but by hard study obtained an education that enabled him to teach. His father, Mickey Hammond, of McDonough Co., is a native of Sul-

livan Co., Tenn., is a veteran of the war of 1812, and hence a pensioner. Mr. Hammond, sen., settled in McDonough Co. in 1855, and is a prominent farmer of that county. Our subject was married in 1864 to Minerva C. Harlan, and they have had 6 children, —Wm. R., James E., Thomas A., Nellie, Fannie and an infant boy. Mr. Hammond possesses 320 acres here, and 160 acres in McDonough Co.

Hiram H. Harris; P. O., Table Grove. At 22 years of age this man settled on the northwest quarter of sec. 31, in Farmers' township,—nice rolling prairie. His father, James H., was a native of N. H., and raised in Mass. When he obtained his majority he went to Cayuga Co., N. Y., and from thence to Onondaga Co. While in N. Y. he engaged in farming and salt-manufacture. He emigrated to McDonough Co. in 1834 or '35, where he established the first dairy in McDonough Co. He has since died, leaving many friends to mourn the loss of one so highly esteemed. Our subject, H. H. Harris, owns 529 acres of land and is a leading farmer and stock-raiser in this part of Fulton county. He was married, Aug. 4, '36, to Lydia Rutledge, by whom he had 4 children, of whom 1 is living. Mrs. H. died Nov. 24, 1864; and he was married again, Jan. 8, 1872, this time to Mary E. Robinson, by whom he had 2 children, of whom one is living; the only boy living is Horace B. Mrs. Harris' brother, Benjamin Robinson, came to Illinois in 1849, where he pursued the occupation of tailor successfully until his death, which occurred Feb. 7, 1879.

George Hickson, sec. 23, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Bernadotte; is a native of Warwickshire, Eng., and was born Nov. 19, 1823. He crossed the ocean in 1856, landing in N. Y. city in September, and came to Bureau Co., Ill., in November of the same year, where he remained until the following March, when he settled in Fulton Co. Since that time he has succeeded in making a good farm of 120 acres right in the brush, or timber. Few men can say as much; for besides this he has cleared 20 acres of heavy timber near Maple's mill, 8 miles east of Lewistown, on the old plank road leading from Canton to Liverpool. He also cleared 80 acres for Gen. L. F. Ross in Lewistown township. He was married in March, 1859, to Ellen Alumbaugh, by whom he had 6 children: of these 4 are living, viz: Chas. O., Sarah A., Haskell and Stephen. Chas. O. married Callie Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller, of Vermont tp. Sarah A. married Geo. W. Harding, of New Philadelphia, Ill.

Franklin Holmes, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 35, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Ipava; was born in Fulton Co., Oct. 16, 1848, and is the son of Thomas Holmes, a prominent farmer of Vermont tp. Thomas and Rachel (Derry) Holmes are natives of Ky., and were among the early pioneers of Fulton county, and with others deserve great credit for their noble work of preparing the way for the prosperity of their children. Mr. Franklin Holmes was married, Oct. 10, 1871, to Sarah Hipsley, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Hipsley, of Vermont, Ill. They have 2 children, Effa and Ray.

Dr. J. Hosman was born in Flushing tp., Belmont Co., O., in 1823; about 1835 the family moved to New Castle, where our subject received a common-school education; April 3, 1845, was married; read medicine under Dr. Beard in Boston, O.; attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, but since has practiced the regular system,—one year in Belmont Co. and 10 in Franklin Co., O.; came to Bluff City, Schuyler Co., Ill., at the close of the war; in 1876 located in Table Grove; became disgusted with the practice of medicine (attending only certain professional calls) and went into the drug business, which he finds far more pleasant.

John Hoyle, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 8; P. O., Table Grove. In 1845 John Hoyle, sr., with his family settled in Harris tp., where he remained four years, when he removed to Farmers' township, and here resided for twenty-two years. In 1871 he removed to Adams county, Iowa, where he died Aug. 3, 1878. Our subject, John Hoyle, was born in England, April 7, 1826, and was brought to New York when but eighteen months old. A part of his education was obtained in an old log school-house in Ohio, and a part in Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Hoyle is a leading farmer and stock-raiser in Farmers' tp., and owns 400 acres of well improved land. He was married, in April, 1848, to Lucinda Walters, by whom he has had 13 children: 8 are living, and 4 married. Mrs. Hoyle's father, William Walters, was a soldier in the Black Hawk war.

Lawrence Hoyle, sec. 3, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Bernadotte; was born in Tuscarawas Co., O., Nov. 20, 1832, a brother of the above. His father, John Hoyle, was a native of England; he brought his family to Fulton county in 1845, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Iowa, where he died in Aug., 1878. Our subject has resided in Fulton county since 1845, and is now a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, and owns 260 acres of land, 130 of which is under cultivation. He was married, April 20, 1853, to Mary Walters, daughter of the late Wm. Walters, so well known in the pioneer history of this county. They had 8 children, viz: Angeline, John W., Jane B., Mary A., Henry L., Sarah E., Lawrence W. and Polly Ann. Mrs. Hoyle died Feb. 28, 1870; Mr. Hoyle again married, Nov. 19, 1876, Margaret E. Murray. They have one child, Clara.

George Hughes, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Table Grove. In 1834 he emigrated with his family from Geddes, N. Y., to Farmers' tp. They lived in a log cabin 16x18 feet, with a quilt for a door, and no window or floor; the house was covered with clapboards, fastened with poles; this ancient roof was known as the cob roof. Mr. Hughes was very lonesome, and bore many privations for the first two years. At one time he went 5 miles to borrow a little meal. He was married, Sept. 1, 1831, to Esther Mayo, by whom he had 2 children, one of whom is living, John, now in Michigan. Mr. Hughes has been a life-long farmer and stock-raiser except about 8

years, when he was engaged in the mercantile business in Table Grove. His father, Freeman Hughes, a native of Mass., was a real-estate dealer of N. Y., and also State Salt Inspector for 13 years, and Justice of the Peace 13 years. He has three grandchildren,—Geo. F., Charles E. and Elizzie B.; the eldest is 21, the second 19, and the third 16 years of age. Our subject has been eminently successful in business, and now possesses about 400 acres of well improved land.

John H. Hunter, merchant, emigrated from Kentucky to this State in 1836; learned the saddle and harness-maker's trade with his father when a boy; when of age he clerked in a drug store, in which he remained 5 years; he then engaged in the dry-goods business for about 12 years. He entered the army as a substitute for Lemuel Lindsay, who was drafted, in Co. F, 31st Ill. He joined the regiment Nov. 15, 1864, the day Sherman began his noted march; was an entire stranger to the regiment, and on Jan. 4, '65, he was appointed Sergeant, and on July 2, was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Co. and acting Adjutant of the regiment; in which capacity he acted until the close of the war. For the truth of this statement we have only to examine the Adjutant General's Report. Mr. Hunter was married Jan. 21, 1875, to Essie Bradfield, daughter of Samuel Bradfield, of Bushnell. This union has been blessed with two little boys, Johnnie and Freddie. Our subject is, a successful merchant at Table Grove. He carries a stock of \$3,000 in general merchandising. He first established a drug and hardware store here in 1875, in company with Mr. Theodore Wright. He sold his interest to Mr. Wright in 1878, and in 1879 bought the store originally owned by Mr. H. Smither, and is now building up a large trade.

Lewis E. Kelly, proprietor of the Kelly House, Table Grove, was born Nov. 1, 1816, in Fleming Co., Ky.; was educated in a log school-house, using Dilworth's Speller, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Kirkham's Grammar and the Bible as text books. In 1836 he came with his parents to the wilds of Vermont. At that time there was but one house between Table Grove and Macomb. Mr. Kelley taught school four years, and then for eight years he was unable to pursue any occupation on account of sore eyes. He was Postmaster of Vermont 1851-4; he then engaged in the mercantile business in Vermont; also operated a saw and grist-mill in connection with the store, until 1860. He then engaged in farming until 1876, when he became proprietor of the Kelly House in Table Grove, which he successfully conducts. His father, Francis Kelly, was a prominent farmer of Vermont, and died in 1846, at the age of 67 years. He was drafted in the war of 1812, but circumstances being such that he could not leave home, he employed a substitute.

W. G. Kelly, farmer; P. O., Table Grove. Although a resident of McDonough Co., his western life has been spent principally in good old Fulton. Our subject was one of the "stand-bys" during



Wm. Mciner



J. W. Barker

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the cholera scourge in Vermont in 1851. His wife and 2 children died with that dreaded disease. Great credit is due Mr. Kelly, Cephas Toland, Joseph Royle and others, for their untiring efforts to save the afflicted, and for the tender care they exercised over all stricken with the scourge. Mr. Kelly is a brother of the proprietor of the Kelly House, of Table Grove. He was born in Fleming Co., Ky., June 16, 1818; is now a prominent farmer of McDonough Co. Mr. Kelly improved the farm now occupied by David Corbit, one mile south of Vermont. He is the father of 5 children, of whom but 1 is living,—John W.

Jacob Lemmer was born Nov. 13, 1840, in Stark Co., O. His parents removed to Knox Co., O., when our subject was but a year old. Here he was reared on a farm until he was 16 years old, when he learned the shoemaker's trade in Mt. Vernon, O. He then worked as a journeyman for several years in different towns of Ohio. He served in Co. C, 10th Ohio Cav., and was at the siege of Atlanta, and accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea; was taken prisoner on his return in South Carolina, and was paroled at Goldsborough, Feb. 28, 1865. He was discharged June 10, 1865. Mr. L. was married Sept. 16, 1866, to Catharine Harrat, and they have had 7 children, of whom 4 are living. He has been a successful shoemaker for 23 years, and has been located in Table Grove since Sept. 2, 1876. His father, George Lemmer, is a well-to-do farmer in Knox Co., Ohio, and highly appreciated as a citizen of that county.

Prof. T. G. Love, of the Table Grove schools, was born in Mercer Co., Pa., Dec. 2, 1849. He was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education, after which he attended the Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pa., for 2 years in all, teaching at intervals to procure money to finish his education. He has been teaching for 15 years; is now entering upon his seventh year in the schools of Table Grove, than which there is no better evidence of his success as a disciplinarian and instructor. He governs without corporal punishment. He was married June 29, 1871, to Miss Cassaline J. Wright, daughter of Granville Wright, of Vermont tp. They have had 5 children, of whom 3 are living, namely: Gabrielle, Rhea and Gladys. His father was also a native of Pennsylvania, and a prosperous farmer there until Sept., 1869, when he died.

Alonzo McCalley, Table Grove, ventured out when a boy to this State in an early day, and persuaded his parents to come in Sept., 1838. His educational advantages were very limited; being the only son at home he was compelled to remain at home a greater portion of the time and attend to supporting his parents and sister. Yet, since he settled in life Mr. McCalley has obtained a very good education by hard study and close application. His father died in 1844, and his mother in 1840. Alonzo married in 1840 Amanda M. Hargess, by whom he has had 6 children; 5 are living. He came

to this county in '42, learned the potter's business, then returned to Sangamon Co., where he pursued the potter's business for 5 years, when he moved his family to Fulton Co.; here he followed his trade 6 years, when he engaged in farming, and continued in this business for 26 years, during which time he handled a great deal of stock. In this business he was very successful, giving each child \$1,000 when of age. Mrs. McCalley died of cancer Nov. 27, 1877. Mr. McC. sold his farm for \$7,000 and moved to Table Grove to doctor her. He entered the livery business in the Grove soon after he located here, in which he has been very successful. In March, 1879, Mr. McCalley married Anna (Hunter) Hand, with whom he had been acquainted from her infancy.

Edward D. Mesick, Table Grove, was born April 18, 1850, in N. Y., and is the son of Martin Mesick, of Plymouth, Ill. His parents brought him to Illinois when but 9 years old, where he received a common-school education and learned the wagon-maker's trade. He is now running a wagon shop, in connection with a paint-shop, in Table Grove. He has been here four years and has built up an excellent trade. He was married Oct. 2, 1878, to Anna Biggs, by whom he has 1 child. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. M. is connected with the Christian Church of this place.

Reuben A. Miner, sec. 17, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove; was born in this township Aug. 20, 1852, son of the next mentioned, and has resided on and near the old home place ever since. He received a common-school education in the Shinn school-house; was married Dec. 25, 1873, to Mary J. Barker, daughter of John W. Barker, one of the first settlers in the township. They have one little boy, Walter R. Mr. Miner is a prominent farmer.

William Miner, sec. 17, Farmers' township; P. O., Table Grove; was born in Jessamine Co., Ky., Sept. 4, 1810, and is the son of John Miner, deceased, who was a native of Pa., and was born July 4, 1775. They have resided in Ky. and Tenn., and removed to Danville, Ill., in Jan., 1828, and to Canton in 1830, where they remained until 1834, when they removed to this township, settling on sec. 16. There was not a house or rail between Spoon river and Macomb when old father Miner landed in this township, except that of Mr. Barker's. Mr. John Miner died January 20, 1838. Our subject had very limited educational advantages. The schools he attended in Kentucky were subscription schools, and his father would sometimes sign 3 scholars for 3 months, and send all his children for one month, which would exhaust the time for which he had subscribed. Mr. Miner has improved 1,050 acres of land in the West, including 260 acres in Iowa. As a farmer and stock-raiser he has been eminently successful. His fine stock took a goodly share of premiums at the county fairs; and in 1853 his farm took the premium as being under the best cultivation and management of any farm in the county. Mr. Miner was in the Black Hawk war, under Gen. Stillman, and participated in 9 different battles, or skirmishes.

He was of the 10 who volunteered to search for the dispatch-carrier that had been killed by the Indians; and while making this search they were fired upon by some Indians in ambush, breaking the leg of one of his comrades. Gen. Pope ordered them to advance, which they did, not leaving one Indian to tell the tale; but this came near resulting fatally to Mr. Miner; an Indian threw his tomahawk at a man in front of Miner, cutting off the "thumb piece" of his gun, and passed by Mr. Miner's ear, severing two "tassels" from his cap. He received a slight wound in Stillman's defeat the scar of which he still bears. In that battle, as all perhaps have read before, they were surrounded, and were compelled to cut their way through the Indian lines, which they did manfully. There is one more fact that we will record concerning his connection with that war. It seems that Gen. Stillman allowed the Indians to come into camp, get drunk, and sing their songs and dance, which infuriated some of the boys; and Mr. Miner leading the rest, broke guard, took their arms and routed the red-skins. Gen. Stillman ordered them to lay down their arms, but they would not do so until he gave them a promise that he would not court-martial them. Mr. Miner was married April 4, 1833, to Rachel Ward, by whom he had 9 children. Mrs. M. was born April 4, 1813. She died April 10, 1849. He was again married Feb. 5, 1850, this time to Nancy Andrus, who was born July 30, 1819. They have 6 children,—making him the father of 15 children, viz: J. C., Aaron N. (died in army), Timothy G., John W. (fell at the battle of Stone River), Martha (wife of Dr. Bacon), Table Grove, Parkhurst R., David W., Phoebe F. and Susan H., twins, Oliver W. (dec.), Reuben A., Cyrenius (dec.), Carrie L. (dec.), Emma F. (dec.), and Olive W.

J. W. Morgan, is a prominent farmer living over in McDonough county. P. O., Table Grove.

Chester Murphy, sec. 8, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Table Grove; was born in Licking Co., O., Sept. 30, 1846, and is the son of Isaac and Rhoda Murphy; the former is dead, and the latter lives near Cuba, this county. He received his education in an old-fashioned log school-house. His first work was teaming with a four-horse team from Cuba to Liverpool. He was so small at that time that he had to lead the horses up to the wagon tongue and climb upon the tongue in order to enable him to put the harness on them. He knows all about hard labor; indeed, but few men have ever done more hard work in the same number of years than has Mr. Murphy. He was married, Dec. 22, 1866, to Caroline Hoyle, daughter of John Hoyle, so well known in the early history of this county. They have 3 children,—Perry E., James E. and Ella L. Mr. M. is now engaged in general farming; he also has run a thresher for 7 years.

Peter P. Murray; P. O., Ipava; was born in Hancock Co., W. Va., March 24, 1838, the son of Hiram Murray, a fruit-grower of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Murray came to this county in 1856; has

been a brick-maker, and now is the proprietor of the Shady Dell Brick and Tile Factory, Farmers' tp., run by steam power. It will succeed as long as Mr. Murray has it under his control. Mr. M. was married Oct. 9, 1859, to Mary E. Holmes, by whom he had 2 children, both deceased. He has an adopted child, Hugh P. Murray.

S. E. Parsons, sec. 26, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Ipava; was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., Sept. 22, 1820; son of Samuel Parsons, who was born, raised and died on the same farm in that county. He was a very prominent hatter in his early and middle life, and was known as "Hatter Sam." Our subject was known as "Little Sam," and his father's cousin was known as "Long Sam." Mr. Parsons was raised a farmer's boy. His early educational advantages were limited, but by hard study he has made a well-informed scholar of himself. He came to Fulton county in 1847, and settled in Farmers' township. When he landed at Point Isabel he had but \$29.75. The first night they slept in a warehouse on a pile of corn sacks. He is regarded as one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of this county. He has ridden 40 miles and preached 3 sermons in one day. His services were highly appreciated by the settlers, and he has been very successful in winning souls to Christ. He was class-leader and exhorter for about 8 years, when he was licensed to preach. He was married, Feb. 11, 1841, to Susanna Jeffries, by whom he had 10 children; of these but 3 are living, viz: Rebecca M., Lewis E. and John Wesley.

Asaph Perry, deceased, was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., June 29, 1810, and came to this county in 1837, where he married Mrs. Caroline R. Gardner, next mentioned. He was Sheriff of Fulton Co. 2 years, and Deputy Sheriff 2 years. He was a truly great and good man. He died Feb. 7, 1879.

Caroline R. Perry, widow of Asaph Perry, above mentioned, was a daughter of the late James P. Montgomery, of Ipava. The family emigrated to Fulton Co. in 1838, when Caroline was very young. She first married Allen M. Gardner, May 3, 1842, and they had one child, which died young; Mr. Gardner died Aug. 21, 1847, and Feb. 11, 1850, she married Asaph Perry, above mentioned, in the P. E. church at Alton, Ill., Rev. S. Y. McMasters officiating; of this marriage were 5 children, 4 surviving, namely, Harry M., Katie, Wm. D. and Mattie C.

Albert G. Pickering, farmer; P. O., Table Grove; was born in Freeport, Harrison Co., O., Dec. 28, 1829. He was but 12 years old when his father died, and he received but three months' schooling. He was knocked around, as it were, from pillar to post until 17 years of age, when he located with his mother, and began business for himself, buying stock and farming. He apprenticed himself in 1851 to John McMatts, a plasterer, of Cadiz, Ohio; with whom he remained about 18 months. He then began the business for himself, which he pursued until 1857. He came to Fulton Co.

in the fall of 1856, where he now resides, a prosperous farmer of Table Grove. He was married in May, 1859, to Sarah J. Strode, and they have had 6 children, of whom 5 are living. Mrs. Pickering died Feb. 12, 1872, leaving the care of the household to Misses Helen E. and Sarah I.

I. P. Pickering, blacksmith, Table Grove, was born in Harrison Co., O., May 14, 1832; was raised on a farm until 17 years old, when he was apprenticed to Henry Lott, a blacksmith, in Georgetown, Ohio; when in 1851 he finished his apprenticeship he came to Fulton county, where he worked at his vocation, and is now proprietor of the Table Grove Blacksmith Shop, and has a large run of custom. He was married, Dec. 28, 1854, to Hannah Green, by whom he has had 10 children: 7 are living. Mr. P. enlisted in the late war, but being a cripple he was not admitted into the regular service; he paid about \$500, however, to fill other quotas. This was a truly patriotic act in Mr. Pickering, which should be remembered by Uncle Sam and the compliment returned.

A. K. & E. F. Porter, proprietors of the Grove City Mills, Table Grove, are natives of Fulton Co. The former was born Oct. 5, 1838, the latter June 9, 1842. They were educated in the common schools of this Co. and reared on a farm. Mr. A. K. Porter is an engineer, having had charge of engines on the Lower Mississippi river in 1864-5. He has since been engaged in the milling business, 3 years of which time he has had charge (in company with his brother E. F.) of the Grove City Mills. He was married, Nov. 14, 1865, to Charlotte Diver, of Cleveland, Ohio. This union has been blessed with 3 children,—Harry S., Lizzie and Emma. Mr. E. F. Porter was married, Dec. 21, 1865, to Susan Lacy, daughter of John Lacy, of Pleasant tp. They have 3 children,—Hettie M., Florence and Lottie. He pursued the occupation of farming until within the past three years, when he engaged, as above stated, with his brother in the milling business. The mill was erected in 1870 by Ormsby & Hipsley, and has a capacity of 40 barrels a day. Messrs. Porter Bros. do a fine business and have earned an enviable reputation.

Dr. J. S. Portlock was born in Virginia, Feb. 23, 1801. At the age of six years he emigrated with his parents to Kentucky, near Louisville, where he remained until his 16th year. From that time until he was 25 he pursued various vocations, but finally concluded to become a physician, and about 1827 began reading in Cincinnati. In due time he located in Shelby county, Ind., where he practiced with great success for 15 years. After this he removed to Farmers' tp., this county, and here was in active practice until within 2 years of his death, which occurred March 15, 1878. During the earlier settlement of this part of the county the Doctor was continually among the sick and dying, day and night, amid sunshine and storm, enduring hardships known only to pioneer physicians. He was plain in speech and dress, and his last words were, "I want a plain

coffin to contain my body, and a plain marble slab to mark my last resting place. Do not weep for me, for I am going to a world where sorrow is no more; where all is peace and happiness; where I expect to meet you to part no more forever."

Mary A. Portlock, widow of the late Dr. Portlock, was born in Franklin Co., Ind., Feb. 28, 1815; was educated in a select or old-fashioned subscription school in Indiana; married to Dr. J. S. Portlock March 4, 1830; had 12 children, of whom 6 are living, viz: James L., Samuel V., Wm. P., Emeline, Caroline and Minerva. Mrs. Portlock still lives on the old home place on which they settled Nov. 15, 1840.

William P. Portlock was born in Shelby Co., Ind., April 6, 1840, and is the son of the late Dr. Portlock, a pioneer of Fulton Co., of whom we speak further elsewhere. His parents brought him to this county when but an infant. He here received a common-school education, where he was reared on a farm. He was married May 1, 1861, to Adelaide Hickey, and they have had 10 children, of whom 5 are living, viz: Ida, Martha, Lucy, Mary and Squire. Mr. Portlock is a farmer in good circumstances, on section 20, Farmers' tp., and owns 200 acres of very good land.

Joel S. Reese, sec. 11, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Bernadotte. Before railroads were known in Illinois, and when Black Hawk's tomahawk had scarcely been lowered from the zenith of its brutal butchery, Joel Reese, sr., in 1831, loaded his family and effects in a two-horse wagon, and leaving civilization in Muskingum Co., Ohio, through great difficulty and sickness, and wintering on the White river in Indiana, landed in Fulton county in September, 1832. He died April 6, 1836, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. Our subject, Joel S. Reese, was born Dec. 23, 1812, in Muskingum Co., Ohio, and came with his parents to this county in 1832. Being a young man, full of vigor of life, he went to work with a will, and in 1835 he in partnership with Jonathan Jennings, erected a saw-mill on Spoon river, on the opposite bank directly across from where Fuller's mill now stands, in Harris township. They were a year in completing the work; and when they raised the frame work they had to go 14 miles to secure help. Mr. Reese's father having died soon after this, he was called home to attend to domestic affairs, leaving the mill in the care of Mr. Jennings. After realizing some profits from the mill he sold his interest in it for \$2,000. He married Feb. 5, 1840, Mary A. Cline, by whom he had 11 children; of these 9 are living, viz: Harriet A., Henry B., John W., Mary J., S. Melissa, Frank, Lucy, Samuel E. and Reuben A. Reuben A. is a stenographer, writing at the rate of 100 words per minute, which is good for a beginner. Mr. Reese is engaged in general farming.

David Reneau, sec. 10, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Bernadotte; was born May 11, 1823, in Eastern Tennessee, and is the son of Fleming Reneau, of Harris tp.; he came to Fulton Co. with his parents in 1844. By hard study and close application to his books since

grown, he has obtained a good education; would have become a scholar in his younger days had there been opportunity. He was raised a farmer boy, and knows all about chopping and rolling logs, pulling dogwood, etc. He was married in Nov., 1848, to Mary Rutledge, sister of Silas Rutledge, of Harris tp., and daughter of Wm. Rutledge, so well known in the pioneer history of Fulton Co. and who assisted in crushing the Black Hawk war. Mr. and Mrs. Reneau have had 12 children, of whom 9 are living, viz: Wm. D., Melissa J., John F., Robt. R., Geo. Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Grant, Chas. Sumner and Nellie R. He is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, and owns 240 acres of well improved land.

N. A. Renshaw; P. O., Table Grove; is the son of Johnson Renshaw, who settled in Greene Co. in 1837, where he engaged in the ministry for 8 years in the Christian Church. Mr. N. A. Renshaw was born in Greene Co. Feb. 4, 1841, reared on a farm, and at the age of 26 began general merchandising in Bluff City, Schuyler Co., in which he remained for 11 years, when he located in Table Grove, entering into the drug and hardware business. He also makes grain-buying a specialty. He carries a stock of \$2,500 in the store. Ships 100 cars of grain annually. Shipped from July 25, 1879, to Oct. 10 of the same year, 70 cars of small grain. He was married, Oct. 11, 1869, to Isabelle Gasaway, by whom he has 3 children,—Lollie, Charlie and Jennie.

Joseph Rinker, deceased, was born July 1, 1826, in Hampshire Co., Va. He moved with his parents to Belmont Co., O., and in the year 1850 removed to Fulton Co. He married Sarah J. Smith, April 1, 1849, and they have had 3 boys and 1 girl, viz: Mary E. (deceased), James A., Romeo S. and Isaac A. Mrs. Rinker was born in Belmont Co., O., Jan. 8, 1832, and is the daughter of Hiram and Caroline Smith. The former died Feb. 10, 1853, and the latter is now with her daughter. Mr. Rinker died Feb. 24, 1879. He was a worthy member of the United Brethren Church of Astoria.

Jacob Ritter, sec. 19; P. O., Table Grove. Mr. Ritter's early educational advantages were very limited, his father having settled in Wayne Co., O., among the heavy timber and where there were no schools. He obtained a good business education by hard study and close attention to his books, at such odd spells as he would find between the hours of labor and at night. He was born in Union Co., Pa., Aug. 14, 1815, and was reared in the woods, learning all about rolling logs, picking brush, etc. His father, Jacob Ritter, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died Sept. 8, 1847. His mother, Magdalene (Stump) Ritter, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and died Feb. 15, 1833. Our subject came to this county in 1837, and located in Canton, where he worked at his trade, which is that of house-joiner and cabinet-maker. He pursued this business until 1842, when he came to this township. He has since that time been engaged in farming, and growing and feeding stock, in which he has been eminently successful. When he began business for him-

self he had five francs and a Mexican dollar. He now can estimate his property by the thousands, besides giving a farm to each child. There still remains standing in Lewistown a house that Mr. Ritter erected for Joel Solomon in the year 1840 or '41. Mr. R. was married, Sept. 16, 1839, to Matilda R. Opp, by whom he had 3 children: Mary J. and Hiram are living. Mrs. Ritter died Jan. 10, 1850. He again married Aug. 25, 1850, this time to Margaret Harris; they have had 5 children, of whom but one is living,—Martha A.

John C. Ross, sec. 19; P. O., Table Grove; was born in Alexandria Co., Va. (then part of D. C.), Jan. 20, 1819. He there received an education under the instruction of Prof. Benjamin Hallowell. His life has been varied. His parents, David and Mary Ross, removed with their son to Buckland Mills, Va., near the spot where the battle of Bull Run was fought. This was in 1820. They remained here until 1823, when they went to a farm in Fauquier Co., Va.; thence to Occoquan, Va., in 1825; thence back to Alexandria in 1828. In 1835 he engaged as a clerk with Hopkins & Hull, dry-goods merchants, of Baltimore, in which business he remained 18 months, when he went to Cooper Co., Mo., where he engaged in farming and school-teaching for 3 years; in 1840 he came to Farmers' township, this county, where he still resides. He is known as one of Fulton county's prominent corn and wheat producers. He was married April 3, 1850, to Sarah A. Bartholomew, by whom he had 8 children; 5 of these are living, viz: Katie P., David, Jack, Hattie N. and Charles. Mrs. Ross died Dec. 24, 1870. He again married March 12, 1874, this time to Mary (Miller) Bartholomew. She, being a widow when he married her, had 4 children, viz: Hattie, Frank, Horace and Aaron Bartholomew.

J. R. Rothman, son of John and Frances Rothman, was born in the city of New York, July 11, 1847. He came into this State with his parents when only 2 years old, and has resided here almost ever since. At the age of 17 he enlisted in the late war as a private in Co. S, 83d Ill. Inf.; was afterward transferred to Co. I of the 61st Ill. Inf., from which he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn.; was educated at Abingdon College, where he attained a high record; graduated in Bryant & Stratton's course of bookkeeping; clerked for Dr. S. D. Pollock, of Abingdon, two years, in drugs and books; afterwards clerked 3 years for Terry & Son in their clothing department. After the dissolution of this firm Mr. R. opened out trade at his own expense at Table Grove, March 17, 1873; three years afterward he commenced the study of law; in June, 1874, he was commissioned Notary Public by Gov. Beveridge, and in '78 re-commissioned by Gov. Cullom. In the spring of '77 was elected Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he has given the utmost satisfaction to all having business with him. He was married Oct. 7, 1875, to Miss Fannie Winans, daughter of the well-known Lewis Winans, deceased, of Vermont, Ill. Stella, three years old, is their daughter.

Mr. R. has a nice little office on the south side of the Square, and does a successful business.

George Rutledge; P. O., Table Grove; res. sec. 4, Farmers' tp. His father, William R. Rutledge, was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., and came to this county in 1837, and rented a log school-house in which he resided one year. He afterward settled on sec. 7, where he resided over 20 years. Our subject was also born in Greenbrier Co., Va., in 1830. He was "raised" to hard labor, such as chopping, mauling rails, grubbing, picking brush, etc. He has stood in the door-yard and counted 25 deer at one time. The wolves, chickens, wild hogs, etc., were very numerous. He was in every particular a robust, pioneer boy, but had little opportunity for book-learning. He is now a prominent farmer of Farmers' township. He was married, March 19, 1857, to Sarah A. Ray, by whom he has had 5 children: 4 are living, viz: Robert M., Wm. L., Hannah E. and John A. He was again married, Nov. 16, 1871, this time to Mary S. Monroe.

John Smith; P. O., Table Grove. Our subject is a veteran of Ill.; we do not say an early settler, for he was born in St. Clair Co., Ill., Mar. 3, 1814. At the time of the war of 1812 his parents, Philip and Susan (Penn) Smith, were in the fort. Mr. Smith when a boy had the Indian boys for playmates. His parents removed to Sangamon Co. when he was quite small, where he received a limited education in a log school-house, with a fire-place in each end, and a crack in the wall with a pane of glass in it for a window; a portion of this window, however, consisted of greased paper pasted over the crack in the wall. Mr. Smith was intimately acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and saw him work on a flat-bottom boat on Sangamon river. He also heard Mr. Lincoln make one of his first political speeches, when he was a candidate for the Legislature against the late Peter Cartwright. Mr. S. was an intimate friend of Mr. Cartwright, and heard him preach many a sermon. He settled in McDonough Co. in Aug., 1837; was a leading farmer for nearly 40 years in that county, when in March, 1877, he located in Table Grove, Ill., where he lives in comfortable circumstances. He was married, March 1, 1835, to Jane Hargis, by whom he had 11 children, and all are living. He was a soldier in the Mormon war. Has been a member of the M. E. Church for over 40 years.

J. W. Stephens was born in Montgomery Co., Ky., Mar. 11, 1841; educated in Ky., in a log school-house; also attended school 2 years in Ill.; came to McDonough Co. in 1861, and to this Co. in 1876, locating in Table Grove, where he engaged in the fresh-meat and grocery business. He was married, Sept. 6, 1872, to Clara Yocum, by whom he had 3 children; she died in Dec., 1874, leaving many friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Stephens again married in Aug., 1876, this time to Jennie Johnson, daughter of Geo. Johnson of Hancock Co. Mr. Stephens' father, Jacob Stephens, was murdered in Ky. during the late war.

Curtis Strode, sec. 23, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Bernadotte; was born April 6, 1850, in this county, son of Thomas Strode, of Farmers' tp., whom we mention further on. Mr. Strode was educated in the common schools, and reared on a farm. He is now a farmer and stock-raiser in good circumstances in this township, and owns 100 acres of land. He was married, Sept. 28, 1870, to Alice A. Overton, daughter of Francis L. Overton, of Bernadotte tp., who came to Fulton county about the year 1835. They had one little girl, Emma, who died Feb. 2, 1878. Mrs. Strode's mother (then Mrs. Wilcox) came to this county with her husband in 1834.

James P. Strode, sec. 25, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Bernadotte. In 1835, James Strode, sr., loaded his family and effects in a four-horse wagon in Freeport, Harrison Co., O., and came and settled on sec. 25, this township. His father, Richard Strode, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. He improved 160 acres of land, and endured many hardships and privations in assisting to pave the way for the prosperity of the future generations. He died in Jan., 1871, respected by all who knew him. Our subject was born June 9, 1836, in this township; he received an academical education, was reared on a farm, and is now engaged in general farming on the old home place. He was in "bleeding Kansas" in 1857, and also served 3 years in the late war in Co. G, 50th Ill. V. I., and was promoted to 2d Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth Oct. 3 and 4, 1863, Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and others, and was discharged Sept. 1, 1864. He was married, Oct. 28, 1865, to Hannah Clemans, daughter of Samuel Clemans, an early settler in Farmers' tp. They have 3 children, viz: Imogene, Edmund C. and Robert.

Thomas Strode, sec. 23, Farmers' tp.; P. O., Bernadotte; was born near Philadelphia in 1814, and is the son of James Strode, who settled in this county in 1835, and of whom we speak further in the last sketch. He was reared on a farm, and knows all about working in the brush, etc.; what little schooling he received was in a little log cabin with a rail for a seat. He has labored hard, used economy, and now possesses 320 acres of well improved land; he has also given each of his 4 married children a farm. He has never had a lawsuit, never paid any costs, and never had a fight in his life, nor does he owe any man a dollar. Few men can say as much. He has contributed largely to the support of churches, the preaching of the Gospel and other charitable enterprises. He takes newspapers constantly, and hence is well versed in the political issues of the day. He is a Republican, but he patronizes the papers of the three leading political parties. He was married, Oct. 4, 1842, to Catharine Smith, by whom he had 6 children; of these 5 are living, viz: Albert H., William S., Curtis J., Melinda A. and Jesse. Mrs. Strode died July 3, 1857. Mr. Strode married again in May, 1858, this time Sarah Sexton. She was born in Lewis Co., Ky., Jan. 7, 1817.

Enos Tarter, farmer and horticulturist, was born in Clay Co., Ill., Jan. 31, 1832, son of Frederick, a native of Va., who emigrated to this Territory in an early day, married Christina Whitley, also a Virginian; and their offspring were 7 boys and 4 girls, Enos being the 4th child. Mr. Fred. Tarter was a soldier in the Black Hawk war under Gen. Atkinson; was in the fort at Canton, and was one of the company that captured Black Hawk. He died Oct. 17, 1869, in Marion Co., Iowa, where he had resided about 4 years. Four of the sons were in the late war, enlisting in Missouri, and all returned unhurt. John was Captain of a company of Missouri cavalry, and Fred., who now resides in Ipava, participated in every battle fought in Missouri. Enos, Oct. 20, 1851, married Sarah Hoyle, sister of John and Lawrence Hoyle, two prominent citizens of this tp. They have had 9 children, of whom 8 are living, viz: Peter S., Mary P., Abbie A., Ida M., Sarah, Lovina, Lydia A. and Harry E. The deceased child's name was Frocinia. Mr. Tarter's horticultural business is extensive. This year he shipped more strawberries than any other man in the county. His apples took the premium at the Macomb fairs of the years 1877-8. Has also a good nursery. Practices law to some extent. P. O., Bernadotte; res., sec. 11.

P. S. Tarter, sr., was born in Washington Co., Ind., Dec. 18, 1827, and is the son of Frederick M. Tarter, a pioneer of Fulton county, and who was born Jan. 22, 1800, near Richmond, Va. His father, Peter Tarter, served in the Revolution under Washington for 7 years, having enlisted when but 16 years old. During this time he lost an eye. He became a pioneer of Ky. on the Cumberland river, in what afterwards became Pulaski Co. He also fought through the Indian wars of Kentucky, and was an intimate friend of Daniel Boone. While engaged in the last Indian war of Ky. he lost his other eye, and was blind for 30 years previous to his death. Frederick Tarter settled in Clay Co., Ill., in 1829, and in this county in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Tarter lived to see all their children grown and settled in life, a very rare incident indeed. Our subject, Peter S. Tarter, sr., is a prominent farmer and breeder of fine stock in Farmers' township, and owns about 600 acres of land in this county, besides large tracts of land in Texas and Missouri. He is a successful attorney at law, which profession he has not had the time to attend to for the past few years.

Peter S. Tarter, jr., was born in Fulton county, Oct. 17, 1853, the son of Enos Tarter, of Farmers' tp. His grandfather, Frederick Tarter, was one of the pioneers of Fulton county; was educated in Abingdon College, and is a prominent teacher of Western Fulton; is at present teaching in the Hickory Grove school-house, Farmers' tp. He married Harriet O. Rine, daughter of Isaac Rine, of Farmers' tp.

Charles L. Thomson; P. O., Adair, McDonough Co.; residence, sec. 18, Farmers' tp. This man was born in Augusta Co., Va.,

March 10, 1831. His father, Matthew Thompson, was born in Va., where he engaged in farming for several years. He came to Fulton county in 1837, bringing his family and all his earthly possessions with him. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1844. Our subject received his education in an old log house, with slab benches, and a fire-place nearly the entire width of the house. He is now a farmer in comfortable circumstances and owns three different tracts of land. He was married Sept. 20, 1858, to Lucinda Feagans, by whom he had 10 children: 9 are living, viz: Wm., Emzey B., Warren, Samuel, Effa, Abner, Emeline and Evaline, twins, and Ella.

Daniel Walters; P. O., Ipava; sec. 36. William Walters in 1822 loaded his wife and two children into a keel-boat in Alabama, and made his way to Illinois by way of the rivers, and landed in Sangamon Co., where he remained one year, and then removed to Fulton Co. We frequently speak of old settlers being well known in the early history of this county, but Mr. W. was known nearly all over the State, and none knew him but to love him. When he first landed in Ill. he had one bed (straw), a rifle, and 25 cents in money. The first horse he owned he mauled rails to pay for, and this pony was killed by over-riding by a negro who took it without the knowledge of Mr. Walters. Before his death his property was valued at \$10,000. He was a very strong man both mentally and physically. He was born in May, 1788, in Jefferson Co., Tenn.; was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under Gen. Jackson; and consequently was a pensioner up to his death, which occurred Sept. 16, 1877. He also fought in the Black Hawk war. Our subject, Daniel Walters, was born in Bernadotte tp., Oct. 14, 1827, and except 4 years has always resided in Fulton county. He has ridden over the prairies when there was not a spear of grass amiss. The first school he attended was when he was 13 years old, in a round-log house, fully described elsewhere in this volume. His father had ten children, our subject being the 6th. He was married, April 5, 1850, to Sarah H. Dobbins, by whom he had 9 children. Mrs. Walters died March 17, 1874. Mr. Walters again married, March 12, 1876, Mary A. Carrison, a sister of Robert Carrison of this tp. As before stated, he is the father of 9 children, 2 boys and 7 girls, viz: Charles R., Jane A., Ellen E., James E., M. Cornelia, Louisa H., Laura V., Sarah E. and M. Ida.

Hiram Walters was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Jan. 23, 1825, son of Wm. Walters, and was brought here by his parents when but 3 weeks old. At that time there were but 12 men in the county over 21 years of age, including himself. He resided on the Gus Stewart farm near Lewistown for 10 years, when he settled in Farmers' tp. Here he erected a double log barn, and to procure hands to raise this barn he actually went to Canton and Copperas creek. He mauled rails all day for a half bushel of corn, carried it to the mill on his back, and there paid 10 cents for grinding on a

horse mill. He was a great hunter, always keeping his family supplied with fresh meat from the forests. He was captain of the little band of 12 settlers who routed a band of the Pottawatomic and Cherokee Indians, for plundering, and for abusing the white women, during the pioneer days of Fulton county. He died, Sept. 23, '77, loved and respected by all who knew him. Our subject was married, April 23, 1846, to Mary A. Hovle, by whom he had 8 children: of these 5 are living, viz: Geo. Washington, Andrew Jackson, Olive, Cora Ann and Eva. Olive is married to Franklin Waid, a school-teacher of Burdolph, Ill. George W. and Andrew J. are both married, and are also farmers.

John Walters deceased, was born in East Tennessee, Oct. 13, 1810, and was reared on a farm. He was one of the pioneers of Fulton county, having settled here in 1829. He was energetic in improving the country, and thus lending a helping hand to the progress of civilization. He was married in 1836 to Freeloze Whitley, by whom he had 13 children; 8 are living, viz: Martha, Wm., Eli, Peter, Thomas, Bailey, Isaac and Lydia. Mr. Walters died Oct. 14, 1850. His son Eli J. resides with his mother on the old home place.

Thomas J. Walters, was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., near Sugar Grove, June 12, 1820, and is the son of Wm. and Elizabeth Walters, deceased. His father, a soldier of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, settled in Sangamon Co. the same year. The Indians were their nearest neighbors, and in fact were very good neighbors. Mr. Walters (Wm.) was in the Black Hawk war under Gen. Stillman, and was at his defeat. He related a laughable incident occurring at that battle: After the battle was over he found one Mr. ——— with his head and upper part of his trunk in a flour barrel, while his hind quarters loomed up exposed to the fire of the enemy and to the laughing gaze of the soldiers. This man's sons are still living in this county. Mr. Walters died Sept. 19, 1877. Our subject was brought by his father to Fulton Co. in 1821, to Pleasant tp., where they remained until 1830, when they settled in Farmers' tp. on section 9. When quite small he had no other playmates than the Indian boys, for whom he had as much respect as if they were white boys. He was married Aug. 6, 1840, to Jane McCaughey, by whom he had 8 children; 7 are living. Their names are, Wm. H. H., Milton, Elizabeth J., Josephine, Franklin P., Mortimer and Sarah E.

Wm. G. Walters, sec. 5; P. O., Table Grove; was born and raised in this township, where he now resides, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in this part of the county. He was born Aug. 8, 1838, and was raised a farmer's boy. His educational advantages were very limited, as his father died when he was but 12 years old, leaving a family of 13 children; our subject being the eldest. His grandfather, Absalom Walters, settled in this township in 1829, and endured the hardships and privations that early settlers are heir to. Our subject was married Aug. 20, 1862, to Ellen Carrison, daughter of Robert Carrison, of Farmers' tp. They have 7 children, viz:

Mary E., Alice F., Emma C., Wm. A., Lydia and Ann (twins) and Marion F. His father, John A., was born in Alabama, and came with his father, Absalom, to this county. Mr. Wm. G. Walters served in Co. F, 103d I. V. I., in the late war and participated in the battles at Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and others, and was with Sherman on his noted march to the sea. He was discharged July 7, 1865.

George Wisler, sec. 17; P. O., Table Grove. His father, Henry Wisler, settled in Ohio in 1806, when George was a little boy, giving him all the opportunities necessary for developing his muscular power. He purchased 1,120 acres of timber land in Pickaway Co., O., where our subject lived until Sept., 1851, when he came to Fulton county, settling on sec. 17, Farmers' township, where he still resides, a prominent farmer. No man has performed more physical labor in his day than has Mr. Wisler. He made a good farm in Ohio in the timber, hence he knows all about log-rolling and pulling dogwoods, etc. These jolly old fellows had their fun as well as hard labor. He was invariably chosen captain of one of the contending parties at the log-rollings and corn-huskings. Mr. Wisler was married in 1823 to Sally Throckmorton, by whom he had 8 children: of these 5 are living. Mrs. Wisler died July 10, 1834. He again married in 1835, this time to Maria Bunn, by whom he has one child. His second wife died in 1868.

Theodore Wright, merchant, Table Grove; is a native of this county. His father, Granville Wright, one of the pioneers of Vermont township, came to Illinois in Sept., 1836, and settled on sec. 8 in that township; he is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. He is the father of 5 children, of whom our subject is second. Mr. Wright was educated in Abingdon College, and after leaving in June, 1871, he engaged in the hardware business in Table Grove, which he still continues; in the meantime he has added a full line of drugs and groceries, carrying in all a stock of \$4,000. He has been very successful in the business. He was appointed Postmaster in 1871, in which capacity he still remains. He was married, Oct. 29, 1875, to Miss Ida B. Raby, daughter of Simon Raby, of Pennington's Point, Ill. They have 2 children, viz: Nellie and Clarence A.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a full and complete list of the Supervisors, Clerks, Assessors and Collectors serving in this township since its organization:

SUPERVISORS.

J. H. Kinne.....	1850	J. L. Epperson.....	1868-70
N. W. Perry	1851	Henry Smither.....	1871-72
John Price.....	1852-54	T. L. Frazier.....	1873-76
Asaph Perry.....	1855-59	Joseph Barker.....	1877-78
J. H. Kinne.....	1860-66	Welford Boyer.....	1879
Asaph Perry.....	1867		

TOWN CLERKS.

John C. Ross.....	1850	William Carithers.....	1873
Abram Jarvis.....	1851	Theodore Wright.....	1874
James McCall.....	1852	S. W. Durham.....	1875-77
J. S. Rees.....	1853-56	LaFayette Barker.....	1878
Jacob Bossort.....	1857-69	S. W. Durham.....	1879
Chas. V. Haskin.....	1870-72		

ASSESSORS.

Frank Andrews	1850	A. McCaley.....	1864
John A. Harland.....	1851	A. Abernathy	1865-71
James McCall.....	1852-53	Samuel Wisler.....	1872
J. H. Kinne.....	1854	Addison Abernathy.....	1873
A. Perry	1855	J. P. Strobe	1874
J. H. Kinne.....	1856-57	Addison Abernathy	1875
J. C. Ross.....	1858-59	Robert Bailey.....	1876
Jacob Bossort.....	1860	Eli Walter.....	1877
Joseph Barker.....	1861-62	William Hammond.....	1878
Jacob Bossort	1863	James P. Strobe.....	1879

COLLECTORS.

W. A. Perry.....	1850-51	Samuel Stewart.....	1867
Robert Andrews.....	1852	Warren Baker.....	1868
J. H. Kinne.....	1853-54	Thomas Carlin.....	1869
D. A. Connell.....	1855	G. D. Casey.....	1870
James Barker.....	1856-58	Eli J. Walters.....	1871
J. H. Kinne.....	1859	Samuel Baughman.....	1872
Enos Tarter.....	1860	Robert Bailey.....	1873
Jacob Bossort.....	1861	Wilson McDaniels.....	1874-75
John W. Barker.....	1862-63	Samuel Wisler.....	1876
Stephen Carlin.....	1864	C. E. Barker.....	1877
Nelson Wheeldon.....	1865	James Colville.....	1878
Elisha Lindsey.....	1866	George R. Barker.....	1879



FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This beautiful township will compare favorably with any tract of land six miles square in the Northwest. Sunshine and dew never fell upon a fairer land. It is under the best of cultivation, and the farms are unsurpassed in point of modern improvements and an advanced and perfect state of cultivation. Jonah Marchant, with his wife and four children, was the first that lived through a winter in this township. Mr. Marchant came in October, 1827, and passed the following winter in a small cabin 12x14 feet in size. He knew this was a fair land and concluded to remain here. Accordingly he set about in the spring to build a more pretentious dwelling. He erected a hewn-log cabin. In this he lived for seven years.

Seth Littler, a brother-in-law of the Marchants, lived in the township a few months in the spring and summer of the year 1827. He then left in company with some of his relatives for the Galena lead mines, which just at that time were causing such excitement. Mr. Littler, however, returned the same year and located near Canton, which at that time was a very small beginning for a town. He died that fall about the time Jonah Marchant settled in Farmington. The creek that heads south of Farmington was named in honor of Mr. Littler.

In the spring of 1828 Charles and Theodore Sargeant, the gentlemen so often spoken about in the first chapter of this book, located in this township. The former settled upon the southeast quarter of sec. 12. He remained here a few years, when he moved upon the land he received as bounty land for his services in the war of 1812. He is living yet, so far as we can learn. Theodore Sargeant settled the place where Kidder brothers now live, on the southeast quarter of sec. 2. Some years later he settled what was known as the Mound Quarter, being the southeast quarter of sec. 1, where he lived until he died, which occurred suddenly July 15, 1871. He was 76 years of age at the time; was a member of the M. E. Church and a man highly respected.

Abraham Marchant was the next pioneer to venture so far from civilization. He arrived June 27, 1828, and had to build a small house, one suitable for a smoke-house, before he could have a place to unload his goods from the wagon. He built a better cabin in the fall of the same year, in which he lived until 1835, when he and his brother Jonah each erected a one-story brick dwelling upon the northwest quarter of sec. 13. This property, with several other



Andrew Robb



J. J. Worrell

FARMINGTON TP

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pieces of land they owned, has passed into other hands. This was called the Marchant settlement for many years, until it was superseded by the village of Farmington, which was started in the year 1836 or 1837.

Among other prominent first settlers were Ahira Jones, who settled upon the first section of the township—on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1—in 1829. Mr. Abraham Marchant tells us that he helped him to raise his cabin on Saturday, and upon Sunday they put the clapboard roof on. He lived in this rude cabin for several years and then built a good hewed-log house, and during the decade between 1850 and 1860 he erected a brick dwelling, in which he lived until his death. That occurred in 1874.

Of those early pilgrims who came into the township prior to 1840 many are dead, some have moved to other parts of the country and a few still reside here. Among these now called to mind are A. G. Gridley, Spencer Cone, J. N. Harkin, Israel Scales, Furman Brown, now 88 years old, M. B. Chapin, who died in 1872, James Armstrong, died in 1879, John T. Dunn, Henry Cone, Luther Birge, 83 years old, Daniel Tanner, Russell Stone, died in 1872, Joel Brown, who came to this county with his father in 1824, Seth Bristol, died in 1877, Daniel Brohard, died in 1879, Abines White, died in 1879, A. G. Pinegar, and a few others of the old settlers who are yet upon the stage of action.

Abraham Marchant, son of Jonah Marchant, was the first white child born in the township. He is at present fifty years old. The first sermon was delivered by Rev. Asa D. West, a local M. E. preacher, in Jonah Marchant's cabin in 1828. In 1832 or 1833 the first school-house was built in the center of what is now the city of Farmington. The first school was taught by Isaac Cutter in one of Ahiras Jones's cabins.

FARMINGTON.

This is one of the most beautifully situated towns throughout this part of the State. It is built upon an eminence which overlooks one of the most fertile sections of the Northwest. A better site could not have been selected, even in this fair country. Farmington was laid out by Joseph Cone, George W. Little and Hiram Palmer, Oct. 9, 1834, upon section 1. Mr. Cone came to the township in 1833 and settled upon the southwest quarter of section 1. He first lived in a log cabin which had been erected upon this place some time before. In 1836 he erected a house upon the same site, which has withstood the storms of many winters. Mr. Cone was a liberal, enterprising and highly esteemed citizen. He and his wife were members of the first Church organized in Farmington, which was the Congregational Church. When they first settled here Indians often visited them at their cabin home and wild animals were numerous. Mr. Little still lives where he erected his first residence in the infant village. He was a merchant and opened the first dry-

goods store in the town, and was also the first Postmaster. Mr. Heaton was the next one to come in with a stock of goods. He is still living here, and has as great love for a good gun as when wild animals and game were abundant, although he does not hunt so much as in former years.

The town grew rapidly for a time, when it suffered like most places, on account of not being on the first railroad in this section, and for some years was at a stand-still. The class of residents indicate a wealthy and cultured people. The fine church edifices, than which no town of its size can boast of better, shows the community to be religious, devotional and liberal in sentiment. The magnificent school building which stands in the city is a sure index to the interest the people take in educational matters. This is a large three-story brick structure, surmounted by a well-proportioned belfry, and was erected in 1866. It is supplied with all of the modern school conveniences and helps, and an efficient corps of instructors are training the young.

Many additions have been made to the town since its was first platted. East of the original town are Cone's addition and Henry Cone's addition. In the former is located a beautiful common, which is an attractive feature of the town. Upon the north is the Palmer & Cone addition. Upon the west are Cone's, Little's, Smith's and Gregory's additions, Palmer's first, second, third additions. South of the south line of the original town are Collins' addition, Chapman & Reed's addition, Nelson's addition, Fawcett's addition and Brown's sub-division. In Chapman & Reed's addition is located the school-house square.

One of the most exciting periods of the history of the town was the time when the women of the place made war upon the saloons. The whisky war, as we will term it, was an event which at the time caused so great excitement (and is one of the important items in the history of the place) that we will recount it:

For some time previous the town had been infested with a number of drinking saloons. A number of the wives of the unfortunate men who spent their hard-earned cash and were made crazy at the places, had from time to time waited upon all the grocery-keepers and requested them to desist from selling their husbands liquor. Their requests were unheeded, and in some instances they were treated with outrageous contempt. This state of affairs aroused the ladies of the town to concerted action to free the community of these resorts. They held several meetings, and Saturday, March 15, 1856, about 19 of the respectable ladies of the town marched into the streets armed with axes, hoes, clubs, etc. They were amply protected by about a hundred men and boys. It is said to have been a grand sight to see this determined band filing down the street. The first saloon attacked suffered the worst. The window was demolished; the decanters swept from the shelves; all the barrels containing liquor were burst open and their contents spilled upon the floor. A num-

ber of barrels were branded "cider vinegar," and they also suffered, for it was feared they too contained liquor.

One of the grocery-keepers, after witnessing in silence the destruction of his property, as soon as the work was completed jumped upon the counter and proposed three cheers to the ladies, to which the crowd heartily responded. After this he made a speech in which he frankly acquitted the ladies of all blame and pledged his honor as a man never to deal in the destructive fluid again. Another of the saloon-keepers asked the brave lady Captain during the excitement if she was not afraid. She replied, "No, sir; I am not afraid of any man who ever walked God's earth,—much less a contemptible dogger-keeper." This short, pointed speech, coming from a resolute woman, quieted the gentleman. After having accomplished their object the ladies retired to their respective homes and soon quiet was restored in the town. One or two of the saloon-keepers counseled a lawyer for the purpose of prosecuting these daring females. He was advised to "let the women alone."

As biographical sketches of old residents and leading citizens will best constitute the rest of the history of the township, we proceed now to give them.

John Abbott, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Farmington. The subject of this sketch was born in Indiana, Jan. 10, 1835; is the son of Alex. and Nancy (Doty) of Ohio. John Abbott came to this county in 1845. He had but a limited advantage to obtain an education, never having attended school here. He owns 320 acres of land, all of which he has made by his own efforts during the last 23 years. He was married to Margaret Barkley in 1854, who bore him 7 children,—3 boys and 4 girls, all of whom are living.

John Berdine, farmer, was born in New Jersey, March 7, 1831, where also his father was born, but his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. He sold his farm of 160 acres and bought the Farmers' Mills and Elevator in Farmington, and at present deals largely in grain. He has been School Director and Assessor, in Peoria county. Democrat. In 1854 he married Mary J. Wilson, and they have two boys and two girls. The boys are working in the mill.

Luther Birge was born in Litchfield Co., Ct., Oct. 28, 1797, the son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Hamblin) Birge; Nov. 5, at midnight, 1836, he landed at Copperas Creek; has lived here in Farmington 42 years; has kept an underground railroad depot, sometimes painting the darkies to disguise them; three different times his name was given to the grand jury for indictment, but they never found a bill. He owns valuable land within the city limits.

Selden Bond, farmer, was born Nov. 9, 1813, in Ohio; came to this county in 1835; has worked 25 years at blacksmithing; financially he has been successful. In 1834 he married Maria Kady, and they have had five children, 4 of whom are living. Democrat.

Meal Brown, farmer, was born in New York in 1794, son of

Daniel and Catherine Brown ; in 1825 he married Catherine Loomis ; was member of the State Militia, belonging to Artillery Company at Malta, Washington Co., N. Y. ; in 1847, emigrated to Farmington ; has had 4 boys and 3 girls ; only two are living now ; wife died in Sept., 1872. Presbyterian. Republican. Mr. B. owns 160 acres of land in Henry Co.

T. J. Burbridge was born in Ohio, Feb. 27, 1836, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Pollon) ; his father was a salt-manufacturer, a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Virginia ; family emigrated to Fulton Co. in 1847 ; T. J. has spent most of his life in the coal business, commencing in Ohio when but 9 years old ; has mined at Yates City, Cuba, Civer, etc. ; farmed a little while ; had poor luck at Peoria ; ran a saloon awhile in Farmington, but is now a zealous temperance man and is entertaining as a temperance speaker. He attributes his reform to the efforts of his wife, of Mrs. Russell and of others in Farmington. He is now in the coal business.

William Caldwell was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Oct. 8, 1806, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Caldwell, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania ; in 1855 the subject of this sketch emigrated to Farmington ; has been farmer, cabinet-maker and merchant ; in the latter capacity he suffered great loss in the financial panic of 1857 ; for 18 years he has also been in the insurance business, and for the last 15 years has been Postmaster ; has also been School Trustee, Collector, Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate. Republican.

Emerson Clark was born in Massachusetts June 8, 1847, son of Elisha V. and Mehetabel (Thayers), natives of the same State ; educated in high schools ; came to Farmington in 1866 ; has followed the butcher business most of his life ; his father has followed this trade since 1840, and they together have conducted a shop here since 1866, and in this time 13 other shops have been started here ; but Mr. Clark has the most custom and the others generally quit after awhile. March 10, 1872, Mr. Emerson Clark married Emma F. Wait, and Bessie W. is their only child. Mr. C. is a Freemason and a Democrat.

Henry Cone is an early settler here. He has sown wheat and raised 40 bushels to the acre where the best part of Farmington now stands. He was born Sept. 17, 1809, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Candee), natives of Connecticut ; he came to Fulton county in 1833 and settled here in 1834. He now owns 800 acres, 300 in Fulton county ; is a successful farmer. Has helped Farmington very perceptibly. He gave \$2,000 for the first railroad to the place, and something toward the proposed narrow-gauge railroad. He has been married twice, and has 6 children living. Congregationalist. Republican. Never had a lawsuit.

Spencer Cone was born in Litchfield, Ct., Sept. 21, 1814, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Candee) Cone ; educated in the high schools of Connecticut ; by occupation a farmer ; studied law and

was admitted to the Bar of the State and also to that of the United States; practiced five years in Wisconsin; came to this county in the spring of 1834; has been School Trustee, Director, Justice of the Peace, etc.; is Surveyor now. In March, 1839, he was married, and his children are Joseph, Spencer, Elizabeth and Wm. B. Mr. Cone has been a member of the Congregational Church for 50 years; has been Deacon, Elder, etc. In politics he is a Republican.

J. E. Deuel, farmer, was born Nov. 10, 1816, in New York State, son of Philip and Sarah (Babcock), natives of Connecticut; came to Farmington in 1837; learned the cooper's trade, but is now a farmer, owning 180 acres of land. Democrat. Has been School Director, Road Commissioner, Town Clerk and Mayor of Farmington two terms. Nov. 8, 1840, he married Clara A. Porter, daughter of Col. Porter, and they have 2 boys and 2 girls.

J. T. Dickey, carpenter and joiner, was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 17, 1833, son of George and Margaret L. Dickey; he came to Farmington June 17, 1864; was drafted in 1863, and paid the \$300 commutation; in 1859 he married Lydia E. McLaughlin, and they have 2 boys and 2 girls. Mr. D. has followed his trade most of the time since he was 19 years old. Democrat. Presbyterians. P. O., Farmington.

John T. Dunn, farmer, was born Oct. 12, 1816, son to David and Rebecca (Marchant) Dunn, all of Virginia, and the father brought up a Quaker, but afterward joined the M. E. Church. John T. was educated in Ohio; in 1836 he settled where he still resides, worth then but \$75, but now has 168 acres of land, besides helping his children. Has been School Director 15 years, Town Trustee and Commissioner of Highways. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Bevers, and their 9 children are all living. Mr. Dunn is a Republican; his wife belongs to the M. E. Church. P. O., Farmington.

George Fawcett, dairyman, was born in Schuylcr Co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1820; his father Richard was a native of Ireland, and his mother Margaret Fawcett, *nee* Roberts, was born in Penn. Mr. F. began to work at the carpenter trade when 18 years old and worked at it for 20 years, when he with others started the Farmington Agricultural Works, which ran successfully until destroyed by fire in 1870. It was rebuilt the same year. Mr. F. came to this county March 18, 1846, and Sept. 5, 1846, he was married to Lydia A. Sergeant, who was born Dec. 6, 1828. They have 2 children: Rachel and Theore. In March, 1874, Mr. F. started a dairy and has continued in that business since, and at present milks 35 cows.

J. T. Fink, farmer, was born in Maryland, Sept. 24, 1830, son of Solomon and Sarah (Bixler?), natives of the same State; educated in Ohio; arrived in this county Nov. 2, 1846, and settled on sec. 14, this tp., where he has resided ever since, owning 107 acres of land. Jan. 27, 1853, he was married, has had 5 children, 4 of whom are living. M. E. Church. Democrat. P. O., Farmington.

Dr. M. T. Gamble was born in Beaver Co., Pa., Feb. 2, 1850, and is the son of Andrew and Mary (Thompson) Gamble, farmers. The Doctor attended an academy in Pa. and Winchester College in that State for his literary education. He attended the Missouri Medical College and won a prize as a scholar. He came to this county in 1871 and to Canton in 1875, and practiced his profession here, enjoying a large and successful practice. In 1864 he enlisted in the 17th Pa. Cav. and served until the close of the war.

T. S. Gentle, farmer, sec. 26, Farmington tp.; born in Hamilton Co., O., June 26, 1845, son to John and Louisa (Higdon), father from Maryland and mother from Ohio; emigrated to Fulton Co. in 1855; attended Lombard University at Galesburg; owns 130 acres of farm land; is a Democrat; has been School Director 4 years; is also a Freemason, and has been Master 3 years; never used tobacco or whisky. Sept. 6, 1876, he married Sallie Kessler: Annie May is their only child.

John S. Green, farmer, was born June 19, 1821, in New York, son of John and Sally (Maxson), natives of the same State; came to this county in 1855, settling within 30 rods of where he now lives; he owns 620 acres of land, well stocked, but he has seen hard times; a few years ago he was working for \$10 and \$12 a month. He is a Republican, and has been School Director and Road Overseer, but he seeks to avoid office. In 1843 he married Caroline Sanders, and their children are 4 boys and 2 girls, all living. Seventh-Day Baptists. P. O., Farmington.

Charles Greenleaf, dentist, was born Sept. 1, 1809, in Hartford, Ct., the son of Charles and Electa (Taylor) G., natives of the same State and town; in 1848 he emigrated to Farmington, in 1850 to Peoria and in 1873 back to Farmington; has worked at dentistry 40 years; was employed by the Government 8 years; both his father and grandfather were dentists; his son is also a dentist, now practicing in Peoria. July 4, 1833, Mr. G. married Caroline B. Wilson; their four children are all boys; Mr. Greenleaf is a Republican, and he and his wife are Congregationalists. He has traveled considerably in his life-time; has been to Mexico.

John Harper, farmer, was born in Franklin Co., Penn., in 1817, son of Michael and Nancy (Campbell), his father a native of Ireland and his mother of Pennsylvania; emigrated to this county in 1847, settling in Canton; he now owns 540 acres of land. In 1840 he married Eleanor Roberson, and they have 3 sons and 4 daughters. Robert H., the eldest son, resides in Knox Co. He served 2 years in the 11th Ill. Cav. Four of the children are married. Episcopal Methodists. Democrat.

Charles W. Heaton, druggist, was born in Farmington, Nov. 30, 1841, son of Morgan and Sarah A. (Fountain); his father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in New York; they emigrated to this county in May, 1837; father is a gunsmith; Charles W. at present is keeping store in Farmington; is a good actor in stage

plays; is now the highest officer of the I. O. O. F. in Illinois. In 1862 he married Anna Bishop, and they have two boys. Mr. H. is a Democrat.

C. M. Hill. At Albany, N. Y., March 1, 1831, the subject of this sketch was born. His parents, William and Sarah (Cotton) Hill, were from North Carolina. He is engaged in farming upon sec. 27. He was united in marriage with Mary Ann Hulick in 1856. To them have been born a family of 12 children,—6 boys and 6 girls, all of whom are living. Mr. H. belongs to the Reformed Church at Norris.

E. M. Hill, farmer, was born in White Co., Tenn., July 20, 1814, son of Wm. and Sarah (Cotton), natives of the sunny South; the subject of this sketch was educated in Alabama; came to Fulton Co. in 1834; now owns 300 acres of land; July 26, 1831, he married Elizabeth McCarty, and they have had 6 sons and 4 daughters; 9 of these children are living. Mr. Hill has witnessed all the changes this county has undergone from its native wildness to its present high state of development. He was originally a Jackson Democrat, then a Free-Soiler and now a Republican,—all this, however, without any change of principles.

George Hunter, farmer, was born in 1806 in Ireland, son of Henry and Mary (Gordon); emigrated to this country in 1826, and to Fulton county in 1838; has followed weaving 10 years; and been a railroad employe. He is now a successful farmer. Is a prominent Freemason and a Democrat. His wife is a Presbyterian. P. O., Farmington.

J. Marshall Jack, grocer, etc., Farmington; born Sept. 27, 1855, in Westmoreland Co., Penn., to Matthew and Mary (Marshall) Jack; worked on his father's farm until 1877, when he commenced business in Farmington. In 1878 he married Anna Petrie; they are Presbyterians, and he is a Republican. He was educated in the common schools and at the Galesburg Business College. He is in company with Mr. Petrie, and they deal in groceries, boots and shoes, queensware, glass, etc.

Atharin Keeling was born in Hardin Co., Ky., May 12, 1823, the son of Lewis and Lydia (Honey), natives of Kentucky; in 1827 the family came to Illinois and in 1841 to Fulton Co.; the subject of this sketch obtained his education in Springfield, Ill.; he followed brick and tile-making a number of years; from 1857 to 1860 he had a dry-goods and grocery store in Canton; has been Alderman several terms in Canton, Commissioner of Highways and School Director; is a Republican. He married Marv C. Wilion April 23, 1846, and now has 2 boys and 4 girls. He resides in Farmington and owns a 100-acre farm on sec. 2 near the city.

Alvan Kidder was born in Norfolk Co., Mass., Nov. 25, 1824, the son of Alvan and Betsy (Mann) Kidder, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts; settled in Farmington, Ill., in 1847, where he had a shoe-store until 1851; Oct. 24, 1852,

he married Lucy J. Ewalt, and they have 3 children, all living. Mr. K. is a radical Democrat, and when he lectures on temperance the house is always crowded. Although his name is Kid-der he handles his subject without kid gloves.

John A. Leeper, farmer, sec. 17, this tp; was born near Cincinnati, O., Dec. 3, 1831, son of Wm. and Eleanor (Lake) Leeper, natives of Ohio; emigrated to Fulton county in 1840; educated in the common schools and at Mount Morris Seminary, Ogle Co., Ill.; has been School Director, School Trustee, Road Commissioner, and for a number of years a Director of the Agricultural Society; in 1877 he was elected State Senator from the 25th District; was a delegate to the first farmers' convention at Kewanee, and to the Bloomington convention which was the start of the grange movement in the United States. In 1857 he married Linnie F. Cullom, sister of the present State Governor. They have had 4 children; 2 are dead. Mr. Leeper owns 180 acres of land, is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

Rev. G. J. Luckey was born in Buckheart tp., this county, Oct. 28, 1841, a son of John and Elizabeth A. (McCreary), natives of Maryland; educated at Hedding College, Abingdon, and at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; licensed to preach in 1864; in 1868 entered the Conference, and has continued in that relation ever since; has preached at Hamilton, Ill., Colchester, Ill., Terre Haute, Ind., etc., and is at present preaching at Farmington. Nov. 23, 1865, he married Frances N. Ward, a native of Illinois. They have 3 children,—John E., Maud, and George M. Mr. L. enlisted in Co. A, 55th Ill. Inf., Aug. 14, 1861; was in the battle of Shiloh, but was soon afterward discharged on account of disability, when he was Second Sergeant. In politics, Republican.

Clark Manning, carriage and wagon-maker, was born in England Sept. 17, 1842, son of John and Jane (Hardy); came to this country in 1865; runs a carriage and wagon shop; learned his trade in Toronto, Canada; has also learned to read and write without going to school. During the recent war he enlisted in Co. A, 9th Mich. Inf., was in the battle of Stone River, Lookout Mountain, etc., and was a prisoner at Andersonville awhile. In 1872 he married Caroline Pulver, a native of New York. He votes for the best man.

Abraham Marchant was born in Berkeley Co., Va., Nov. 4, 1798; parents emigrated to Ohio in 1813; in the family were 6 sons and 4 daughters, Abraham being the 3d son; in 1817 he married Elizabeth Brown, and until 1828 lived in Highland Co.; June 27 of this year they settled in Farmington tp., when their nearest neighbor was ten miles distant. They have 4 sons and 4 daughters, who at present reside near Farmington. Mr. M. lives with his youngest daughter, Mrs. E. D. Spencer, Mrs. M. having died. Mr. Marchant, a Jackson Democrat, was a member of the Baltimore Convention in 1860 which nominated Douglas for President. When he was 17 years old his father died, in Ohio, aged 53; his mother died in April,

1845, aged 78 years. Mr. M.'s brothers and sisters are all dead but the youngest brother and sister, who are in Highland Co., Ohio. His eldest sister lived to be 92: she died in August, 1878, in same county.

Jonah Marchant the first permanent settler of Farmington tp., was born in Berkeley Co., Va., Sept. 23, 1794. He moved to Ohio in 1813 and there married Sarah Brown, Dec. 3, 1814. He left Ohio in 1827 and came to what is now Farmington and settled upon the northeast quarter of sec. 13. He moved into a cabin built by David Harkness. Mr. M. erected the first log cabin ever built in Farmington. He was a farmer and died Feb. 25, 1872. He took an active part in the early Indian troubles here, and we find in the possession of J. D. Hurd, editor of the *Farmington News*, some commissions made to Mr. M. during these primitive times. There is one dated July 8, 1831, and signed by Gov. John Reynolds, which commissions him First Lieut. of 32d Ill. Regt.; April 1, 1832, a Captain's commission. July 26, 1830, he was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gov. Ninian Edwards; by Gov. Reynolds Sept. 15, 1831; by Gov. Duncan Sept. 5, 1835, and by Wm. H. Davidson, acting Governor, Sept. 11, 1837.

B. K. Marshall, carpenter, was born Sept. 15, 1825, a son of Wm. and Mary (Kirkpatrick), natives of Pennsylvania; emigrated to this county in March, 1866; has clerked in a store 4 years; in 1852 he married Maria Buckhannon; she died in 1877, since which time Mr. Marshall's daughter has kept house for him. Mr. M. is a Democrat, and has been Justice of the Peace (in Peoria Co.). Presbyterian. He and his partner did most of the wood-work on the town hall in Farmington.

James Mason was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Jan. 21, 1810, the son of Jacob and Catharine Mason, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia; James was brought up a farmer in Ohio, educated in the common schools, and emigrated to Fulton county in 1837; at present he is landlord of a hotel in Farmington and owns 220 acres of good land in Knox Co. He is a Spiritualist, but is very reticent concerning his religious and political views. In 1840 he married Jane Jackson, and in 1849 Sarah Taylor. He has had 4 children, 2 of whom are married.

Alexander Maxwell, farmer, came to Fulton county in 1825 (notice the time). This early pioneer was born in Pennsylvania May 30, 1805, son of Wm. and Ann (Judy) M.; his grandfather was from Scotland and a Captain under Gen. George Washington; his father was born in Virginia and his mother in Kentucky; they emigrated to Illinois Territory in 1807; went in 1827 to Missouri and finally died there. Alex. Maxwell now owns 636 acres of land in Fulton Co., besides town property. He served 4 months in the Black Hawk war, and was with Stillman at his defeat in 1831. He married Mary Ellis, and they had 11 children, 3 of whom are dead; 1 was killed in the army. Episcopal Methodist. Republican.

John L. McCoy, farmer, was born Sept. 4, 1807, in Washington county, N. Y., the son of Joseph and Eleanor (Taylor), natives of the same State; in May, 1841, he married Jane Shaw; in 1845, emigrated to this county, followed farming, and now owns 120 acres of land; has had 3 boys and 3 girls; one boy (Joseph) has died. Mr. McCoy is a Democrat and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Nathaniel Meeker, farmer, was born Jan. 17, 1817, in Hamilton county, O., the son of David and Nancy (Miller) M., the former of Dutch ancestry and a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Scotch descent and born in Pennsylvania; in 1838 Mr. Nathaniel Meeker emigrated to Fulton Co., settling near Fairview, where he burned the first brick that was burned in that township, in 1842; followed brick-making 17 years, and the rest of the time farming; he owns 240 acres of land in Peoria county. Jan. 22, 1844, he married Rachel D. Hunt, a native of Ohio, and they have had 5 boys and 3 girls, 3 children married; the eldest daughter married Jackson Mason and lives in Knox county; the third son is a grain merchant in Nebraska; the fourth son is a teacher. Mr. Meeker has been Justice of the Peace 12 years, Police Magistrate, School Director, etc., but never had a lawsuit of his own. In politics he is a "Greenbacker."

Henry D. Morton, farmer, sec. 20. Mr. M. was born in Ohio Jan. 27, 1831; his parents are Eliphalet and Mary Alexander, his wife. When 4 years old Henry D. was brought to this county, and was educated here in the common schools. He owns 320 acres of land and in life has been generally successful. In 1854 he was married to Maria Wilson, who has borne him 5 children,—2 boys and 3 girls,—4 of whom are living. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Henry Myers, farmer, sec. 28, is the son of Valentine and Catharine (Crill) Myers, father of German descent and mother a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in the Keystone State, Nov. 22, 1813, and came to this county in the spring of 1848 and has resided here since. He is extensively engaged in farming and owns 890 acres of land, 730 of them being in Fulton Co. He was united in marriage in 1835 to Maria Eshleman, who has borne him 9 children,—5 boys and 4 girls,—all of whom are living. His wife is a member of the Dunkard Church.

William Norton, teacher and farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Farmington; was born at South Bend, St. Joseph Co., Ind., Aug. 24, 1844. His father, George C. Norton, was a native of N. Y. His mother, Tamar (Stockdale) Norton, was a native of England. William came to this county in 1864. He attended the common schools and the high school at Canton. He was engaged as a clerk in a boot and shoe store at Canton for a year and a half. Jan. 16, 1873, he was married. Archilli C., born Nov. 20, '73, George H., Nov. 16, '75, and the youngest, born June 30, 1878, are his children. As both a teacher and farmer Mr. N. has been successful.

A. G. Pinegar, farmer, was born April 2, 1822, in Pennsylvania, to James and Sarah (Nelson) P., natives of North Carolina; the former of Dutch and the latter of English descent; has resided in Farmington since 1836; owns 220 acres of land; his father died June 9, 1867, and his mother is still in this world; Sept. 25, 1845, he married Matilda Marchant, and their children are 4 boys and 4 girls, all living. Mr. P. is a Democrat and has been School Director; his wife belongs to the M. E. Church.

Nelson Plummer, M. D., Farmington, was born Nov. 30, 1813, in Massachusetts, son of Asa and Deborah (McItha), the former a native of the same State and the latter of Vermont; in 1836 Dr. Plummer emigrated to Illinois, and in 1847 to Farmington, and has continued ever since to reside on the same lot he then first selected; he was educated in the common schools of Franklin Co., O.; he first commenced practice at Knoxville, Ill., then 7 years in Iowa, then in this city for 16 years; but he is a dentist at present. He graduated in medicine at the St. Louis University in 1855. Nov. 28, 1839, he was married, and he has had two sons; but one of these, Charles Henry, died from the effects of a fall at the Farmington depot, and the other, Everett N. was killed by a fall in his barn in Mason Co., Ill. Republican.

Thomas Putnam, M. D., is the son of V. C. and Deborah (Burns) Putnam, and was born in New York State Dec. 8, 1836. The Dr. came to this county in 1859. Ten years later upon his birthday anniversary he was married. David Henderson is the name of a child he has adopted. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

James Ralston was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Jan. 3, 1817, son of Wm. and Anna (Sloan), father from Ireland and mother a native of Pennsylvania; he has been a successful farmer, but is now retired from active business; resides on 5 acres of ground in the limits of Farmington; has lived near this city since 1854. In 1866 he married Martha Irwin. Presbyterians. Republican.

Hugh Ritson was born Feb. 28, 1833, in England, son of John and Elizabeth Ritson; came to Ohio in 1854 and to Farmington in 1855, since which time he has mostly worked at the coal business; is now overseer of mining for P. P. Chapman. Mr. R. is a Democrat and has been Street Commissioner. Has 4 children. His wife is a Baptist. P. O., Farmington.

Andrew Robb was born Jan. 28, 1827, in Ohio, to James and Jane (Roberson) Robb; his father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Virginia; settled near Fairview in 1846; he is now a farmer on sec. 24, owning 390 acres of land, besides property in Farmington. In 1849 he married Susan Swigert, and they have 5 children, 4 of whom are living. James Robb died in 1872 in McDonough Co., and Jane 33 years previously. Mr. Robb has improved nearly all his land himself, the first quarter-section being called the "lost quarter," because no record of it could be found. Is

a Republican, and has been School Director, Road Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. His portrait appears in this work.

James Roberson was born in Ireland Sept. 18, 1818, son of John and Mary (Marens); came to Farmington in 1854; clerked most of the time,—with A. K. Montgomery 10 years. In 1836 he married Rachel Cunningham, and they have had 6 children, all now living. Mr. R. and wife are Presbyterians; he is a Democrat.

T. W. Ronan was born in England Dec. 21, 1841; wrought 5 years at the tailor's trade; came to Fulton county March 4, 1871; was cutter for Geo. Stetson 6 years; then "Tommy, the Tailor," set up for himself, and he is indeed a first-class workman. In 1873 he married Hester Alder, and they have had two children. He is a Greenbacker and his wife a Presbyterian.

Joseph Ross, farmer, was born in the State of Vermont March 14, 1821, son of James and Martha, *nee* Hawkins; his father was born in Massachusetts, of Scotch ancestry, and his mother in Vermont, of English ancestry; emigrated to Ohio in 1833, and died in that commonwealth; Joseph came to Illinois in 1849, settling in Salem tp., Knox Co.; removed to Fulton Co. in 1865; married Caroline Culver in March, 1844, and their children are two boys living and one, Francis, who died in 1857, aged two and a half years. One is married and owns a farm in this county. Charles, the eldest, was born in 1847, and George was born in 1855. Parents are Congregationalists, and Mr. Ross is also a Republican.

A. P. Sanders was born Nov. 1, 1815, in Berlin tp., Rensselaer Co., N. Y., son of Peleg and Hannah (Peckham), natives of Rhode Island; came to this county in 1850; is a farmer on sec. 16; owns 377 acres of land; has been School Director; is a Republican and a Seventh-Day Baptist; in 1843 he married Annis Hull. P. O., Farmington.

Lewis Scales was born in 1836, in Fulton Co., Ill., son of Israel and Phoebe (Franklin), father a native of Massachusetts and mother of Vermont; emigrated to this county in 1833; Lewis is a farmer on sec. 10, this township, owning 214 acres in this county; he first married Elizabeth Hurt, in 1860, and she died in 1872; in 1877 he married Susan Mosher. He has had two children, one living. Mr. Scales is a Republican and a very social man.

John T. Simpson, farmer, was born June 9, 1842, in this county, on the farm he still lives on and which he has managed ever since he was 16 years old. His parents, John and Margaret Simpson, are natives of Ireland; they came to this county in 1834 and to this township the next year; in visiting friends northwest of Yates City Mr. S. drove stakes across the prairie for a guide on his return. John T. is industrious and has increased the farm to 190 acres; in 1871 he married Martha Dickey, and they have 3 sons and 2 daughters. Presbyterians. Republican.

Alexander Slack is a native of England and was born in that country April 21, 1822. He came to this country in 1847 and to

the county in 1849. His parents were John and Anna Slack. Since Mr. S. has come to Ill. he has been engaged in farming; prior to that time he worked in a cotton mill. He married Miss Esther Cross Feb. 14, 1844. Two children have been born to them: John, who died in England, and Wm. Henry, who is married. P. O., Norris.

Charles A. Smith, jeweler, was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 12, 1851, where his parents were also born; father's name was Andrew E.; emigrated to Fulton Co. in 1856; started in business for himself in 1875, at Altona, Ill., and returned to Farmington in 1879. In 1876 he married Hattie Rider, who died Jan. 2, 1878. Mr. Smith, while in Altona, was Captain of Militia, Co. C, enlisting in 1876; during the great strike of 1877, July 23, Capt. Smith received orders to hold his company ready for marching, and in 20 minutes he had 20 of his men uniformed at the armory. The company went to East St. Louis and back to Galesburg, and took an active part in quelling the riot. Capt. Smith is a Republican.

Rev. Creighton Springer was born May 2, 1829, in Muskingum Co., O.; his parents were Isaac and Charlotte, the former a native of Delaware, the latter of Ohio; in 1834 the family emigrated to Illinois, and in 1855 Creighton came to Fulton Co. He attended the Methodist Seminary at Peoria, and Judson College (a Baptist institution at the time). Has belonged to the Conference since 1854; in 1869 was appointed financial agent of Hedding College, Abingdon, but subsequently resigned. His first marriage was to Elizabeth A. Barber Oct. 15, 1857, and their only child was Mary C.; his second marriage was to Sarah Haskins, Oct. 20, 1863. Republican.

M. Tarr, physician, was born in Jackson Co., O., Aug. 14, 1831; came to this county in 1846; studied medicine with an Indian doctor; in 1857 he married Caroline Wheeler and has had two children,—Sophronia and Joseph. P. O., Farmington.

A. B. Thomas was born on Mt. Desert Island, Me., March 12, 1812, the son of Abraham and Jane (Berry), natives of Massachusetts; emigrated to this county in 1837, arriving in June; he was a house and ship-joiner, but for the last 20 years has been a farmer, and very successful, owning at present 956 acres of land, 636 acres of it in this county. In the fall of 1838 he married Mary Hart, and they have had 3 children. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Thomas has accomplished a great deal as conductor on the U. G. R. R., having in charge at one time as many as 14 colored persons. In all he has helped about 200 out of slavery, and wishes the number was 200 times that. He was an Abolitionist when it cost something to be one. As early as 1844 he voted the Abolitionist ticket, voting that year for James G. Birney for President of the United States, the only vote for Birney in Fulton county. Mr. Thomas was in the Seminole war. During his life he has been School Director, Assessor, Road Commissioner,

etc. He never drank intoxicating liquor or used tobacco, and has never sued a man or been sued either for debt or crime.

James Torrens, farmer, was born July 3, 1822, in Ireland, son of Robert and Nancy (Watt); came to this county in 1849 and settled in sec. 16, Farmington tp.; he now owns 200 acres in this county, and is a successful farmer. In 1852 he married Lucy Ann Pierce, and they have two daughters,—Sarah Jane and Mary Ann. Congregationalists. Republican. P. O., Farmington.

Eleven Tucker was a farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Tucker's parents were Roswell and Ann (Thomas) Tucker, and he was born in Hamilton county, O., March 4, 1814. He came to this county in 1841, and was closely identified with the history of the county since. He was one of the largest property holders in the county, having over 600 acres of land. Politically he was a Republican.

J. M. Tucker was born in this county May 4, 1846, son of Eleven and Catherine (Lake) Tucker, who came to this county in 1841; they are of German descent and natives of Ohio. J. M. learned the carpenter's trade; at present he owns 94 acres of land. His father owned 600 acres when he died June 16, 1874. In his father's family were 4 boys and 1 girl. Republican. P. O., Farmington.

W. H. Tucker, farmer, sec. 32. This gentleman was born in Fulton county in 1842; received his education in common schools and the Canton high school. His parents, Eleven and Catharine (Lake) Tucker, are natives of Ohio. He was married to Sarah A. Vaughn Dec. 4, 1867. John L., Hattie and Grace are the names of their children.

R. Tuttle, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., Farmington. Mr. T. was born in this county in 1849, and was educated in the common schools. His parents were Hazael and Elizabeth (Greenwell) Tuttle. In 1869 he was married to Martha Mills. Two children, both girls, and living, have been born to them.

John W. Watson was born July 6, 1819, in Virginia, son of David and Mary (Sanders) W., both of Frederick county, Va.; educated in Hillsboro, O., high school; came to Illinois in 1841, and settled 4 miles southeast of Farmington, on sec. 19; lived in Peoria county 18 years; was Justice of the Peace at Trivoli, and School Trustee five or six terms; he married the first time in 1844, Miss Velira Horney, and they had 2 sons and 3 daughters; she died March 26, 1872. Mr. W. has dealt in live stock in Farmington for 20 years,—8 years in company with Samuel Jack; but at present is in the grain business; feeds 120 head of cattle now, however. Owns 3 or 4 houses in town and land in Iowa. Republican.

J. H. Whitaker, formerly a teacher, now a farmer, was born Feb. 17, 1853, in Fulton Co., Ill., son of J. N. and Anna (Keller), his father a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Pennsylvania; the family landed in Fulton Co. in 1847, settling on sec. 8, this tp.;

J. H. was educated at the Farmington high school and in a business course at Ann Arbor, Mich.; taught district school 8 terms; taught music, both vocal and instrumental, several years; Feb. 8, 1877, he married Effie Molthrop, and they have a son,—Arthur. Mr. W. is a Greenbacker, and made 20 speeches for his principles when A. J. Strater ran for Congress. P. O., Farmington.

W. H. Widener, merchant, was born Sept. 2, 1842, in Ohio, son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Clover), natives of the same State; came to this county in 1869, when he quit farming and set up a grocery and hardware store, followed this business 6 years, and then the dry-goods business 4 years; is in the latter business now, in Farmington. In 1861 he enlisted in the 44th regt. Ind. Vol., in Co. B, and honorably discharged May 20, 1864; was in several hard-fought battles; was under Rosencrans in his attack on Gen. Bragg, forcing the latter back for 30 miles; Mr. W.'s regiment was under fire the whole distance, and his brother was killed in this battle while fighting near him; was also at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded, and was on the battle-field 15 days before his wound was dressed or he received any medical aid; was taken prisoner Sept. 21, 1865, but was soon exchanged. Nov. 29, 1872, he married Elizabeth C. Cone, and they have 2 children,—William and Julia May. Congregationalists. Republican.

J. J. Worrel. Among the prominent farmers of the county is Mr. W., who is a native of Baltimore Co., Md., and was born Aug. 29, 1826. His father, Henry Worrell, was of Scottish descent, and his mother, Harriet Worrell, of German. Mr. W. came to Fulton county when at the age of 10 years. He was educated in the common schools and adopted agricultural life. He now resides on sec. 33 and owns 400 acres of land. He was married in 1854 to Charlotte Ann Wallace. We give his portrait elsewhere.

Hezekiah Zook, farmer; born Jan. 11, 1844, in Pennsylvania, of Dutch ancestry; educated in Fulton Co.; runs the old homestead farm, where he and his mother reside; in 1869 he married Hannah Stokie, and their children are Olive May, Charles Elden and Harry. Republican.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following gentlemen have served the township in the various official capacities named. The years of serving are given, and where more than one date is opposite a name, covering a period of years, it indicates that the official served during the intervening years:

SUPERVISORS.

J. D. Hand.....	1850-54	Samuel Wilkinson.....	1862-63
R. P. Sage.....	1855	W. C. Day.....	1864-66
John S. Harris.....	1856	Wm. McCoy.....	1867
Samuel Wilkinson.....	1857	John A. Leeper.....	1868-70
J. Dunn.....	1858-59	R. S. Ramsey.....	1871-74
Samuel Wilkinson.....	1860	John A. Leeper.....	1875-76
W. C. Day.....	1861	Riley Bristol.....	1877-79

TOWN CLERKS.

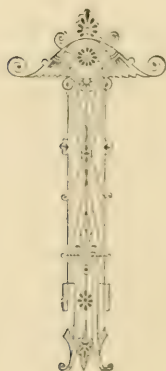
John Budd	1859-70	C. W. Heaton.....	1873
George W. Little.....	1871-72	George W. Little.....	1874-79

ASSESSORS.

A. B. Thomas.....	1859	Milton George.....	1869
J. B. Summers.....	1860	Eleven Tucker.....	1870-73
J. Dunn.....	1861	James B. Summers.....	1874-77
Eleven Tucker.....	1866-68	Chas. Newcomb.....	1878-79

COLLECTORS.

John Erwin.....	1859	Robert McAulay.....	1869
F. W. Hatch.....	1860	John S. Holcomb.....	1870
Wm. Caldwell.....	1861	A. J. Strong.....	1871
James Mason.....	1862	G. T. Rider.....	1872
Peter Lane.....	1863	Lewis McFarland.....	1873-74
Peter W. Petill.....	1864	Wm. L. Taylor.....	1875
J. C. Leffler.....	1865	Albinus White.....	1876
Thomas S. Brown.....	1866	J. C. Sloan.....	1877
S. Barstow.....	1867	Asabel Reynolds.....	1878
F. M. Taylor.....	1868	James B. Summers.....	1879



HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

This township, which borders upon the western boundary line of the county, was named in honor of John Harris, its first settler. Mr. Harris moved from Bernadotte township and located upon section 18 of this township as early as 1827. He erected a log cabin and for several years followed the occupation of hunting, finding abundance of game in the native forests and upon the broad, beautiful and uncultivated prairies. Mr. Harris came into the county first in 1825. He came from Ohio and returned, making the round trip on foot. Robert Harris was the first person to die in the township, and Mary Bumford was the first person born. The first marriage was that of Mr. A. Day and Miss Katy Harris. The first sermon preached in the township was by Rev. James Haney at the cabin of Isaac Sennett in 1834, to an audience of four persons. William Haney was the first Justice of the Peace. He was elected in 1840. The first church edifice erected was built in Marietta in 1841, and the first school-house was built on section 16 in 1839. The town of Marietta is situated upon the east half of section 16. This little village was founded in 1837 by Lorenzo Bevans, Benjamin Hoyt and others. At one time it was of considerable importance in the history of the county. At present it contains about 150 inhabitants.

Seville is a point in this township where the T., P. & W. railroad crosses Spoon river. A depot, blacksmith shop and 3 or 4 houses are there.

CHURCHES.

The *Marietta M. E. Church* is an old and well established society at Marietta.

Williams' Class M. E. Church.—This congregation was organized in November, 1847, by John Williams and Amos Morey. It worships every alternate Sunday in the Williams school-house, and consists of 20 communicants. Rev. J. E. Rutledge, Pastor. Sunday-school each Sunday.

Point Pleasant United Brethren Church, section 20, Harris township, was organized about the year 1855 by J. J. Wyatt. The exact date is not certainly known, but the first conference of this society was held in the Salem circuit, in Marietta, Dec. 26, 1857. This class numbered about 60 communicants at one time, but through the instrumentalities of death and removals, it has been re-

duced, until it now numbers about 30. Services are held every alternate Sunday by Rev. David Martin, Pastor. They worshiped for many years in school-houses, until October, 1873, when the present Church structure was erected.

MILLS.

Fuller's Mill.—This mill was built by Collins & Van Epps in 1841, and Jonathan Jennings was foreman. At first it was operated with one set of burrs. Soon afterwards it passed into the hands of Van Epps, Trickey & Sperry, who in 1848 took out the old machinery and replaced it with new, under the supervision of D. N. Wright, millwright, of Avon, Ill. Its capacity at that time was 100 barrels in 24 hours. It was purchased by A. S. Fuller in the year 1853, for the sum of \$7,000. Mr. Fuller remodeled the entire structure in 1866, and put in another set of burrs, and its present capacity is 125 barrels in 24 hours. This mill is situated on Spoon river on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25, Harris township, and has done more custom work than any mill in this section of country, and still has its share of that class of work. Mr. Fuller is an enterprising man, and knows how to suit his numerous customers in making the very best of flour.

In 1835 there was a saw-mill erected upon the opposite side of the river from Fuller's Mill. This mill was put up by Joel S. Reese and Jonathan Jennings.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Below are personal sketches of the leading citizens and many of the old settlers of the township:

Samuel L. Brick, M. D. The father of Dr. B. was born in Salem, N. J., and died Dec. 4, 1875. His mother, Rachel (Freshours) Brick was born in Tennessee in 1814. He received a common-school education, taught school and read medicine from 1868 to '72, when he went to Texas and began the practice of medicine. After practicing for a short time he entered the Keokuk Medical College, at which he graduated, and in 1876 began a practice at Marietta, where he is still engaged in his profession, enjoying a large practice.

Major Buley, farmer, miner, etc., was born July 16, 1818, in Green Co., Ky; came to Fulton Co. in 1844, where he has followed farming in summer and quarrying and coal-mining in the fall and winter. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 103d Ill. Vol. Inf., for the war; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Mission Ridge, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, etc.; and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. March 31, 1842, he married Flora A. Reynolds, and they have had 9 children; 5 are living. He married a second time, Charlotte Cooper, May 14, 1873. His father, Wm. Buley, was born near Richmond, Va., about 1789; settled in Indiana in 1824; and died in 1849. Major B. is liberal in politics, voting for the man and not the party.

George Caley, son of Chambers Caley, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Feb. 20, 1833; crossed the ocean with his parents in 1839 and located in Knox Co., O.; came to this county in 1855, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; was married Oct. 7, 1858, to Nancy, daughter of Stephen Bliss, who was one of the early settlers of Bernadotte tp., and now deceased. This union was blessed with 5 children, of whom 4 are living. Mrs. C. died Sept. 27, 1866, and Mr. C. married a second time. This wedding occurred Nov. 27, 1872, when he was married to Helen Bevans, daughter of Milton Bevans, deceased, who was one of the pioneers of Harris. He settled in Marietta and lived there till his death, which occurred Nov. 8, 1875. Mr. C.'s eldest daughter, who is a subscriber for this book, is now teaching in district No. 9, Harris tp., where she had previously taught 2 terms. In her profession she has been quite successful.

Henry Coons, harness-maker, was born in Indiana, May 25, 1832. His father, David Coons, came with his family to Bernadotte tp., this county, in 1852, and after establishing a comfortable home for his family, he died in Sept., 1876, a member of the United Brethren Church. Henry enlisted in Co. I, 103d Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., Aug. 24, 1862, and lost his left leg in the war, after two years' service. In 1869, he established himself in Marietta as a harness-maker; Jan. 7, 1872, he married Lucy Dodge, daughter of Geo. W. Dodge, who died when she was a child. Emma, born Dec. 26, 1875, is the only child of Mr. Coons. Mrs. Coons' mother, aged 78, lives with them. Mr. C. is a Democrat.

Jeremiah M. Cramblet, farmer and stock-raiser, son of next mentioned, was born Nov. 17, 1834, in Jefferson Co., O.; family emigrated to this tp. in 1840; in Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. I, 72d reg. 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was discharged Aug. 7, 1865, at Vicksburg, Miss., after having nobly fought in the battles of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Big Black river, Spring Hill, Franklin and others; in the last battle he was wounded. March 22, 1866, he married Nancy J. German, who was born in Cass tp., and is a sister of James G. German, mentioned elsewhere. They have had 5 children, 4 now living, viz: Eliza E., Fannie M., Eugene and Charles T. Staunch Republican. P. O., Marietta.

Thomas Cramblet was born in Maryland, moved to Ohio in an early day, in 1840 came to Fulton Co., and is the father of 7 children, one of whom is Jeremiah M., above mentioned. Mr. C. has already seen many of the hardships of pioneer life, and now he goes to Colorado.

John W. Dimmitt is a native of Jefferson county, Va., and was born on Christmas, 1802, near the place where John Brown was hung. His parents moved to Kentucky in 1818, and in 1839 he moved to Indiana. Mr. D. lived there until 1850, when he started for Iowa, but stopped in Fulton county and has lived here ever since. He raised a company of men for the Mexican war, but it was not needed. He has served as Justice of the Peace and Postmaster, and in

1847-8 he was a member of the Indiana Legislature. He was married to Rachel Grinard, a native of Mason county, Ky., where she was born Aug. 15, 1807, on the 22d of Sept., 1825. They have had a family of 10 children, of whom Eleanor, James P., Wm. V., Betsey A. and Pratt are living. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Baptist Church. He was baptized Feb. 22, 1828, and his wife in March of the same year. They lived in Bushnell, Ill., for over 4 years, but now, free from all the cares of an active business life they are passing the decline of life on a farm in Harris township.

Pratt Dimmitt, son of John Dimmitt, whose personal sketch also appears in this work, is engaged in agriculture. He was born in Montgomery county, Ind., Oct. 20, 1846. His parents moved to Peoria county, Ill., in 1850, and soon to this county, and now live with Pratt. Mr. D. has held many of the local offices of his township. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret J. Wheeler March 30, 1871. Mrs. D. was born in Young Hickory township, Fulton county. They have a family of 4 children: Warder D., Burton J., Eldana and an infant. Mrs. D. belongs to the Baptist Church. P. O., Marietta.

Stephen Foster, sec. 28; P. O., Marietta; was born in Ohio in 1824. His educational advantages were very poor; he came to this county in 1857; by hard work and industry he has made a good, well improved farm, which was all brush when he took possession of it. He is engaged in general farming. His father, Samuel Foster, was a soldier in the Revolution under Washington, and won many laurels by his bravery and valuable services. Our subject was married April 22, 1836, to Lucina St. Clair, by whom he had 8 children; of these 7 are living; all married but two, Frank and Almira. Mrs. Foster was born in Mercer county, Pa., Aug. 12, 1828. Her father, Bradberry St. Clair, was one of the honored soldiers of the Revolution.

Amos S. Fuller, miller, son of Ezra and Phoebe (Williams) Fuller, was born Feb. 9, 1827, at Fabius, N. Y. His father is dead, but his mother is living at the ripe old age of 85 years, and is residing with her son in this township, where he owns and successfully conducts the mill on Spoon river that bears his name. Mr. F.'s father moved to Lorain county, O., in 1831, where our subject lived till 1852, when he came to Fairview. The following year he purchased the flouring mill near Seville which he has owned and operated ever since. He was married in February, 1848, to Caroline B. Sherman, and they have a family of 3 children: Caroline L., Julia E. and Bradford E. Mr. F. bought a mill in Cuba in 1855; lived there 6 years and sold it to his son in 1879.

James G. German was born in Cass township, Fulton Co., Feb., 22, 1853, and is the son of James and Mahala (Cannon) German, the former a native of Kentucky, and died Jan. 17, 1862; the latter is living in McDonough Co., Ill. The elder German was one of

the first settlers of Totten's Prairie in Cass tp. Our subject received a good education at Lewistown, and is engaged in farming with Mr. Eli W. Smith in Harris tp.; P. O., New Philadelphia.

George W. Green, merchant and postmaster at Marietta, was born Dec. 26, 1824, in W. Virginia. He was taken by his father, Hugh Green, to Jefferson Co., O., in 1825, where he lived for 15 years, when he returned to his old home, and 5 years later went back to the Buckeye State, and in 1849 came to this county where he has since resided. Mr. G.'s mother, who is 76 years old, resides with him. He was educated in Ohio and has held the offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, Assessor, Collector, Justice of the Peace and Constable. He was married, April 24, 1853, to Maria Wilson, daughter of Charles Wilson, of Bushnell. She was born in Harris tp. Abigail H. is the name of their daughter.

William Hasty, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Darke Co., Ind., Sept. 8, 1832; in 1836 the family emigrated to Dayton, O., where the mother died in 1838; Wm. was bound out, but when 9 years of age a Mr. McCoy stole him, hid him under a sheep-skin and hauled him 50 miles,—to a place near Chillicothe, O.; for 7 years he trained and rode fast horses, among which were those of Jack Bryant, that made the best time on record in America. Mr. H. rode Hoosier Bill in several States,—a horse that was never rivaled in all his races. Mr. H.'s father left Dayton soon after the death of Mrs. H., and hearing that his son was killed by the cars, expected never to see him again; but in 1848 Wm. succeeded in finding his father. A young man on board a Wabash steamer told him about his sister marrying a man named Hasty, and this gave him a clue to his father's whereabouts. Wm. was then a herder for two years, and next a traveler all over the United States. Served in the late war, in Co. B, 84th Ill. Vol. Inf., was wounded at the battle of Perryville, Ky., and was discharged. Sept. 3, 1855, he married Martha Howard, and they have had 9 children, 8 of whom are living. He settled in Harris tp. in 1855. He also runs a thresher. P. O., Seville.

John A. Hensley, farmer, born in Kentucky, settled on sec. 15, this tp., in 1853; Feb. 28, 1837, married Minerva, daughter of Jacob Yocum, who died of cholera July 10, 1833, in Kentucky. They had 9 children, of whom 5 are living. She died Sept. 12, 1864, and March 22, 1866, he married Mary E. Walker, a native of Missouri, who died April 6, 1875. His daughter Eva now keeps house for him. Mr. H.'s father, Fielding Hensley, was born in Virginia in 1792, and in 1812 was taken by his parents in emigration to Kentucky. John A. Hensley is a Democrat. P. O., Marietta.

George W. Hobbs, son of John Hobbs, sr., was born near Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13, 1813; was taken by his parents to Jefferson Co., O., in 1817, and came to Fulton Co., in 1835, and was one of the pioneers of Harris tp. He planted the first orchard in the

township, and took the premium on fruit from this orchard at the first county fair held in Fulton Co. In 1876 he sold \$30 worth of pears from one tree in the orchard. He was married, April 20, 1837, to Eliza Humphrey. The following are the names of their children: George, deceased, John B., Addison R., William, Jane R., wife of James Wallace, merchant, Lewistown, Martha, wife of A. J. Franklin, merchant in Nevada. Mr. H. is a blacksmith by trade and still has in his possession an anvil which was brought across the mountains before the National pike was built. He is engaged in farming; P. O., Marietta. He gave his children a liberal education and liberally provided for them as they left the parental roof. Mr. H. is the only pioneer in the township who still resides on the old homestead. His land is a part of sec. 16, and was the first land purchased in the township.

Robert Hood, proprietor of coal mines, was born June 12, 1832, in Petenweams parish, Fifeshire, Scotland, and crossed the ocean to Maryland in 1854; Sept. 18, 1857, he married Theresa Mary Ann Vivian, a native of London, Eng., and they have had 8 children, 7 of whom are living. Mr. Hood opened the first coal mine in Colchester, McDonough Co., and became salesman for the company in Quincy. He settled in Harris township, Fulton Co., in 1858, and opened the first coal mine in this township. One miner, Simon Roser, has worked for Mr. Hood for 23 years. Mr. H. still retains the mine he first opened here, although he has much competition. Republican. P. O., Bushnell.

Charles Howard, of Marietta, was born in Morgan Co., O., June 26, 1822. His father, Samuel Howard, was a native of the Old Dominion; he brought his family to Illinois in 1831, in a wagon drawn by 3 yoke of oxen. When they reached the Kickapoo river they found the floor of the bridge had been swept away and the river high. Thinking it dangerous to ford, Mr. H. directed his wife and the elder children (among whom was Charles) to walk over the remaining stringer of the bridge, while he took the 2 smaller children and the team and attempted to ford the river. When he reached the center of the stream the current was so swift that it turned the wagon over. Mr. H. caught his children and made his way to shore. It was only through the greatest exertion that he succeeded in saving his oxen. Charles Howard, although but 9 years old when he came to the county, has experienced the hardships of frontier life. He has ground corn in a hominy block, paid taxes with coon-skins, and has been compelled to do many things which would seem quite novel to the young people of to-day. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace for 16 years; has been Collector for Harris and represented Harris and Cass in the Board of Supervisors for 8 terms. He was elected Treasurer of Fulton Co. in 1864, and re-elected in 1866. He was married in Feb., 1844, to Susan Clem, who has borne him 2 children: Nancy and Samuel B.

Samuel B. Howard; P. O., Marietta; was born in Fulton Co.,

Sept. 16, 1850, and is the son of Charles Howard, of whom we speak further above. Mr. Howard was educated in Lewistown, after which he took a Western tour, returning in 1872, and Jan. 1, 1873, married Ruth Hollister, daughter of Munson Hollister, of Harris township. This union has been blessed with 4 children. Mr. H. has been engaged in farming since 1873 with good success. He has served the people as Town Clerk for two years, leaving a good record in that capacity.

Samuel M. Ickes. The subject of this sketch is the son of Jonas and Mary (Duncan) Ickes, and was born in Perry Co., Pa., March 12, 1836. His father, who is still living, was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., Feb. 3, 1793. He tells us the name Ickes was formerly Ecke, a Saxon word, meaning a corner. Mr. I. erected Bloomfield Academy, Perry Co., and his son Samuel was educated in this institution. Our subject moved to Warren Co., Ill., in 1856, went to Knox Co. in 1864, and came to this county in 1872. He was married Jan. 13, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth J. McCartney, who was born in Perry Co., Pa., not over 10 miles from where he was, yet they never knew one another until they met in Warren Co., Ill. This union has been blessed with 6 children, 5 boys and 1 girl. William and Robert are running the farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. I. are members of the M. E. Church. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. I. came to Pennsylvania under Wm. Penn, and built a stone house in Montgomery county in 1717 on the 1,000-acre farm which he settled upon. This old building stands to-day in good condition. Mr. I. farms during the summer and teaches during the winter. He taught 7 years at Gilson, Knox Co. P. O., Smithfield.

Samuel Lutz, school-teacher and potter, was born March 11, 1817, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; his parents emigrated with him to Augusta Co., Va., in 1821; Dec. 23, 1847, he married Elizabeth N. Conner, a native of Augusta Co., Va.; have had 9 children, 5 of whom are living; came to this county in 1857, and settled in Marietta. He still resides in the township, and his P. O. Marietta. Has taught school in the winter for 40 years,—4 to 5 years in the same district,—evidence of popularity. His father, Samuel, was a native of Pennsylvania, a farmer, and died in 1871.

Joseph L. Mackey, wagon-maker and blacksmith, Seville, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Foresman) Mackey, and was born in McDonough Co., Ill., Oct. 19, 1847. His parents were natives of the Keystone State; his father is a prominent farmer in McDonough Co., and his mother is deceased; she died July 17, 1868. He came to this county in 1871, and located in the village of Seville, where he has since successfully followed his trades. He was married Dec. 16, 1869, to Mary M. Shamblen, a native of Ohio. They had a family of 4 children born to them, viz: Chas. L., George W., James W., and an infant, deceased.

Thomas H. McElroy was born June 22, 1808, in Jefferson Co., O.; was united in matrimony with Elizabeth Humphrey, Feb. 25,

1834. They had born to them a family of 8 children, of whom 5 are now living. Mrs. McElroy died April 26, 1876. The subject of this sketch moved to Iowa in 1843, and returned to Ohio, and in 1845 came to this county and settled on sec. 16, Harris tp., where he now resides. Nine years of his life in this county he passed as a resident of Marietta. When a boy Mr. McE. ran a flat-boat on the rivers from Wheeling to New Orleans. He saw the first steam-boat that ever plied the waters of the Ohio river, which he says was in 1812.

Thomas J. McElroy, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 16; P. O., Marietta. Mr. McElroy was born in Marietta, Fulton Co., Aug. 23, 1847. Of his father, Thomas H. McElroy, a sketch is given just above. The subject of this sketch was married Nov. 28, 1872, to Miss M. J. McKeever, who was born in Harrison Co., O., on the 16th of Sept., 1853. A family of 3 children have been born to them, 2 of whom, George H. and Ada, are living. Mr. McElroy is a member of the M. E. Church.

Nathan McIntyre, a resident of Harris tp., is engaged in farming; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1813; his father, in honor of whom he was named, was a native of the Empire State and of Scottish descent. Mr. McIntyre moved to Ontario Co. in 1835, and to Illinois in 1838. He is living with his second wife. He was first united in marriage to Miss Orthy L. Clark, July 4, 1839. She was a native of New York, and died in 1852. By her he had 7 children, 4 boys and 3 girls, 3 of whom are living and also married. He was united in marriage with Lovina McBerth Sept. 13, 1863, who is a member of the Christian Church. His son, Waterman, enlisted in Co. G, 103d Ill. Inf., and died in Washington Park Hospital, Cincinnati, O., March 27, 1865, and buried in Spring Grove Cemetery. Of his daughters Mary lives in Iowa, Corlista in Smithfield, and Cेलinda in Iroquois Co., Ill.

Dr. A. H. Medus was born on the 22d of Feb., 1821, at Derby, Ct. In 1833 he moved with his parents to New York, and from there he moved to Missouri in 1852, where he followed his profession. In 1877 he came to Harris tp. He was educated at Amherst, Mass., and is a graduate of Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College. He was married Dec. 3, 1856. While a resident of Missouri he was an intimate friend of Judge R. E. Hill and Dr. Lebew. In 1878 the Doctor opened a coal-bank upon the farm where he lives. He also has one of the finest sand-banks in Fulton Co., both of which are easy of access. Dr. M. is also quite extensively engaged in gardening. P. O., Bushnell.

Wm. H. Miller, farmer, was born in Cass tp., this Co., Sept. 16, 1841, and is the son of M. D. Miller, of Smithfield. His mother's maiden name was Susan Waughtel, sister of Henry Waughtel, Cass tp. The family have experienced the privations characteristic of pioneer life in this country. Nov. 27, 1864, he married Martha J.

Coons, and they have had 3 children, of whom Henry E. and John D. are living. Democrat. P. O., Marietta.

Joseph C. Morgan was born in Fulton Co., Nov. 21, 1847, and is the son of Dr. Darius T. Morgan, a native of New York, and who has been a practicing physician for 27 years. He is now located at Bushnell, Ill. Mr. M.'s mother, Martha Morgan, *nee* Harris, is a native of Ohio. He received a common-school education in Fulton Co.; was married Aug. 20, 1867, to Julia E. Fuller, daughter of Amos S. Fuller, whose biography appears in this work. She was born Oct. 19, 1850, in Lorain Co., O., and is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. M. is engaged in farming. P. O., Seville.

Robert Orr was born in Scotland Jan. 1, 1835, and he is the son of Robert O. and Margaret (Nicol) Orr, who lived near the place where Robert Burns was born, when the subject of this sketch was born. He was married to Jane Oliver April 22, 1860. She is also a native of Scotland and was born in the town of Kilmarnock, 10 miles from the birthplace of Burns. They have had born to them 6 children, 3 of whom are living. Mr. O. came to this country in 1857 and to Illinois in 1861, and in 1867 moved upon the farm upon which he now resides. In 1876 he moved to Iowa but returned to Harris tp. the following year. He expended a large sum of money prospecting for coal in McDonough and Warren counties. While mining for coal in Kewanee June 27, 1862, the bank caved in upon him and crippled him for life. In 1866 he opened a coal bank on his farm and has operated it since. The stratum of coal he works is about 28 inches thick of an excellent quality, and he sells large quantities, it being easy of access. P. O., Bushnell.

G. L. Patterson is a native of the Prairie State and was born in Coles Co., June 26, 1833, and at the age of 3 years he was brought to this country by his parents, where he has since made his home, yet his life has been largely spent in traveling and laboring in different States for the support of his widowed mother and her family. He has traveled through and worked in 15 different States; served one year in the late war. From 1857 to 1861 he was in the employ of the U. S. Government, swinging the ox-whip over his slow team in crossing the Western plains. He was married, Oct. 10, 1861, to Nancy Kidd, who has borne him 6 boys and one girl, all of whom are living at home. P. O., Marietta.

James Martin Seamans, farmer, was born Sept. 27, 1828, in Butler Co., O., and is the son of James and Hannah Seamans, the former a native of the Buckeye State and the latter of Darby Plains, N. Y.; she was born April 2, 1807. They live in Sheridan Co., Mo. Our subject moved to Gibson Co., Ind., in 1845, to McDonough Co., Ill., in 1850 and to Harris tp. in 1867. He has been School Director and Constable here and was Deputy Sheriff in McDonough Co. for 12 years. He was married, Feb. 15, 1857, to Miss Sarah Hayhurst. They have had 8 children, 4 of whom are living. The other 4 died of typhoid fever. The names of those

living are Hannah, Margaret, Ellen and Maria: the two latter are married. Mr. S. owns a good farm of 200 acres; never had a lawsuit in his life. P. O., Bushnell.

Rorie A. (Cramblet) Smith, wife of Eli W. Smith, was born in Marietta, Fulton Co. Mr. Smith came to this county with his parents in 1852. He is a native of Belmont Co., O., and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. They have one son, Jerry E. P. O. address, New Philadelphia.

Charles E. Spear. The subject of this sketch was born in Alton, Ill., April 12, 1851, and is the son of Lewis and Lurene (Stow) Spear, the former a native of Highland county, Ohio, and the latter of Kentucky. They are now living at Normal, Ill., where Mr. S. was educated. He began teaching in Randolph, McLean county, Ill., in 1873, where he remained 3 terms, taught one year in Tazewell county, and in 1876 came to Fulton county, where, in the town of Marietta he has very successfully taught school for two years. Is now preparing to enter the legal field.

Cornelius Timmerman, farmer, was born in Preston county, Va., Nov. 10, 1825. His father, John T., of German descent, moved with his family to Ohio in 1826, then a wilderness, and died there. The family then migrated to Tuscarawas county, O., no less a wilderness, infested with wolves and panthers. Jan. 25, 1849, Cornelius married Mary E. Ferguson, by whom he had 9 children; 7 of them are living; married a second time, Nov. 15, 1873, to Annie E. Coleman, daughter of Isaac Coleman, now living in Arkansas, and has had 3 more children. Republican "to the back bone." Residence, sec. 20; P. O., Marietta.

John G. Watson, blacksmith; P. O., Seville; was born in Scotland in June, 1832; came to this country in 1852 and settled in Columbus, O.; from thence moved to Belmont county in 1854, and to Wheeling, W. Va., the same year. In 1857 returned to Ohio, and the same year moved to Warren county, Ill., to Avon in 1863, to Knox county in 1867 and back to Avon in 1869. He then moved to Harris tp. He was married March 31, 1854, to Elizabeth Early of Belmont county, O. She was born March 25, 1835, in Ireland. There has been 13 children born to them, only 5 of whom are living. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. are connected with the M. E. Church at Avon. Mr. W. was in the employ of the famous veterinary surgeon, Dr. Gray, of Scotland, for several years, and it may thus be known that he is a good shoer.

Dolphin Weaver, farmer, emigrated from Kentucky to Peoria Co., Ill., in 1845, and in 1848 settled in Marietta, where he resided 5 years, 4 of which he was Justice of the Peace. In 1853 he moved to his farm in Harris township, where he has since resided. Sept. 13, 1827, he married Sally Smith, by whom he had 9 boys and 2 girls: of these but two are living. Jan. 26, 1858, he married Maria Sexton, by whom he has had 11 children. His son Henry Harrison lost his life as a soldier in the last war. Mr. W. is a member of

the U. B. Church, and a Greenbacker. P. O., Seville. His parents emigrated from Virginia to the very spot in Kentucky where Daniel Boone was captured, now called Big Blue Licks. His father, however, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1850 in Kentucky, of cholera.

Jacob R. Welch, farmer and minister, was born in Clay county, Ind., June 27, 1835, and came to this State in 1852. His father, James Welch, was a native of Kentucky, and died there the same year that Jacob R. was born, his last illness having been contracted while there with a drove of horses from Indiana. Shortly afterward the mother took Jacob R., her only child, on horseback to Kentucky, to attend to some business affairs. On attaining manhood, Jacob R. married Almeda, daughter of Gabriel Baughman, of Cass tp., Oct. 16, 1862, since which time they have had a family of 5 boys and 3 girls: 3 boys are living, girls all dead. Sarah Melinda, their only daughter at the time, was burned to death while watching the house of a neighbor, to give the latter opportunity to nurse the little brother of the former, sick with cerebro-spinal meningitis. She was an intelligent, obedient and affectionate little girl. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Christian Church. He operates a coal mine on his farm, in connection with his other business.

George Wetzel, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., New Philadelphia; was born in Cumberland Co., O., Nov. 12, 1808. His parents, George and Catharine (Wunderlich) Wetzel, were of German descent. His father moved with his family to Augusta Co., Va., in 1812, where he spent the remainder of his days and where the subject of this sketch remained till 1845, when he came to Fulton Co. and settled upon sec. 30, Harris tp. This land was unimproved and a portion of it covered with brush which has since grown to timber. When Mr. W. arrived in Harris tp. all of his earthly possessions consisted of a wife, 7 children, a team and wagon and household furniture. Under such circumstances his chances for remaining poor were very flattering. But he has been blessed with very industrious sons, who aided him to improve their now beautiful farm. He received a limited education in the subscription schools of Virginia; was Captain of a volunteer rifle company in Ohio and afterwards Captain of a company of artillery. He was married April 21, 1828, to Sallie Nebergall, who is of German descent and was born in Virginia, April 11, 1810. They are the parents of 7 boys and 3 girls: John N., Christopher, Geo. W., Wm. H., Ahaz B., Mary C., Daniel W., Sarah M., Granville L., and Eliza J., all of whom are married and live near their old home except William, who lives in Kansas. Christopher, Ahaz, and Daniel were in the late war.

Joseph H. Wheeler, farmer, P. O.; Marietta; is a son of James Wheeler, a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Fulton Co. Sept. 11, 1843. He has lived in the county all of his life with the exception of 3 years spent in the late war and 2 years in Iowa. He enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, in Co. B, 103d Ill. Inf., and participated in

the following battles: Vicksburg, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Bentonville and others; was discharged July 7, 1865. He married Elizabeth Lanney, April 5, 1866, who has borne him 3 children. Jennie May is the only one living.

Francis M. Williams, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Bushnell; is a son of John Williams and was born in Adams Co., O., Dec. 1, 1833. He came to Illinois in 1835 and settled near Rockford, which at that time was but one house. From there he moved to McLean county, and then to this county and lived here 3 months before he saw a white person except his own company. The family pounded corn in an iron kettle, and ground buckwheat in a coffee-mill. The first time John Williams went to mill after coming here he went 80 miles and was gone 3 weeks. When a boy Mr. W. often played with the Indian boys. Mrs. Williams' grandfather was stolen by the Indians when only 7 years old and taken to Ohio and kept for 20 years. F. M. Williams was married to Sarah Foster Oct. 8, 1862. She is a native of Fairview township. They have a family of 7 children, 3 boys and 4 girls. Mr. W. has held various local official positions and at present represents Harris tp. in the Board of Supervisors.

F. H. Yocum, farmer, was born in Clay Co., Ind., Feb. 29, 1852; brought to Illinois by his parents in 1854; resides on sec. 17, Harris tp.; married Maria Snook Aug. 31, 1871; they have had 5 children, of whom 3, Solomon W., Henry S. and Effie L. are living. Democrat. P. O., New Philadelphia, McDonough county. Mr. Yocum's father (Solomon) was born in Kentucky, settled in Indiana, and now resides in Sheridan county, Mo.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a full and complete list of the Supervisors, Clerks, Assessors and Collectors serving in this township since its organization:

SUPERVISORS.

George Bamford.....	1850-51	George Bamford	1865
James Manley	1852	Chas. Wilson	1866-67
Amos Morey.....	1853-54	John W. Dimmitt.	1868
Joshua Haney	1855	G. W. Greene	1869
Charles Howard	1856	F. M. Williams	1871-72
George Bamford	1857	Chas. Howard.....	1873-75
Charles Howard.....	1858-9	E. B. Throckmorton	1876-77
Charles Wilson	1860-64	F. M. Williams	1878-79

TOWN CLERKS.

Jackson McCaughey	1850-53	Samuel Lutz.....	1871
D. T. Morgan.....	1854-55	J. M. Wallace.....	1872
Jackson McCaughey	1856-61	G. W. Greene	1873
Chas. Howard	1862-63	H. M. Harrison	1874
Jas. McCance	1864	Daniel Chambers	1875
G. W. Greene.....	1865-67	S. B. Howard.....	1876
Wm. F. Wallace	1868	Daniel Chambers	1877
T. B. Smith	1869	Geo. W. Greene	1878-79
G. W. Greene, }	1870		
J. M. Wallace, }			

ASSESSORS.

Chas. Wilson	1850-52	Richard Osborn.....	1865
Joshua Haney	1853-54	Wm. Wilson	1866
James Manley	1855	Wm. McDermott	1867
Richard Osborn.....	1856	John Hobbs.....	1868
G. W. Creene.....	1857	Joseph Jackson.....	1869
D. H. Cramblet.....	1858-59	L. M. Donelly	1870-72
John Drummond	1860	Joseph McCance.....	1873
John Williams.....	1861	E. B. Throckmorton	1874-75
John A. Hensley.....	1862	Geo. W. Greene	1876-77
W. D. Bevans.....	1863	John Hauser.....	1878
Joshua Haney	1864	E. B. Throckmorton.....	1879

COLLECTORS.

John Harris.....	1850-51	Jacob Manley.....	1867
T. H. McElroy	1852	Newton Williams.....	1868
John Harris	1853	Fantleroy Jones	1869
John Davis	1854	Wm. McCance.....	1870
T. H. McElroy	1855-59	Wm. Mancy.....	1871
Richard Osborn.....	1860	James Osborn	1872-73
Wm. D. Bevans	1861	Pratt Dimmitt.....	1874-75
Thomas H. McElroy	1862	T. H. McElroy.....	1876
Wm. D. Bevans	1863	Alfred Coons	1877-78
Samuel Lutz	1864-65	Joseph McCance.....	1879
E. F. Osborn.....	1866		



ISABEL TOWNSHIP.

It was in this township that the first habitation for a white man in Fulton county was erected. Over three score years ago Dr. Davison came from his Eastern home and located in the dense forest upon the bank of Spoon river in this township. How long he had lived here before he was discovered by John Eveland is not known, but doubtless for many years. Dr. Davison, who is spoken of in the first chapter of this work, was the first white man to make his home between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. He was leading the life of a hermit, and as soon as settlers began to be numerous here, he gathered his effects into a little boat, floated down Spoon river to the Illinois, and paddled his way up that stream till he reached Starved Rock, near the present city of Peru, where he landed, lived a few years and died.

This township was settled very early by others besides Mr. Davison. As early as 1822 James and Charles Gardner came from the "Sangamo country" and located in Isabel township upon section 34. Here Mr. James Gardner lived until his death, which occurred only a few years ago. His brother returned to Sangamon county, where he died.

The township contains some fine farm land, and under as high state of cultivation as any in the county. To illustrate how rapidly timber has grown since the country was first settled, and how unfounded the fear of the pioneers that the country would soon be barren of timber, we will speak of a strip of timber upon Mr. Duncan's farm. At one time since they came there the ground from which now tower lofty forest trees was used a grain field. It was plowed and cultivated as other parts of the farm for a while, when it was left idle. Trees soon started up, and now some are 60 to 75 feet in height. From these few acres of timber rails enough could be obtained to fence his large farm into 5-acre fields.

As early as 1829 a saw-mill was erected. Then the well-known Duncan's mill was put up.

Duncan's Mills is a small place of business with postoffice, on section 8 and on Spoon river, deriving its name from the grist-mill at that point formerly owned and operated by George Duncan, an early settler here and a very highly respected citizen. From 1840 to 1855, perhaps for a greater length of time, his was the largest grist-mill within a radius of 15 or 20 miles.

Point Isabel is an old shipping point on the Illinois river, at the

mouth of Spoon river and directly opposite Havana, being on the southeast quarter of section 29. It is now the southern terminus of the Fulton County Narrow-Gauge railway soon to be finished to Fairview, and thus the place will have enlarged opportunities for trade.

Otto is a postoffice on section 30, on Otter Creek.

PERSONAL-SKETCH HISTORY.

The personal history of any community contains the most interesting features of its history. We speak of the prominent people and early settlers as part of the history of the township.

Jesse Benson, whose portrait we give in this volume, was born at Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1804, and there grew up to manhood. In early life he was engineer in the construction of the New York & Erie canal. He first came to Fulton county with Moses Freeman in March, 1828, and after looking at the country returned home the same year. Sept. 15, he joined a company composed of Isaac Benson, Moses Lewis, Alexander and Richard W. Freeman (including the families of Moses and Lewis Freeman), built a boat and came to Illinois by way of the Alleghany, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, arriving in St. Louis in Nov., 1828, where they remained all winter; the following spring they came up the Illinois river, landing at the mouth of Spoon river April 15, 1829; the following spring he took a trip to the north; while absent he helped to re-build Fort Dearborn in Chicago when there were only a blacksmith shop and a very few other buildings in the place. About 1831, in company with the Freemans, he built quite an extensive mill, on sec. 6, Isabel tp., for grinding and sawing, on Spoon river near where the old Hackelton bridge used to stand; but a big freshet and the use of quicksilver from the hands of some ill-disposed person washed the foundation from under the building so much that they were in danger of losing their valuable structure, when they removed the building to Beardstown, a part of the machinery being used in a mill on Otter creek where they operated successfully for a number of years. Mr. Benson and the Freemans made brick of which the present court-house was built.

Mr. Benson was first married in 1834 to Miss Mary W. Hackelton, sister of Maj. Hackelton, an officer in the Mexican and Black Hawk wars. She died June 3, 1835. His second marriage occurred Jan. 1, 1842, with Miss Mary A. Hendee. This lady died, and he again married, in 1851, to Miss Harriet E. Hendee. His third and last wife has been dead four or five years. He was the father of 12 children, 10 of whom are living.

Mr. Benson was an Adventist in his religious views. He was widely known throughout this county and greatly honored. Mr. Benson held many local offices; indeed he was not free from official responsibilities for perhaps a third of a century. Thirty years ago he was one of the three Associate Judges of the county; was also

frequently elected Assessor. To this day his efficiency in these stations are remembered and commented upon by the pioneers as a pleasant memory of pioneer life. Socially he was remarkable for his genial and hospitable characteristics. He was attached to his home and his children, as their grief at his death most pointedly attest. He had been in failing health for many months, caused by falling from a load of hay; but on the day of his death seemed stronger and more hopeful than he had been in many days. March 27, 1879, he was sitting in his chair talking pleasantly with a neighbor and his children, when he desired to lie down; he declined assistance as he walked to his bed and lay down; within five minutes he was dead. His remains were buried at Freeman's Cemetery.

G. W. Brewer was born in Indiana Oct. 28, 1838, the native State also of his parents, Vincent and Elizabeth Brewer. He came to this county in 1856, and married Mary Ann Peggs at Otto in 1861, who was born in England in 1839, and they have had 4 children, of whom 3 are living. Farmer. Republican. Sec. 30, Isabel tp. P. O., Otto.

Jacob Brown was born in Ohio Feb. 24, 1826, the son of George and Nancy Brown, of the same State; in 1848 Mr. B. came by way of the rivers to Fulton county; worked for \$4 to \$7 a month before coming here and \$10 to \$15 since, until in three years he laid up \$250 and owned a horse; worked at farming two years and bought 80 acres of land on 7 years' time, at \$750, and paid for it before this time expired; then bought another 80 acres at \$1,600 and paid for it in less than two years; in 1863 he purchased 80 acres more, at \$2,400 cash; since that time he has bought 760 acres more. Aug. 23, 1853, he married Priscilla Cornell at Lewistown, who was a native of Meigs Co., O., Oct. 26, 1834; and they have had 10 children, some of them grown. Has been Highway Commissioner. Is a stock-raiser, sec. 21, Isabel tp. Republican. P. O., Duncan's Mills. Portraits of himself and wife are given in this volume.

Jane E. Brown was born Feb. 13, 1810, in New Jersey, daughter of Joseph and Esther Gordon, natives of Pennsylvania; in 1829 married Charles Brown in Ohio, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1809; came to Fulton county in 1831; discouraged, they returned East, but before unloading the wagon concluded they could do better out West, and back to Fulton county they came and settled on sec. 20, Isabel township, where they have been reasonably successful. They brought up 14 children, 10 of whom are still living. Mr. Brown died Dec. 21, 1878, leaving her with but one child at home, a young lady 21 years of age. Mrs. B. is carrying on the farm where her husband introduced the first Durham cattle of the county. P. O., Otto.

Thomas A. Brown was born in this township June 19, 1854, son of Jacob and Priscilla Brown, the former a native of Harrison Co., O., and the latter of Meigs Co., O. Our subject received a fair ed-



Jacob Brown



Mrs. J. Brown

ISABEL TP.

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ueation, has filled offices of trust and is at present School Treasurer and Town Clerk. He manages for himself and father, on sec. 26, one of the nicest farms in the township. Republican.

Geo. W. Clark was born in Gallia county, O., Aug. 27, 1847. In 1849 the family moved to Indianapolis, next year back to Gallia Co., then to Indianapolis again, where they remained till 1854; then started for Chickasaw county, Iowa, with 5 yoke of oxen; lost two of his children in Peoria by sickness, but went on to Cedar river and entered a tract of land; the Indians scalping a few natives in his neighborhood, Mr. Clark took his family back to Indianapolis in 1857, and soon to Gallia county, O., again; in 1858 they emigrated to Schuyler county, Mo., and in 1863 he was killed by guerrillas; the remainder of the family removed to Adair county, Mo., where they all remain, except Geo. W., who enlisted in Co. E, 42d Mo. Inf.; in 1869, married Julia A. Smith, born in 1846 in Fulton county, Ill. Mr. Clark is now in the general merchandise and drug business at Duncan City.

Margaret Coleman, residing on sec. 18, Isabel tp., was born in 1819 in Va., daughter of Wm. and Mary Hawkins, natives also of Va. Mrs. C. first came to Tazewell Co., Ill., where she married Mr. Coleman in 1843, who died several years ago. They had 9 children. Mr. C. is successfully carrying on her farm. P. O., Duncan's Mills.

John Craig was born Nov. 18, 1858, in Isabel township, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Craig, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana; in 1844 they came and settled here. John obtained a good education and is now carrying on the farm with his widowed mother. Sec. 17. P. O., Duncan's Mills.

William Farris, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 15; P. O., Duncan's Mills; was born May 4, 1819, in Missouri, son of John and Elizabeth Farris, natives of Virginia. The family first settled in Franklin Co., Ill., in 1821; in 1828 they came to Fulton county, and have lived here ever since. Mr. Farris has been Commissioner of Highways, Supervisor, Assessor, etc., in Isabel tp. He is yet unmarried, but has a nice farm.

Ira M. Fish was born in New York in 1826, son of Moses and Debbie Fish; emigrated first to Ohio, then to this county in 1840; in 1867 (he being then 41 years of age) he married Mary I. Vaughn, who was born near Vermont, this county. They have three children. Mr. F. is a farmer, on a nice tract of land, sec. 16. P. O., Duncan's Mills.

F. M. Foutch was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1833, the son of John and Rhoda (Ray) Foutch, the former a native of Kentucky. The family emigrated to this county in 1835, where the subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools. He has served the township of Isabel acceptably as Assessor and Collector. In 1854 he married Elizabeth Leadmon, a native of Indiana, and they have had 5 children, 4 of whom are living. Mr.

Foutch was a merchant for 6 years, but is now a farmer, on sec. 27 ; P. O., Duncan's Mills.

John Foutch was born in Kentucky in 1806 ; when of age he married Rhoda Ray ; came and settled on sec. 22, Isabel tp., in 1827, where he still resides ; commenced poor here, doing most of the cultivating with a hoe, having only an ox team, etc., but is now a wealthy man, all owing to perseverance and economy. He has had 13 children, of whom 12 are living. Nine of the children were by his second wife, Lucretia, *nee* Farris. Mr. F.'s father, John Foutch, was born in Virginia, went to Kentucky, married Nancy Wherrott, moved to Indiana in 1807, to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1823, where he died in 1845. Of his 5 boys and 5 girls our subject is the eldest son. P. O., Havana. His portrait appears in this work.

John H. Foutch, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 23 ; P. O., Havana. Mr. F. was born in Isabel township in 1848, son of John and Lucretia Foutch. In 1878 he married Anna Shirrel, born in White Co., Ill., in 1856, and a member of the Christian Church. They have one child.

Dexter Freeman. Alex. Freeman came with his family to Isabel township when this country was a wilderness, undergoing all the hardships that other pioneers had to suffer, and now resides in Pleasant tp. Dexter was born Jan. 5, 1843, in Isabel tp., where he still resides, a prosperous farmer and stock-dealer, owning 240 acres of land. June 11, 1865, he married Mary A. Lockard : 3 boys and 3 girls are their offspring. Mrs. F. was born in Ohio in 1845, and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. F. is a Freemason. P. O., Otto.

James Gardner was born in Isabel tp. in 1850, son to James and Delia Gardner, natives of New York and Ohio respectively. In 1823 they emigrated to sec. 34 of this township, where the subject of this sketch now resides. He is a Republican. P. O., Havana. In 1874 he married Martha E. Hukill, born in this township in 1852. They have one child living and two dead. They have a good farm on sec. 34, and from their residence is seen one of the grandest views of natural scenery in this region of country. One can see into Schuyler, Cass and Mason counties, looking over the Illinois river valley with its long and weird

Bands of bluish green
And silvery sheen.

James M. Lane was born in Pleasant tp. Feb. 19, 1840, son of Relaford and Catherine Lane ; married Nancy Lane in March, 1870, who was born in Isabel tp. in 1842. They have had one child. They occupy the old home on sec. 29, Isabel tp. Mr. Lane is a Democrat. His father served in the Black Hawk war. Mrs. L. belongs to the Christian Church. P. O., Otto.

Charles G. Matthews was born in Fulton county in 1843, and is

the son of Montgomery and Alice Matthews. He served 3 years in the late war, in Co. I, 85th I. V. I., and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and others; and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was married in October, 1865, to Eliza Smith, who was born in Ohio in 1848. They have had 4 children, of whom 3 are living. Sec. 22, Isabel tp. P. O., Duncan's Mills.

Montgomery Matthews, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Duncan's Mills. A native of Greenbrier Co., Va., born in 1811, son to Townsend and Nancy Matthews, also natives of Va. The family moved to Gallia Co., O., in 1815, where Montgomery married Alice T. Walker in 1836, a native of Fayette Co., O. Emigration—in 1838 to Sullivan Co., Ind., in 1840 to Fulton Co., in 1845 moved to Wisconsin, and in 1849 back to this county. They have had 9 children, 5 of whom are living. As a farmer Mr. Matthews is successful. Republican.

Robert G. Mulica, sec. 15, Isabel tp.; P. O. Duncan's Mills; was born in Cole Co., Mo., Aug. 27, 1837, the son of Jesse and Parmelia Mulica, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Tennessee. He first removed with his parents to Franklin Co., Mo., and afterward to this county in 1845, where he grew to manhood. He served in the late war, in Co. I, 85th I. V. I., nearly 3 years; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, and was discharged June 20, 1865. He was with Sherman on his noted march to the sea, and participated in the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and others. Mr. Mulica has filled the offices of Town Clerk two terms, Supervisor one term, and is at present Com'r of Highways. He was married, May 1, 1858, to Isabel Farris, by whom he had 10 children: 9 are living. Mrs. Mulica was born in Fulton Co., Sept. 9, 1840. Mr. M. is a Greenbacker.

Bernard Rogers was born in 1844, in Lebanon, Warren Co., O., son of James H. and Ann Rogers, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. Emigration—in 1855 to Mason Co., Ill., and in 1874 to Fulton. Bernard is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's College, and has taught school considerably. During the war he served in the Quartermaster's Department of the Cumberland. In 1867, at Havana, he married Anna M. Buck, born in 1844 in Mason Co. She is a member of the M. E. Church, and has been a school-teacher. Mr. R. owns 190 acres of land. Sec. 14. Democrat. P. O., Havana.

William Rose was born in Fulton Co., Ill., in 1853, the son of Barnabas and Lizzie Rose, natives of England. Mr. Rose received a common education, and at the age of 21 married Miss Martha Vaughn in 1874; she was born in 1856, in Fulton Co., Ill.; they have had one child. Mr. R. is a farmer with good prospect of success. Isabel tp., sec. 19. P. O., Otto.

D. M. Shipp was born Oct. 11, 1832, in Ky., son of Walker and Rebecca Shipp, also natives of Kentucky; came to Illinois in 1855, stopping in Richland Co., then to Menard, then to Mason, and finally

in this tp. in 1859; formerly an operator of a saw-mill, now a farmer; has been School Director and Trustee, Road Commissioner, etc., and has always been an influential man. He built the first levee on Spoon river. At the age of 20 he married Mary Seay, a native of Ky., born in 1834, and they have had 3 children, one only now living. Sec. 27, Isabel tp. P. O., Havana.

Elizabeth Sterling was born in Ohio in 1818, the daughter of Henry and Caroline Bolender, both deceased. She came with her father by the rivers, in 1839, to this county, landing at the mouth of Spoon river. She was married to Mr. Sterling in 1843; they had 6 children, of whom 5 are living. Sec. 27, Isabel tp. P. O., Duncan's Mills.

Harmon Thomas was born Dec. 17, 1852, in Fulton Co., Ill., the son of Jesse and Martha Thomas, natives of Ohio. Mr. T. owns the old home farm where he was born. In the year 1875 he married Sarah H. Warner, a native of Indiana, born in 1853. Mr. T.'s occupation is farming. Sec. 21.

Jesse Thomas, Isabel tp.; P. O., Duncan's Mills; was born in Ohio in 1833, the son of John and Elizabeth Thomas, natives of Ohio. His father is deceased. He received a common-school education, and came to Fulton Co. in 1843. He was married to Martha Landon in 1853, who was born in Ohio in 1836. They have had 11 children, of whom 10 are living. Mr. T. is a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser. Republican.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

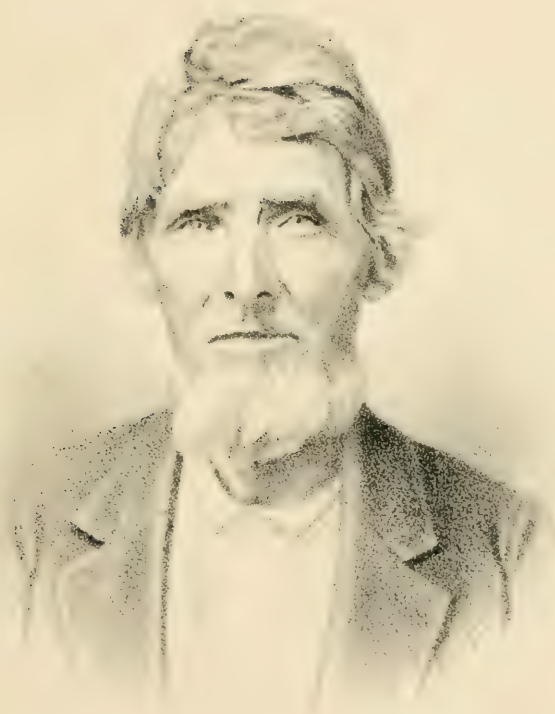
The following is a list of the township officials serving since the organization of the township, together with the years of serving:

SUPERVISORS.

Jeremiah Farris.....	1850-51	Wm. Farris.....	1866-69
Robert Carter.....	1852-53	Josiah Hendee.....	1870
Wm. Craig.....	1854-55	T. B. Duncan.....	1871
Alex. Freeman.....	1856-57	John Lane.....	1872
Robert Carter.....	1858	Robert K. Walker.....	1873
Alex. Freeman.....	1859	James M. Lane.....	1874-75
C. J. Dilworth.....	1860	Robert G. Mulica.....	1876
John Lane.....	1861-64	James Foutch.....	1877-79
Wm. Craig.....	1865		

TOWN CLERKS.

Jesse Benson.....	1850-59	Robert G. Mulica.....	1872-73
Wm. Craig.....	1860	Jesse Benson.....	1874-77
Jesse Benson.....	1861-69	Stephen J. Benson.....	1878
Roland C. Benson.....	1870	Thomas Brown.....	1879
Hugh Murrey.....	1871		



John Foutch

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ASSESSORS.

John Farris.....	1850	James Foutch.....	1865
Robert Carter.....	1851	James M. Smith.....	1866
Wm. Craig.....	1852-53	Fenton McCartry.....	1867
George Duncan.....	1854	Alex. Beckelhymer.....	1868
Elija Barnes.....	1855-56	Charles Brown.....	1869-70
Uriah B. Sloan.....	1857	Thomas Landon.....	1871
David S. Ray.....	1858	Wm. Farris.....	1872
John H. Duncan.....	1859	Dudley M. Shipp.....	1873
John Graham.....	18 0-61	Wm. Farris.....	1874-78
Alexander Beckelhymer.....	1862-63	Frank M. Foutch	1879
Wm. Farris.....	1864		

COLLECTORS.

John Farris.....	1850	Alex. Beckelhymer.....	1864
Lewis Freeman.....	1851-52	John H. Duncan.....	1865
Charles M. Geering.....	1853	I. P. Ames.....	1866-68
Hiram Shields.....	1854	Abraham Leonard.....	1869
Charles M. Geering.....	1855	James P. Smith.....	1870
Thomas Rigdon.....	1856	Francis M. Foutch.....	1871
John Graham.....	1857	John I. Holmes.....	1871
W. G. B. Kelly.....	1858	Hugh Murrey.....	1872
David S. Ray.....	1859	Francis M. Foutch.....	1873
John Lane.....	1860	Thomas P. Kerney.....	1874
Josiah Hendee.....	1861	F. M. Foutch	1875-78
Joseph Stever.....	1862	Ira G. Graham.....	1879
I. P. Ames.....	1863		



JOSHUA TOWNSHIP.

Perhaps Fulton county cannot boast of a better agricultural township than this one. It is bounded upon the north by Fairview, the east by Canton, south by Putman and upon the west by Deerfield.

The first settler in Joshua township was Joshua Moore, who immigrated to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1819, and to Fulton county in 1824. Mr. Moore settled on the place well known as the Moore farm, west of Canton five miles. Mr. Moore was accompanied by his son-in-law, John Walters, who was killed at Stillman's defeat in 1832. Mr. Moore was a Methodist, and at his house were held many of the earliest Methodist meetings. Here, to such pioneers as David W. Barnes, the Sergeants, the Buffums, John Hannan and his family, old Father Fraker, John Owens, Jacob Ellis, and a few others, Rev. Randall, Smith L. Robinson (the one-eyed preacher) and Peter Cartwright would preach sermons full of primitive fire and religious zeal. At his house were held the class-meetings and love-feasts, and here were held the merry-makings wherein those present had rarer sport than is known to the silk and velvet gentry of the present fast age.

The story of Mr. Moore's first visit to the county is related by Mr. Henry Andrews, of Canton. It will be remembered, as spoken of in the first chapter, that Capt. David W. Barnes was the first settler in the northern part of Fulton county. He erected his cabin about two miles and a half north of Canton. It was customary and expected in those early days for men who were "prospecting" through the country to put up at the cabins of the settlers, where they were treated with the greatest hospitality and shown all over the country and the best quarter sections pointed out to them. This was all done without remuneration. One day in August, 1823, two men stopped at Barnes' cabin. These were Joshua Moore and Levi Ellis. Barnes invited them in the most cordial manner to make his house their headquarters while in the neighborhood, and the invitation was cheerfully accepted. Mrs. Barnes announced to her husband that the meat was out that evening, and that she did not know what she was going to do for something to eat. As meat and corn-bread or hominy was about the extent of the pioneer bill of fare at that period, this announcement was received with some consternation. Barnes had no stock to kill, and had neglected hunting, from the pressure of his fall work. George Matthews was at that time working at Barnes', and in the morning he undertook to find some

game. He started out east of Barnes' cabin, and had been gone but a few moments before the report of his gun was heard, and his halloo for help soon followed it. The whole family started for the scene of action, anxious to know the result. Matthews had shot and killed a fine doe within a short distance of the house, and was proceeding to skin it. This gave Mrs. Barnes relief, and she furnished her guests an abundance of venison during the balance of their stay.

Moore purchased land in what is now Joshua township, and gave the township its name. Ellis afterwards moved to Ellisville, which township was also named in his honor. He built a mill at the present site of Ellisville. Both of them were prominent and useful men, and possessed of great influence among the people at that early day. Moore died in 1853.

Mr. Levi G. Ellis first settled in this township and erected about the first mill in the county. A few years later he moved to Ellisville and Joseph H. Gardiner bought his farm and mill in Joshua. Mr. Ellis had erected a steam saw and grist mill in Joshua, the first in the township and in all probability the first steam mill in the county.

Mr. Ellis had previously run a water mill on Put creek, which was swept away by flood in 1835. Mr. Gardiner did a large business and for many years shipped flour to New York city. He made flat-boats upon which he would float his produce to St. Louis, starting from Copperas creek landing. After these boats were unloaded he would sell them to go further south. At one time he built a thirty-ton keel-boat, and carried it on wheels to Copperas creek, where it was launched. When the Illinois river was low and he could not run a boat to St. Louis he would take a team of four yoke of oxen and a team of horses, and put on about 100 bushels of wheat and start for Chicago, where he would get 60 cents to 62½ cents per bushel, when wheat would only bring 25 cents at home. It would consume a month's time to make these trips. He would return with dry-goods and other necessities. These trips as we may well suppose were very tedious. The roads in some places crossed sloughs and were difficult to get over. At such places they would be obliged to hitch sixteen to eighteen yoke of oxen to one wagon and pull it across, the wagon sinking often to the box. This they were able to do as there would be generally from fifty to one hundred teams in a train going to market. They camped out on the prairies every night. They turned their oxen out to graze but tied them up at dark. Mr. Gardiner said it seldom cost any money to make the trip, but on one occasion there had been a prairie fire and in consequence they were obliged to buy corn from the settlers along the route. This cost him about \$3 for the round trip, consuming a month of time.

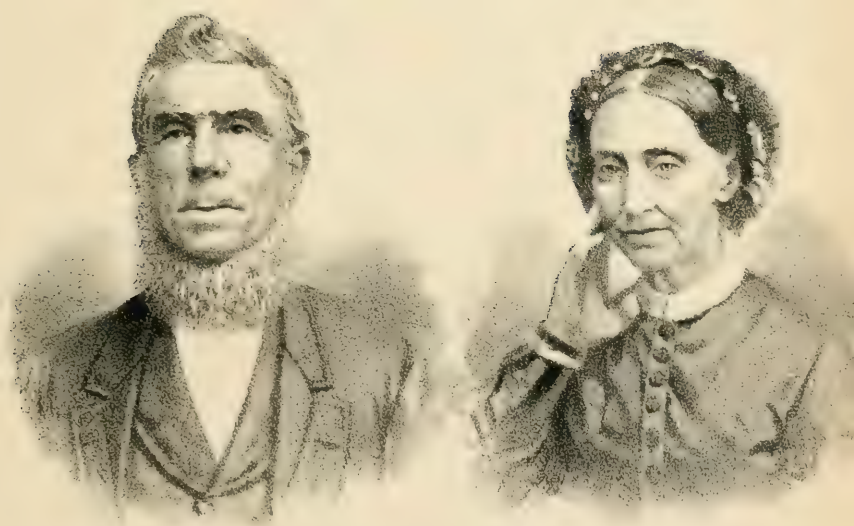
BIOGRAPHIES.

We give in connection with the history of Joshua, indeed as a part of its history, personal sketches of its leading citizens and old settlers of the township:

John W. Abbott, deceased, was born in the Keystone State Dec. 12, 1812, and came to this county as early as 1838. In 1846 he bought land and settled in Farmington tp., where he lived until 1865, when he bought a farm in Joshua tp. and moved upon it, remaining there until his decease, which occurred April 10, 1877. During all his life-time he took a deep interest in educational matters, aiding the same both morally and financially. He accumulated a large property, leaving an estate of 800 acres of land. His widow still resides upon the homestead. He was married in Farmington tp. to Christina Babbitt in 1837. She was a daughter of Daniel Babbitt of Washington Co., Pa., who settled in this county in 1827. Two of the family, Jacob and Wm. Babbitt, served in the Black Hawk war. Of the large family of 14 children, only 6 are living, 3 of whom reside with their widowed mother on the farm. The names of the children are: Daniel, Jacob, John W., Nancy C., Geo. B. and Jeremiah. Those deceased are: Alexander, died at the age of 25; Sarah L., at the age of 21; Stephen A., at the age of 17, and Elizabeth, Cynthia, Silas, Wm. A. and Bethany died in infancy. Of those living, Daniel and Jacob are attorneys at law in Canton. The children were all born on the farm homestead near the Dunkard church in Farmington tp. Mrs. Abbott was a native of Scott Co., Ind., and is the only one of the pioneer family of Daniel Babbitt living in this county.

Singleton W. Ash, farmer, sec. 23, Joshua tp.; was born in Morgan Co., Va., March 5, 1834. His father was a farmer and Singleton worked also on the farm up to 1851, when he with the rest of the family came West and settled in Joshua tp., Fulton Co., Ill. On March 3, 1856, he was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Joseph H. and Margarette Gardiner of this township. They have 3 children,—Charles Eugene, Lorin Melville and Lucy Ann. Mr. Ash is a Democrat.

John Berger, miller, the son of Jasper and Gertie (Wyckoff) Berger, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Aug. 2, 1808. He landed in this county Nov. 20, 1841. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits most of his life and at present owns a farm on sec. 1. Mr. B. and his son are the proprietors of the grist-mill at Fairview. Since this mill has come into their hands it has gained a good reputation and is doing a fine business. Mr. B. was married Dec. 10, 1833; his wife died Oct. 4, 1865. This union was blessed with 8 children,—3 boys and 5 girls, only 3 daughters and one son are living, all of whom are married. Mr. B. has been a member of the Reformed Church since 1838. P. O., Fairview.



J. N. Gardiner Margaret Gardiner

JOSHUA TWP.

John W. Bowen, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Fairview; was born in Franklin Co., Pa., Nov. 20, 1840, and came to this county in 1861. He was educated in the common schools of his native State. During the dark days of our country's peril he enlisted in Co. D, 103rd Ill. Inf., under Capt. Wyckoff. He was in the famous battle of Mission Ridge, and took part in some 20 battles and skirmishes. He returned home and in 1867, Oct. 17, was married to Anna C. Davis. They have 4 children,—3 boys and one girl.

Egbert G. Boynton, farmer, sec. 31; P. O., Fiatt; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and came to this county in 1836, where he attended the common schools and entered Hedding College, Abingdon. In 1854 he was united in marriage. His son, V. C. Boynton, was born Sept. 30, 1856, and has taught school very successfully 4 terms. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

E. L. Boynton. This aged veteran was born in New Hampshire, Aug. 31, 1796. His parents were Joel and Betsy (Wallace) Boynton, both of whom died in the East. The subject of this sketch came to Fulton Co. in 1836, and settled on sec. 31, Joshua tp., where he still lives. He has served as Supervisor, and in New York was appointed by the Governor to inspect beef and pork. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Fancher in 1817. She was born March 21, 1793. They had born to them 9 children,—5 sons and 4 daughters. Mr. B. owns 270 acres of land and is engaged in farming; P. O., Fiatt.

Charles S. Brokaw, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Fairview; is a native of Somerset Co., N. J., where he was born Feb. 14, 1822, and is the son of William and Helen Brokaw. He arrived in Fulton Co. June 16, 1846, and began farming, and his efforts have been crowned with success. He has served his district as a Director for 22 years; his township as Supervisor for 7 years, Collector 4 years and Assessor one year. He was united in marriage with Miss Jane Ten Eyck Feb. 11, 1844, the ceremony being performed at North Branch, N. J., by Rev. Campbell. They are the parents of 7 children,—4 boys and 3 girls: all the daughters are dead. The oldest son married Mary Voorhees and resides in McLean Co., Ill. In 1851 Mr. B. united with the Reformed Church.

Simon S. Brokaw, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Fairview. The father of of Simon Brokaw, Isaac, was born Jan. 21, 1800; his mother, Allettia Brokaw, was born Oct. 1, 1804. He was born in New Jersey, April 22, 1836, and was brought to this county 3 years later. He was married March 25, 1858, to Louisa Beams, who has borne him 7 children, whose names and dates of births are as follows: Isaac N., born in 1859; Mary Allettia, July 17, 1860; John Peirsol, March 26, 1863; May R., April 24, 1867; Maggie L., Nov. 16, 1869; Minnie, July 13, 1872, and Blanche, Sept. 28, 1875.

B. F. Brown. This gentleman, who is engaged in farming on sec. 28, was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1828. His father, Solomon Brown, of Vermont, died in 1839; his mother, Clarissa

Brown, *nee* Blanchard, died in 1874 or '75. B. F. was brought to this county in 1835. He was married in this township to Louisa Scott in 1853. Mrs. B. was born Jan. 25, 1829. A son and daughter were born to them,—Amanda and Thomas Henry. The latter died when only one year of age. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Free-will Baptist Church and their daughter of the Methodist Church. Mr. B. owns 220 acres of land, which he has made by his own energy and exertions. His postoffice is Fiatt.

David Bybee, farmer, was born in Clark Co., Ky., in 1817. His parents, Thomas and Rachel (Hagans) Bybee, were native Kentuckians. Mr. B. has no school education, having never attended school over 2 or 3 months. He was in military service in California. He has been married twice,—the first time in Fulton Co. to Margaret Spencer; the second time in Clark Co., Ky., to Margaret A. Ballard, and has children nearly 40 years old. He crossed the plains to California in 1850. At present owns just 1,000 acres of land in Illinois and 4 houses and lots in Canton, for 2 of which he paid \$7,000 apiece. P. O., Fiatt.

Chester B. Churchill, agriculturist, sec. 27; P. O., Canton; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 14, 1824. His father, Chas. B. Churchill, of Connecticut, died April 17, 1878. His mother, Elizabeth Churchill, *nee* Hubbard, died in Fulton Co., July 21, 1867. Chester B. was united in marriage with Catharine M. Purkle Oct. 30, 1848, at Farmington. Mrs. C. was born Oct. 3, 1828. They have had a family of 9 children,—7 boys and 2 girls. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Leonard H. Churchill, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Canton; was born in Boonville, N. Y., April 28, 1820, and is the son of Charles B. and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Churchill, who came to the county in 1836 and settled in the Hickey neighborhood, Putman tp. In 1848, in Canton tp., Mr. C. was united in marriage with Miss Harriet McBroom, who was born in 1831. There have been born to them 10 children,—7 boys and 3 girls. Mr. C. started in life at hard work. He first worked for Jacob Emery. He now owns 244 acres of land, all of which he made by his own exertions. He ran a threshing-machine for 25 years.

Samuel Cunningham, farmer, sec. 33; P. O., Canton; was born in Fayette Co., Pa., Feb. 16, 1801; his parents were William and Nancy Cunningham. He came West, to Ohio, as early as 1828, and 7 years later came to Illinois. He received only such education as could be gained at the common schools of his boyhood days. He now owns 272 acres of land, all of which he has made himself. In 1828, March 25, he was married, and his wife bore him 3 sons, Abbott, Jesse and John, two of whom are living.

Geo. W. Ellis. This gentleman, who is engaged in farming upon sec. 24, is a native of Fulton Co., having been born in Canton tp. May 22, 1834. His parents, Isaac and Nancy (Jennings) Ellis, were natives of Tenn. His father died Dec. 21, 1877. He attend-

ed the common schools here and gleaned a fair education. Jan. 1, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Peterson. Lola D., born Nov. 9, 1858, Dora D., born June 16, 1866, and Fred I., born March 3, 1872, are their children, all living. P. O. address, Canton.

Newton Ellis, son of Isaac and Nancy (Jennings) Ellis, Tennesseeans by birth, was born in Canton township, this county, Dec. 21, 1843. He is now engaged in farming upon sec. 24. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. F, 67th Ill. Inf., under Capt. Trites, and served 3 months. During the same year he entered Co. C, 103d regt., under Capt. Stockdale. He was in 10 regular engagements, and at Kennesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, was wounded; Feb. 4, 1868, he was married to Miss Bell McQuaid, and he married his second wife, Kate Negley, May 16, 1871. She was born Aug. 2, 1840. P. O., Canton.

W. W. Ellis, farmer and tile manufacturer, sec. 23; P. O., Canton; was born in Canton tp., Fulton Co., Ill., Dec. 6, 1836. His father, Isaac Ellis, came to Fulton Co. as early as 1827, and lived here till his death, in Nov., 1877, a period of a half century. His mother's maiden name was Miss Nancy Jennings. W. W. attended the neighborhood schools, Fahnestock Academy, Lewistown, and the high schools at Cuba and Evanston. He was married in 1861, at Lewistown, to Phoebe A. Gardiner, who was born in Joshua township, this county, Oct. 10, 1841. Their only child, Stephen R., was born April 14, 1862. In 1875 Mr. E. began work at his tile factory, and the first year turned out 100,000 tile, but did not dispose of over \$300 worth. The next year he made 450,000 pieces of tiling, and the sales amounted to about \$5,000. He has averaged 140,000 tile a year for 5 years. The expense he has been to in fitting up his factory is quite large, amounting to \$5,000. He has a superior quality of clay and makes very excellent tiling.

Albert H. Furrey, farmer and teacher, sec. 28; P. O., Canton. Mr. F. was born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 16, 1844, and is the son of David W., of the same county, and Lovina (Long) Furrey, both of whom are living. Albert was brought to the county in 1851, and educated in the common schools and the high school at Canton. He has also taught school, and served his township in various offices. Aug. 13, 1865, at Canton, he was married to Salina L. Rust, who was born March 27, 1847. Cora Alice, Charlie, Bertie Dell, and an infant, are the children born to them. He became a member of the Lutheran Church May 12, 1861, and his wife in Jan., 1865.

David W. Furrey, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Canton. While residents of Washington Co., Md., John and Catherine (Miller) Furrey had born to them on the 14th day of Oct., 1814, a son, he of whom we now write. His father died in 1821, his mother in 1823. He landed in this county April 22, 1851. He has taught school some; quitting this profession he learned the cabinet-making trade in Bal-

timore; he again took up his profession and followed it for 12 years. He has served his people as School Director, Assessor, Collector, and has been Town Clerk for nearly 20 years, and he is noted for his neat, clean, legible records. He was married to Lovina Long Nov. 15, 1838. Nine children have been born to them, only 4 of whom, however, are living,—Albert H., born Feb. 16, 1844; John H., Jan. 9, 1850; George M., March 29, 1857, and Emma, Nov. 28, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. F. are Lutherans in religious faith.

John A. Furrey, son of Martin and Rosanna (Myres) Furrey, natives of Maryland, was born in Washington county, Md., June 28, 1827. Mr. F. came to this county from Cincinnati in 1849. In 1852 he was married to Margaret Helen Havermale, who was born Feb. 8, 1830. She has the first sewing-machine brought into Joshua township, which was in 1855 or '56. Their son, Sylvester W., was born Feb. 11, 1853. Both Mr. and Mrs. Furrey are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. F. manufactured the first drain tile made in Fulton county in 1875, working under the firm name of Furrey & Ellis. Previous to that Mr. Ellis, who is a shrewd, far-seeing business man, urged the Grangers to organize a tile manufacturing company, but they refused, when he and Mr. Furrey united and started one, which has proven a blessing to the farmers and very remunerative to its operators. Mr. F. lives on sec. 25; P. O., Canton.

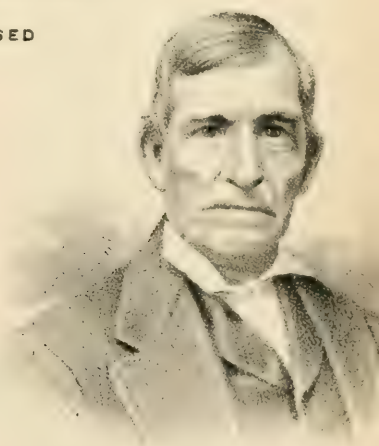
Joseph H. Gardiner, farmer, sec. 25; was born at Point Judith, R. I., Feb. 22, 1811, and is the son of Beriah and Elizabeth (Hammond) Gardiner, both natives of Plymouth, Mass. His father was a sea-faring man, and Joseph often accompanied him on a coasting vessel on many of his trips when a boy and young man to the East Indies and other points. Mr. G. located at Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1831 and married Margaret Rawalt, of that place, Oct. 13, 1831. He came to Illinois in 1836 and located on sec. 25, Joshua township, where he has lived ever since. He started and carried on the first blacksmith shop in this township, and also the first steam saw and grist-mill, though on the same farm Levi G. Ellis had built and run a mill by water on Put creek, which was carried away by the great storm of 1835. From this mill he shipped flour to New York city for several years. He manufactured the first cultivators made in the county, the "Gardiner Cultivators," which were extensively used and favorably known. He made the first lathe for turning iron in the county, and customers came to him from Iowa, Rock Island and Springfield. He manufactured threshing machines, reapers, etc., at one time. He has had a family of 9 children, 8 of whom are living: Elizabeth, wife of Jackson Quick; Maria, wife of Alexander Divillbiss, of Kansas; Nicholas, deceased; Mary J., wife of Singleton Ash, Phoebe, wife of Wm. Ellis; Joseph B., lives in Canton; John, stock-broker in Canton; Margaret, wife of Bigelow Story, Canton township, and James, druggist, Canton. We give the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner in this book.



B. C. Johnson
DECEASED



E. L. Boynton



C. Holmes

JOSHUA TP

Daniel Hage, born in Franklin Co., Pa., August 9, 1838. His wife, Elizabeth Hage, was born May 23, 1837. His parents are Christian and Maria Hage. Mr. H. had but little opportunity to gain an education, and through life has met with many misfortunes. While living in Ohio he had all his effects, save the clothing of one bed, destroyed by fire. During the late war he was drafted. He came to this county in 1869. He was married Dec. 29, 1864, and has 2 children,—Almedia and Mary. P. O., Fairview.

Christopher Holmes is a native of Yorkshire, England, and is the son of Eli and Maria (Bailey) Holmes. He sailed from Liverpool Jan. 15, 1842, and landed at New Orleans March 9, and on the 26th of the same month arrived in this county, and now resides upon sec. 13, and is engaged in farming. He owns 840 acres of land, 200 acres of it being in Fulton county, all of which he has made by his own exertions. He enjoyed no advantages while a boy to obtain an education, and he never attended school until after his marriage, and is what we term a self-educated man. He was married on Easter Sunday, 1834, to Jane Shawcross. He has filled several of the local offices. P. O., Canton.

Benjamin C. Johnson was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1819, and was the son of D. S. Johnson. He received his education in the common schools of New York and came to this county in 1832. He held most of the township offices and was one of the earliest candidates for Sheriff of Fulton county. His first wife was Phoebe Hendricks, who died in 1859, and in 1861 he married Henriette Haywood, who was born in Covington, Ky., in 1827. Their only child, Charles Lincoln, was born April 7, 1863. Residence, sec. 32; P. O., Fiatt.

William Johnson was born in 1808 in New York, the son of Benjamin and Polly (Batman). His father of English descent and his mother of German. In his early life he was a sailor on Lake Ontario; was pilot, also Captain several years. He emigrated to Fulton Co., Ill., in 1835, and at present is among the leading farmers in Joshua township, living on sec. 30; is the owner of 300 acres of land in Fulton Co., Ill. He has been twice married, two children by his first wife and by his second wife 7: only 5 children are living. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican.

Rev. J. R. Jones, of the Christian Church, was born in East Tennessee, Oct. 1, 1821. His father, Cannah Jones, a prominent man in the early history of the county, died July 10, 1870; his mother, Phebe (Darnal) Jones, died March 25, 1833. Mr. Jones was brought to this county in 1834. He received his education mostly in the common schools of Fulton county, and began to preach in 1851. This profession he followed, together with that of farming, until 1875. He resides on sec. 28; P. O., Canton. He was united in marriage with Emily Sells, April 1, 1841. Five boys and 4 girls have been born to them, all of whom are living, and 3 of the former and 2 of the latter are married.

George Keefauver, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., Canton; is a son of John and Magdalena Keefauver, of Maryland, and was born in the county of Washington of that State, Dec. 2, 1816. His father died May 18, 1870 and his mother many years before. George worked at the carpenter's trade for 7 years while with his father. He came to this county in 1851 from Ohio. In 1838, in the Buckeye State, he was married to Elizabeth Miller, who was born in 1806. She is a member of the M. E. Church.

Henry Lock, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Canton; was born in Devonshire, Eng., March 29, 1824. His parents, William and Jane Lock, were English folk, and both are deceased. Henry came to the State in 1851, stopping in Peoria Co. until 1855, when he moved into Fulton, where he has since resided most of the time. He was married, July 28, 1861, to Polly Smith, who was born in Huron Co., O., in 1823. Both of them are members of the Dunkard Church. Their 2 boys, William Henry and James A., were born in 1863, and Jan. 4, 1866, respectively.

J. N. Martin, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Canton; was born in Franklin, Penn., Aug. 2, 1846, and in May of the following year was brought to this county, where he was reared and received his education. He now owns a farm of 200 acres. He has held local official positions. On the 6th of Feb., 1868, he was united in marriage with Laura Welsh, who has borne him 5 children; Minnie is deceased.

James P. McQuaid, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Canton. Mr. McQuaid was born in Clearfield Co., Pa., Dec. 11, 1840, and is the son of James R. and Elizabeth (Vandevander) McQuaid, both of whom reside in Canton. His father was a gunmaker and the first in the county, as spoken of elsewhere in this volume. James was brought to the county Nov. 19, 1844. He clerked in his father's store for 4 years, then went to California; since his return he has been farming. April 4, 1869, he married Mintie Craig, niece of Judge Craig. Madison, Cora Bell, Maggie, Fannie and Lula are their children.

D. Y. Miller was born in Morgan Co., Va., April 5, 1821. His father, Jacob Miller, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, Elizabeth (Mowery) Miller, was born in Penn. In 1848 he came to this county and settled in Canton. In 1849 he settled on sec. 49 and has been rather successful, and at present owns 282 acres of land, although he has met with several reverses; has suffered from 3 fires, and lost money sent from the East; and these misfortunes occurred while he was starting in life. The first business he ever did for himself was to make tree nails, or railroad pins. He and his brother took a contract to furnish them and employed 20 hands in their manufacture. In 1850 he married Maria Jane Randolph, who bore him 7 children,—3 boys and 4 girls,—all of whom are living. One son is editor of the *Canton Advertiser*. Politically, Mr. M. formerly stood upon the Democratic platform, but is at present identified with the Greenback party. P. O., Canton.

Thomas C. Miner, farmer, sec. 14; P. O., Fairview. Mr. M. was united in marriage with Maggie Van Arsdale on the 17th of Oct., '68. Charlotte, the eldest of their 3 children, was born Jan. 7, 1870; Harriet Ann born in June, 1872, and Zilpha in July, 1875—all of whom are living. Thomas C. Miner is a son of William V. and Deborah Miner. The former died 3 years ago, and mother is still living. He was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 11, 1839. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

William Henry Murphy, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Canton; was born Oct. 6, 1851, and is a native of this township. His father, James Murphy, was a native of Ireland, and died 20 years ago, his mother, Catherine (Heckard) Murphy, was a native of Virginia, and she is still living. They were among the early settlers of the county. W. H. was united in marriage Feb. 17, '74, with Maria Goodwin, at the residence of Christopher Holmes, Joshua tp. She was born March 7, 1857. Frederic H., born in 1874, and Laura May, born in Dec., 1878, are their children. In 1870 Mr. M. met with a serious accident. A horse kicked him, causing the loss of one of his eyes.

David Myers was born in Clark Co., O., April 4, 1819, and is the son of George and Mary Myers. He came to the county in 1855, and has been successful in his vocation,—that of a farmer. He has a farm of 210 acres here; resides on sec. 12; and has 980 acres of land in Texas. He has filled several of the local offices. He was united in matrimony with Margaret Ann Thomas, Oct. 1, 1821, and his second marriage with Ann Maria Bonswell. He has 4 children living,—2 boys and 2 girls. He says this is the first season he ever harvested before his corn came up. P. O., Canton.

Daniel P. Negley is a native son of Fulton Co., having been born here on the 3d of Aug., 1856. He is the son of Joseph B. and Catharine (Wolfe) Negley. He attended the common school of his neighborhood and the schools at Canton. He is engaged in farming on sec. 12, and does much to improve the stock of the county. He keeps only the best stock upon his farm. As an example, he sold a three-year old colt last year for \$350. Their children number 2,—one son and one daughter. Howard was born March 12, 1872, and Eva born Oct. 23, 1875. P. O., Canton.

Joseph Ogden, farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Fairview; was born in the year 1796 in Marietta, Ohio. His father, John Ogden, of New York, served 7 years in the Revolutionary war. His mother, Mary (Hinich) Ogden, was a native of the Keystone State. Mr. O. came to the county first in 1833, and in 1834 returned to Indiana; but in 1845 came to Illinois, settling in Fulton, and has lived here since. He married Mary Watkins, a native of Green Co., Ky., and who was born Jan. 9, 1818. They have a family of 8 children born to them, 5 sons and 3 daughters. The first President Mr. O. voted for was Gen. Jackson; he is still a Democrat. He worked for 15 years at wagon-making.

David N. Perrine, farmer, P. O., Fairview; was born in Canton

township, Fulton Co., Ill., May 4, 1849, and has resided in the county all his life. His parents were Daniel and Ellen Perrine. David received only such education as could be gained at the common schools of the county. He was married Feb. 8, 1871. Politically he is a Democrat.

J. Polhemus was born in New Jersey May 4, 1830, and is the son of D. G. and Maria Polhemus. He was brought to this county when a lad of 8 summers. He has been successful at his calling, that of a farmer. In 1854 he was married and is the parent of 8 children,—6 living, 4 boys and 2 girls. Mr. P., when he enlisted in Co. D, 103d Ill. Inf., said he never would be taken prisoner. He served his full time and was in some 20 battles. He was wounded in the head at Mission Ridge. At Dallas, Ga., was taken prisoner during the battle. The rebels got between him and 5 others, and before they knew it, 20 of the enemy were on them and demanded their surrender. They gave up, and one rebel started to escort Mr. P. to the rear as a prisoner, but he was not destined to remain a captive long. He waited till out of sight of the other parties, when he grabbed the gun from his captor and made him beg for his life. He then started back and came up with two rebels. He ordered them to surrender; one of them jumped behind a tree and fired at him, but missed him. He then made them surrender. He broke the rebel's gun over a tree and soon reached the Union lines. The company elected him Lieutenant and he served them faithfully. P. O., Fairview.

Andrew J. Quick, son of Joseph and Hannah (Vascoy) Quick, of New York State, was born in Yates Co., N. Y., April 22, 1831. His father died 38 years ago, his mother in Feb., 1876. Andrew came to this county in 1853, and May 31, 1854, at the residence of Joseph H. Gardiner, of this township, he was married to Elizabeth Gardiner, who was born Aug. 21, 1832. They have a family of 9 children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Joseph S., born March 31, 1855; George F., 1857; Mary B., March 17, 1859; Harriet G., Dec. 14, 1863; John R., June 22, 1865; Charles, March 7, 1869; Margaret M., April 22, 1872; James B., Dec. 18, 1875; Henry Rasco, Aug. 27, 1876. Joseph was married March 6, 1879, to Martha Grigsby, of Cuba. Mr. Q. was a carriage and wagon-maker until 14 years ago, when he began farming. He lives on sec. 31. P. O., Fiatt.

Lewis F. Randolph farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Canton. Mr. R. is evidently from a patriotic family, having been born the 4th of July. He also has two sisters, each of whom was born upon that great anniversary day. Lewis was born in 1835, and in September of the same year was brought to this county. He is the son of John F. and Nancy (Rawalt) Randolph. He attended the common schools and gained a fair education, when he entered Lombard University, Galesburg. He has served as School Trustee and School Director, and his wife, Mrs. Lizzie Randolph, *nee* Andrews, is at present a



Josh. Standard Rachel Standard.

JOSHUA TWP.

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School Director. He was married in 1864. Mary, born in 1871, and Jephtha, born June 7, 1877, are their children. Mrs. R. is a member of the Baptist Church.

George M. Rust, teacher, is the son of Jason and Elizabeth (Parker) Rust. The former, a native of Tennessee, was born Jan. 15, 1811, and died April 13, 1878. His mother is a native of this State. His father was in Canton during the cholera epidemic and his wife had the disease. He was the principal physician in the town during the prevalence of this dread epidemic. He practiced medicine for 35 years in Fulton Co., coming to the county in 1844. George was born May 11, 1851. He attended the common and high schools of this county and the law school of Ann Arbor, Mich. He began to teach immediately after leaving the Cuba high school, and since his return from Ann Arbor has taught most of the time. Residence, sec. 25; P. O., Canton.

Cecil Savill is a native of England and was born Aug. 22, 1832. He is the son of George and Bettie Savill; the former died July 24, 1866, and his mother is still living in Fulton Co. Mr. S. came to the county in 1857 and has lived in the county since. He is a shoemaker by occupation and served as an apprentice in England for 5 years. He married Eliza Morton Sept. 15, 1856, and his second wife, Polly Silvernail, he married Nov. 4, 1861. By his first wife he had one girl, Eliza, wife of Chas. Abbott. His second wife bore him 8 children,—5 boys and 3 girls. Mr. S. lives on sec. 25; P. O., Canton.

Edwin Savill. Upon the 15th of Dec., 1820, in Yorkshire, Eng., there was born to George and Sarah (Whitehead) Savill a son, the subject of this sketch. He had very limited educational advantages, having attended school only 2 quarters, yet he has a good, practical business education. He came to this country early in life, and April 3, 1844, landed at Copperas creek, this county. He followed blacksmithing till 1860. In 1857 he bought a saw-mill and during 1860 added to it a grist-mill. He resides upon sec. 25, and gets his mail at Canton. Aug. 11, 1849, he married Lucinda Lemon, who has borne him 6 children,—4 boys and 2 girls,—all living, and residing with their parents.

Peter Shafer, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Fairview. Mr. S. is a native of Germany, where he was born June 15, 1840. He came to America in 1866 and June 15 of that year arrived in Fulton Co. He served in the German army 5 years and got 3½ cts. per day, but had the privilege to hire out and made money by thus working. He settled on a farm on sec. 8, then all timber, but now 56 acres of it improved. The second year he was in the county he made \$225 at chopping with his axe. In Oct., 1866, he married Catharine Sinvac, who was born in 1839. Catharine, Abba, Harriet, Mary Ann, Sarah Deborah and Peter are their children.

John Shriner, deceased, was a native of Maryland. He and his wife, Martha (Switzer) Ruster, the last name being that of her for-

mer husband, came to this county in about 1840. Mr. S. was an Abolitionist and did his part in assisting the working of the Underground Railroad. They were both raised in a slave State and early imbibed Abolition sentiments. Mr. S. died in 1865, leaving a widow and 9 children. John J. enlisted in the late war in 1861 and served 3 years and a half. He was accidentally shot in the hip while charging the enemy's works at Ft. Donelson. He enlisted as a private, but for gallantry was promoted to Captain.

George W. Smith, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Canton. Unto Jacob and Sarah (Lells) Smith, in 1843, while living in Indiana, a son was born, George W. being the name given him. His mother died in 1857 or '58, and his father in 1872. George W. was brought to this county in infancy (1848) and here attended the common schools. There are 5 brothers, who own in the aggregate about 1,000 acres of land. Two of the boys are married and all the sisters. Jacob Smith was one of Fulton county's successful farmers and esteemed citizens.

Joseph Smith, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Canton; was born in Washington county, Ind., June 16, 1832, and is the son of Jacob and Sarah (Lells) Smith, both of Virginia. His father died about 1870. He came to this county with his family in 1845 and lived 22 years on sec. 26. Their marriage was blessed with 7 children,—5 boys and 2 girls. Joseph was married to Sarah Elizabeth Baughman, a native of Fulton county, in 1869. They have a family of 4 children,—3 boys and one girl.

E. G. Standard is a native of Fulton county and has lived here all of his life, almost. He has a farm of 210 acres, which he has improved mostly himself. He lives on sec. 17, and his postoffice is Fairview. He was born on the 13th of May, 1841, and is the son of Thomas and Rachel (Peterson) Standard. His father died Dec. 21, 1878, while his mother is still living and resides in this county. He received his education at the Randolph school, Joshua township. In 1860 Mr. S. was married, and again Feb. 14, 1864, this time to Margaret Walker. James, born March 20, 1865; Robert E., Oct. 4, 1866; John L., July 18, 1868; Lucy Bell, March 9, 1870, are their children.

Irvin Standard, one of the oldest settlers of Joshua township, was born near Vienna, Johnson county, Ill., May 12, 1820, and 8 years thereafter, Jan. 4, 1828, he was brought to this county. His parents were Thomas and Mercy (West) Standard. Mr. S. came here when school advantages were quite limited, and consequently gained only the rudiments of an education. He has served his district as School Director for 10 or 12 years and his township as Collector for two terms. He was united in marriage with Miss L. Bales, Nov. 7, 1839. They reared 2 adopted children, a boy and a girl, both of whom are living and married. Mary, the girl's name, was born August 26, 1840; Frank H. Standard, the son, was born Jan. 10, 1850. Mr. S. remembers the time when he knew every man in this

large county, but it is quite different now. He is engaged in farming upon sec. 17; P. O., Fairview

Lewis E. Trites, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Canton. During the dark days of the Rebellion Lewis E. enlisted to defend his country's flag. He entered Capt. Trites' (his brother) company at Canton in 1862, and served as Sergeant. On his return home, Jan. 11, 1864, he was united in marriage with Eliza A. Randolph. Haley, born May 25, 1868; Carl, March 22, 1871, and Minerva, born June 30, 1873, are their children. Mr. T. is the son of G. G. and Louisa (Davis) Trites, and was born in Delaware county, Pa., May 14, 1838, and was brought to this county six years later. He brought the first Norman horse into the county in 1873, at a cost of \$3,500, and has done much to improve and better the stock of the county.

Peter Van Doren, farmer; P. O., Fairview; was born in Somerset county, Oct. 17, 1841, and is the son of J. K. and Maria Van Doren. He arrived in this grand old county June 11, 1847, and after receiving a good common-school education embarked in farming, at which he has been successful. Oct. 15, 1868, he was married. Politically, Mr. Van D. is a Democrat.

Samuel Van Syckel. While residents of Hunterdon Co., N. J., William V. and Charity B. Van Syckle born to them a son whom they christened Samuel, the subject of this sketch. His father died in 1868. He came to the county in 1856 and at present resides upon sec. 1; P. O., Canton. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Mary Echleman, who has borne him 5 children. Alice May died at the age of 3 years. They have 3 boys and one daughter living.

Asler C. Thompson was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1799. He was united in marriage with Miss Berintha Eggleston, of Yates Co., N. Y., in 1834. They came to this county in 1836 and settled in Putman tp. on sec. 1. He died Sept. 16, 1863, leaving large property. He was a miller by trade. Mrs. Thompson manages their dairy, which is quite extensive. They were parents of 11 children: Mary, deceased, Charles M., Parmelia W., Harriet and Elizabeth, deceased, Phoebe C., Fannie, Sheldon, Rennet, Margaret Jane, deceased, James Carr and Catharine Agnes.

R. S. Voorhees was born in Somerset Co., N. J., and is the son of Albert and Helen Voorhees. Till 1856 he followed farming. He then embarked in the mercantile business, at which he continued till 1859. He then engaged in milling till 1865, when he returned to his agricultural pursuit, which he now follows, residing upon sec. 2. He has had the misfortune to be burned out twice. The first time lost \$3,000, the second about \$600. He now represents the township in the Board of Supervisors, and has filled other positions of trust for his people. In 1846 he was married to Matilda Brokaw. Their children are R. S., born Feb. 18, 1850; Mary, Dec. 3, 1851; Aaron, April 12, 1854; John, Jan. 22, 1858; Martha, May 2, 1860; and Rynear, May 11, 1866. Mr. V. was born Sept., 1824, and Mrs.

V. was born March 20, 1826. Mr. V. is a member of the Reformed Church, and has served both as Deacon and Elder. P. O., Fairview.

John Jacob Will was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 19, 1815, and is the son of Valentine and Mary Ann Will. He came to America and took up his abode in this delightful county in 1844. At the early age of 14 he began to learn the tailor's trade, but abandoned it for the farm. His residence and farm are on sec. 1, Joshua tp. He was married July 19, 1840. His children,—5 boys and 3 girls,—are living. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first vote for Van Buren. He is a member of the Reformed Church. P. O., Fairview.

Capt. John S. Wyckoff was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Dec. 12, 1808, and came to Fulton county in 1837. He is the son of Simon and Mary (Cline) Wyckoff. For an education he had only the subscription schools to attend. Mr. W. says that when he came here they, in going to Chicago by wagon, could travel 40 miles and not come to a dwelling-house. Now one passes more towns by far than they did single houses then. He began farming for himself at the early age of 16; in this pursuit he has been successful. He was married in 1824 to Elizabeth Wyckoff. Their marriage has been blessed with 5 children—only 3 of whom are living. During the trying days of the Rebellion the Captain raised Co. D of the 103d Ill. Inf., and was chosen its Captain. In less than one day he had 80 men who promised to go with him. He participated in several battles but from ill health he had to resign. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Association; has been Justice of the Peace for 30 years, and was the first Town Clerk of Joshua. He has been School Director and Assessor. He is a member of the Reformed Church. P. O., Fairview.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following gentlemen have served the township since its organization in the various official capacities named:

SUPERVISORS.

C. Jones.....	1850	C. S. Brokaw	1862-65
E. L. Boynton.....	1851-52	Jacob Cosler.....	1866-68
J. S. Young.....	1853	Job Walker.....	1869-71
J. S. Wyckoff	1854	Joseph Kingry.....	1872
B. C. Johnson.....	1855	Jacob Cosler.....	1873
Joseph H. Gardiner.....	1856-57	B. C. Johnson	1874
Michael Gardiner.....	1858	Jacob Cosler.....	1875
Jacob Cosler.....	1859	Chas. S. Brokaw	1876-78
Joseph H. Gardiner.....	1860	R. S. Voorhees.....	1879
Jacob Cosler.....	1861-62		

TOWN CLERKS.

John S. Wyckoff.....	1850	David W. Furrey.....	1857-71
Wm. M. Standard.....	1851-52	J. J. Havermale.....	1872
Douglas Spear.....	1853	David W. Furrey.....	1873-77
Wm. M. Standard.....	1854-56	John R. Miller.....	1878-79

ASSESSORS.

Benjamin Butler.....	1850	David W. Furrey.....	1866-68
John S. Young.....	1851-52	Jacob Cosler.....	1869
Wm. M. Standard.....	1853	D. W. Furrey.....	1870-71
H. D. Voorhees.....	1854-55	Harvey Montague.....	1872
Wm. M. Standard.....	1856	D. W. Furrey.....	1873
John S. Young.....	1857	Jacob Cosler.....	1873
Jacob A. Clauson.....	1858-59	O. C. Wysong.....	1874
Benj. C. Johnson.....	1860	J. S. Wyckoff.....	1875
David W. Furrey.....	1861-62	A. H. Furrey.....	1876
Wm. J. Cunningham.....	1863	D. W. Furrey.....	1877
David W. Furrey.....	1864	Jacob Cosler.....	1878
Jacob Cosler.....	1865	A. H. Furrey.....	1879

COLLECTORS.

J. P. Standard.....	1850	Isaac Scott.....	1867
John Scott.....	1851	R. S. Maxey.....	1868
J. P. Standard.....	1852	G. W. Kenneval.....	1869
C. F. Baughman.....	1853	Stephen Roswell.....	1870
Leonard Neff.....	1854	J. B. Barchus.....	1871
Marion Wheeler.....	1855	W. C. Johnson.....	1872
Lyman Standard.....	1856	J. C. Lawson.....	1873
J. R. Jones.....	1857	F. H. Standard.....	1874-75
Chas. S. Brokaw.....	1858-62	D. L. Miller.....	1876
I. M. Standard.....	1863	J. W. Drewner.....	1877
D. G. Havermale.....	1864	J. B. Lock.....	1878
D. W. Furrey.....	1865	F. H. Standard.....	1878
I. M. Standard.....	1866	W. H. Murphy.....	1879



KERTON TOWNSHIP.

Presenting the history of this township in chronological order compels us to notice first its archaeology, that is, the mounds and relics of a remarkable people who have long since become extinct. Indeed, it seems that three distinct races of people occupied this section of country in former ages. One was probably a race of giants, as we find skulls large enough to fit on the outside of the average head of to-day. One skull is of a reddish tinge, like the color of the bone, in which case the head was not well developed; another skull is white: head well developed, and the facial contour correspondingly indicating a higher intelligence. On the farm of Jacob Fisher in the southeastern portion of the township are many relics of the Mound-Builders, such as vessels and fragments of pottery with artistic designs, skulls, skeletons and fragments of skeletons in great abundance. Thousands of these have been carried away by visitors.

The earliest white settlers of Kerton township were Reuben and Roswell Fenner, who located on sec. 19 in 1823; the next were Joseph McKee, John Vides and Joseph Dobson, on sec. 17, about 1827. John Kerton, from the East, and Edward McKee, from Ireland, settled here about 1835. Very little is known of Mr. Kerton, although the township has derived from him its present name. Mr. McKee remained for a time and was a respectable citizen.

Kerton township is probably the smallest in the county, and much of the land is still held by old speculators, which fact militates against the prosperity of the country. Besides, a large portion of the land is hilly, being in the breaks of Spoon and the Illinois rivers. Yet there are many nice farms in this township. Among the representative men who give character and fix the destiny of this little township we may mention J. W. Swebaugh, Vandorus Martin, Jacob Fisher, Squire Reardon, Jacob Severns, Wm. Markley, Isaac Beatty, Wm. Cluney, T. P. Carney, Lemuel Welker and others.

The first Justice of the Peace was Benj. Hartland, who is said to have settled here in 1838. The first school-house was built on sec. 30, in 1845. The first post-office was established in June, 1871, in Marbletown.

West Point is on the Illinois river, located by Joel Onion, now of Woodland township, in 1847, and is rapidly gaining favor as a shipping point. Joel A. Barnes and Wm. Dutch represent parties in Beardstown as purchasers of grain.

Marbletown is a small village, but the most central in the township. Its name was given it under these circumstances: During the autumn of 1857 a saw-mill was erected by C. P. Richardson and Wm. H. Cogshall; of consequence tenement houses were erected; in 1868 Hiram Marble & Son bought the mill, and the people naturally called the collection of houses about the mill "Marbletown." In 1871 a post-office was established here (the first in the township) and Jacob Severns is the present postmaster. Mr. Severns built the first store-house in 1859, and for a year and a half he carried on the mercantile business in a small way. In 1865 he re-commenced the business and since then has had a fair run of custom. Mr. Marble was the second grocer and merchant. Wm. Patchen also began the business last year, but he sold to A. E. Ralston, who was in turn succeeded by S. W. Sloan. The mill was removed several years ago, and business in Marbletown has consequently been diminished.

Mr. Marble lost a son, about of age, in the saw-mill. The main driving belt or shaft caught his clothing and stripped it from his body, crushing him and causing instant death.

There is no established Church in Kerton township. Religious services are held at Hickory school-house, Cluncy school-house, Brown school-house and at Severns'. There is no regular pastor. Latterly Dr. Note, of Woodland township, has frequently presided at meetings as Pastor. Nathaniel McClellan, it is believed was among the first ministers in this township. Deacon Abraham F. Brown, now of Schuyler county, was the first to preach in this township, being called upon to preach the funeral sermon of Mrs. John Kerton.

The present Justices of the Peace are R. S. Warner and Wm. A. Reardon; Assessor, James Morningstar; Collector, Jacob Severns; Supervisor, Lewis Beatty; Constable, W. L. Wrestler; Town Clerk, Richard Warner; Road Commissioners, T. J. Wilson, James Morningstar and Lemuel Welker.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

We now complete the history of this township by giving biographical sketches of old settlers and leading citizens:

Charles Baumgardner, farmer, son of Samuel Baumgardner, was born March 15, 1856, in Pennsylvania. About 1864 he came to Fulton county, and in 1876 he married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Severns (an original pioneer and now a wealthy man, owning some 1,300 acres of good land, etc.) Mr. B. resides on sec. 19, where he has 80 acres of land. P. O., Marbletown.

Jesse Beaman, deceased, a well-known early resident of this county, whose eventful life we now follow, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1799. While a lad his father died and receiving ill-treatment from those into whose hands he had fallen he ran away to New York State. He enlisted in the war of 1812 and

when discharged returned to New York. He soon came to the wilds of Indiana, where he followed farming and ran a saw-mill. He was married while there to Miss Nancy Pool, daughter of Joseph Pool and cousin of Gen. Joe Hooker. About 1840 he came to Illinois, landing in Schuyler county, he returned to Indiana and then came to Menard county, Ill., and in 1850 to Fulton county, where he remained till his death which occurred in 1858, and he was laid at rest in Isabel township. Mrs. B. is still living in this township. She was born in North Carolina, May 10, 1805. Eight children blessed this union, of whom John W., from whom this sketch is obtained, is the younger. He was born July 15, 1843, in Schuyler Co. He enlisted in Co. K. 103d Ill. Inf. and served through the late war. An older brother, William, was also a soldier and died from wounds.

Isaac Beaty, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Marbletown. Levi Beaty, the father of Isaac, was a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Sarah Meredith and there was born to them a family of 14 children, 11 of whom grew to mature years. Isaac was born in Newcastle township, Coshocton Co., O., in 1815, where he passed his childhood, youth and grew to manhood. At the age of 20 he was married to Esther Conner, daughter of Daniel Conner, of Virginia. They were blessed with 9 children, 8 of whom are living,—Andrew J., Peter, Robert L., Hiram, Daniel, Sarah J., Lydia and Isaac L., who resides on the old homestead and is one of the enterprising young men of the township. In 1851 Mr. B. came to Fulton Co. and settled in Kerton tp. on the property he now owns, and has since kept pace with the advance of the county.

James H. Blair, blacksmith, was born in Lawrence Co., Ind., in 1833; in 1853 he emigrated to this township, where he commenced farming, but soon turned his hand to blacksmithing, at which he has succeeded well. Here he has had a family of 3 children, none of whom now survive. Independent. P. O., Marbletown.

John Brophy, farmer, deceased, was a native of Ireland, settled in this township in an early day, and died in 1870, after accumulating considerable property by years of toil. He owned 320 acres of land. He married Mary Walder, and their children were James, William, John, Catherine, Thomas, Michael and Francis. Mrs. Brophy was a native of New York, but her parents were from Ireland.

Charles D. Brown, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Isabel tp., this county, in 1848, married Lottie Severns, a daughter of the late Daniel Severns, in 1866, and has had 6 children,—Daniel, Ida, Charles, Lottie, William and John. Mr. B. has 240 acres of good land, has been Collector of Kerton tp., School Director, etc., but has never sought office. In politics he is a Democrat. Residence on sec. 10. P. O., Marbletown.

Joseph Brown, farmer, now deceased, was born in Pleasant tp., this county, May 1, 1843. His father was Charles Brown, a native of Butler Co., O., born in Cincinnati in 1810, who married Jane E. Van Garden, of New Jersey, and had 14 children, 10 of whom survive. In 1841 Charles Brown moved with his family to Isabel tp. near where Havana now is. He was the first to introduce fine live stock, the first to bring in the Poland China hog. His beginnings were slow, but he finally got over 500 acres of land. He died Dec. 21, 1878. The old lady still survives, living in Isabel tp. Joseph grew to manhood, obtaining a good common-school education, and being a hard worker he has become well off. Sept. 3, 1866, he married Mary, daughter of the late Daniel Severns, and since has had 4 children. One is deaf and dumb. He was sent to the institute at Jacksonville, and on starting home he got upon the wrong train, got bewildered, and traveled about one way and another till he reached Denver, Col. Meanwhile the press and telegraph were busy advertising for the lost boy, and at this point succeeded in finding him, when he was brought home to his rejoicing parents. The home is on sec. 10, and the P. O. is Marbletown.

W. J. Carlock, farmer, was born near Springfield, Ill., one of the first white children born in this State. His father, Abraham Carlock, was a native of Virginia and a farmer; married his first wife, Abigail Osborne, in that State, and had 8 children. She died, and Mr. C. moved to Tenn., and married Mary Ann Lee, by whom he had 10 children. W. J., the youngest was one of the earliest pioneers of Fulton county, went to school and diligently worked his way along. In 1844 he married Hannah, daughter of Edward Pass, an Englishman, who came to America in 1842 and eventually settled in Fulton Co., where he died. His wife was a Miss Alice Andrew, who died in England. Mr. Carlock has been Constable and Road Commissioner. He owns a 120-acre farm, in Kerton tp., on sec. 22. P. O., Marbletown. Democrat.

Wm. Cole, deceased, was born in Chicago, Ill., a son to Dr. Cameron Cole. The Doctor settled on the present site of Chicago when there were but two buildings there (log cabins). He came from Scotland, taking to himself a wife on ship-board. They had 5 children, of whom Wm. is the oldest. When but two years of age William was stolen by the Indians; every white inhabitant rushing to the rescue, he was found and brought back. He subsequently obtained a liberal education, came to Fulton Co., and followed farming during life. Nov. 2, 1832, he married Mary Seehorn of Kentucky, by whom he had 7 children: Lucy, who married John H. Aswell; Thomas, who married Alice Cullen; James B., who married Sarah E. Cluney; Henry C., Clara, Elmira and Nancy J. At the first call Mr. Cole enlisted in the 2d Ill. Cav., obtained through meritorious conduct the rank of Sergeant, and was honorably discharged at the close of the Rebellion. He died at his home in this tp. Mrs. C. died in 1878. Thomas and James B. are the

only children now residing in this tp. The latter was born in this Co. in 1856, and in May, 1878, he was married. Republican.

Edmund Curless. This gentleman resides upon sec. 30, and gets his mail at Marbletown. He was born in Brown Co., O., in 1831; at the age of 15, accompanied his parents, Joseph and Lucy Curless, to Illinois and located in Woodland tp., this county. When President Lincoln called for troops to suppress the Rebellion, Edmund enlisted in Co. I, 85th Ill. Inf., and participated in many battles. He went out as private and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant and afterwards to First Lieutenant. At the close of the war he was discharged and returned to Fulton Co. He had previously married Mary Newton, daughter of Dr. Newton, deceased. There are 7 children living of this marriage: Olive and Florence, twins, Flora, Oscar, Edmund, Elizabeth and Lilly.

Jonathan Curless, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Brown Co., O., in 1836. His father, John Curless, was also born in Ohio, followed farming, and married Phoebe Rumney, and they became the parents of 7 children. They migrated to this county when Jonathan, next to the youngest, was a very small boy; but the boy returned to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married Sarah J., daughter of James Lemons. His children are: Nora A., Emery B., Linda A., Ulysses G., Ida B. and Nancy J.,—6 in number. On the breaking out of the great war Mr. C. enlisted in Co. H, 189th Reg. Ohio Inf., for the term of war. At its close he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to Ohio. In 1869 he went to Missouri, and in 1872 settled in Kerton tp. P.O., Marbletown. Politics, Republican.

George W. Dobson, farmer and machinist. Mr. D. was born in Woodland tp., Fulton Co., in 1844; he grew up in that tp., and at the age of 18 he enlisted in Co. K, 16th Ill. Inf. He was engaged in many battles. During the siege of Knoxville, while his and two other companies were escorting the paymaster to Burnside's Division, were taken prisoners, and officers and men were sent to Libby Prison. Jan. 1, 1863, Mr. D. came in sight of this wretched pen. It formerly had been a tobacco factory and was 60x100 feet in size, 3 stories high. He was stripped of many articles of wearing apparel and confined to the 3d story, where he had a good opportunity to note the sorry condition of the Union soldiers, whose only fault was a devotion to the old flag. Very few were decently clothed. Mr. D. spent many weary months of privation and suffering scarcely credible to those who have never known the pangs of hunger or thirst. He finally was released and discharged from the U. S. service in August, 1865. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Jacob Brown. They have a family of 2 children; Luland and an infant.

Michael Dowling, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 5; P. O., Marbletown. Mr. D. is a native of Ireland, where he was born about the year 1846. His father, M. Dowling, was a farmer in Ireland and

there married Bridget Coreoran. Of this marriage there were born 7 children, Michael the youngest. At the age of 13 he crossed the ocean for the New World. After the usual voyage he landed in New York, from where he went to Louisville, Ky., then came to Mason Co., Ill., and finally settled in Isabel tp., Fulton Co., where he worked several years by the month. In 1874 he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Wm. Carney, a native of Ireland, who settled in Fulton Co. in an early day. They have 2 children.

John V. Elden, farmer, was born in Hardin Co., Ky., Sept. 30, 1817. His father, James Elden, was also a native of Kentucky, was a farmer and a mechanic, married Sarah Van Meter, by whom he had 13 children. He became a wealthy planter, and died in 1827. John V. married Hester Farmer in Kentucky, and has had 7 children,—Mary J., Sarah, James, Thomas, Jonas, John and William. From 1857 to 1864 Mr. E. lived in Missouri, since which time he has resided on sec. 14, this tp., owning 80 acres of valuable land. P. O., Marbletown.

Lawrence Fall, farmer, was born in county Clare, Ireland, about 1839. His father, Lawrence Fall was also a farmer, married Margaret McNamara, and had 10 children. Lawrence, the youngest, grew to manhood, receiving a good common-school education, and in May, 1870, he came to America. He soon settled in this tp., on sec. 11, where he owns 100 acres of land. Politics Democratic, and P. O., Marbletown.

Jacob Fisher, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 30; P. O., Bluff City; among the leading farmers of this township Mr. F. finds a place in the biographical department of this work. He is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1823. His father, Jacob Fisher, was a farmer by occupation and married at Baden Miss Elizabeth Taylor. Our subject was their youngest child. At the age of 11 he brought him to the U. S. At Buffalo his father died. Young Jacob went to Coshocton Co., Ohio., where he was a farm hand. In 1845 he came to Schuyler Co., Ill., where he remained until the Mexican war broke out, when he enlisted in Col. Dunlap's regiment. He returned to Schuyler Co., where he remained 6 years and married Miss Louisa Miller, and about 1859 moved to Kerton tp., where he purchased 160 acres of land. He has increased his possessions through uncommon perseverance to one section of land. The marriage above referred to has been blessed with 9 children, 7 of whom are living: Mary, Valentine, Mahala, George, Laura, Anna and Ellen. Melissa and John deceased. Mrs. F. died April 5, 1876.

Thomas P. Kearney, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 33; P. O., Marbletown, is a son of Patrick Kearney of Isabel tp. Patrick Kearney crossed the ocean in an early day. He had previously married in Ireland Bridget Falon, who has become the mother of 7 children, none of whom survive, however, save the subject of this sketch. Thomas grew up in Fulton Co., where he received his preliminary education, afterwards taking a business course at Notre

Dame, Ind. After receiving a liberal education he returned to Fulton Co., where he has since successfully followed farming. In 1867 he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Peter Lally, of Havana, by whom he had 6 children, 4 of whom are living: Anna, Bridget, Mary and Kate.

J. W. Linebaugh, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 18, P. O., Marbletown; is one of the most successful agriculturists in this county. He is a native of Rockingham Co., Va., where he was born in 1820, and is the son of Junius and Susan (Wilds) Linebaugh. They moved to Coshocton Co., O., in an early day, where they passed the remainder of their days. They had a family of 10 children. In 1843, J. W. secured employment with Johnson Bros., prominent farmers, and whose superintendent he soon became. The first money he earned was at work on a dock. When a boy he bought calves and raised them, which he did at a profit. He set foot in Chicago as early as 1846 on one of his trips West. In 1854 he settled in Kerton, where he married during the year, Miss Rebecca Butler, who owned 120 acres of land. They soon began to prosper, and now own 1,100 acres of land.

William Markley, farmer, stock-raiser and apiarian, was born in Coshocton Co., O., in 1830. At the age of 10 years he accompanied his parents, David and Rebecca Markley, to Illinois. They at first settled in Schuyler Co., but soon moved to Fulton, where Wm. was raised and received a liberal education, and was quietly pursuing his farm duties when the war broke out, when he enlisted in Co. I, 85th Ill. Inf. He was discharged in 1862 and returned to his old home, where in 1838 he had married Lavina Masters. They have a family of 5 children. Mr. M. has a fine farm of 320 acres. He has held many local offices.

Vandoras Martin, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 7; P. O., Marbletown; is a native of Zanesville, O., where he was born in 1820. His father, Thomas Martin, was born in Maryland, and was united in marriage there with Miss Anna Blaine, of Penn. They had a family of 11 children, of whom Vandoras was the eldest. He was only 3 years of age when his parents came to Ohio. In 1837 they made the usual overland trip to Illinois; crossed the Illinois at Beardstown and followed the wagon tracks and landed in Woodland tp., this county. The usual cabin was erected in a short time, and the pioneer family began Western life in earnest. The long trips to mills, raising of cabins, corn-huskings, bee-huntings, being the diversion from the monotony of clearing and grubbing. In 1851 Mr. M. was married to Miss Diana Beamen, by whom he has 4 children: Hortense, Manning, Sylvester and Melinda. In 1853 Mr. M. purchased his first property, consisting of 180 acres. After a life of unusual activity and success, he rests in affluence, owning the best residences in the township and 428 acres of land.

David McNeill, deceased. Long before Illinois gave an indication of its present prosperity, when the smoke from Indian wigwams

were still seen in the Illinois Valley, David McNeill made his way to Illinois. He arrived in Fulton county in 1827, and became widely known. He was born in New Hampshire, and went to New York with his parents when 11 years old, and in 1820 to Indiana, and 7 years later to this county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was twice married. Dec. 9, 1819, he married Miss Mary Cole, who bore him 9 children. She was a poetess, and died Dec. 10, 1840. Mr. McNeill married Mrs. Maria (Smith) Huff March 31, 1841. Five of his sons served in the late war; one gave up his life for the country and another was an inmate of Libby prison, but made his escape. Our subject and his brother, Parker, were the first settlers in South Fulton. Shortly after his arrival a congregation was formed, and the first Methodist ministrations were held at his house. He was an earnest Christian man, liberal in his views and with his purse. He was a large contributor to the new church in Astoria, and on the day of dedication the trustees honored the old pioneer and themselves by naming it the McNeill Centenary Chapel. He passed away Sept. 30, 1867, and lies at rest in Astoria township.

Joseph E. Moore, farmer, sec. 14; P. O., Marbletown; was born in 1843 in Missouri. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, who married Lydia Mosslander, and had 8 children. They then moved to Fulton county, where Joseph, the second of the children, passed his boyhood. During the war he enlisted in Co. I, 85th Ill. Inf., as a private, and was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Kenesaw Mountain, Rome, Buzzard Roost, etc. Honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., he returned to this township, where he married Clarissa Jewel, by whom he has had 3 children,—Clarissa E., Dora M. and Myrtle V.

William A. Raridin, Justice of the Peace and wagon-maker, settled in this township in the autumn of 1848. He was born in Mason county, Ky., in 1827; his father, Jesse Raridin, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Ruth Applegate. They had a family of 13 children. Jesse R. moved to Indiana and continued to follow farming and passed the remainder of his life in that State. Mrs. R. died many years before her husband did. William grew up in Indiana and learned the trade of wagon-making and since his coming here has followed farming and wagon-making. During the autumn of 1849 he was united in married with a daughter of Thomas Seaborn, Miss Amanda, one of the pioneers of Fulton county. They have 6 children living out of a family of 9 born to them. Their names are Mary A., Catharine, Platt, Wm., Melissa and Emma.

Jacob Severns ranks among the first settlers of the county. He is a native of Coshocton, O., where he was born in March, in 1832. His father was Daniel Severns, of Pennsylvania, who came West settling in Ohio and from there to Fulton Co. in 1842, settling in Kerton tp. In subsequent years he lived in Astoria township, but

passed the remainder of his life in Woodland. Mrs. Severns died in February, 1871. Jacob was married in 1854 to Miss Mary M. Williams. They had a family of 6 children: Mrs. S. died May 11, 1868. Mr. S. was again married April 22, 1869, this time to Miss Mahala Wallace. They have one child. Mr. S. is Town Clerk, which office he held for 3 years previously.

John W. Shields, farmer and grocer, was the son of Asa L. Shields, whose father was born in East Tennessee in 1805, moved to Indiana and died there, when Asa was but 12 years old. The orphan moved to Woodland township in 1829, grew to manhood, and after roughing it for many years he accumulated considerable property, married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Miner, and had 8 children, all yet living. During the great war he enlisted in Co. I, 3d Cav. In about a year he was wounded and discharged, and he returned home. In 1860 he married Rachel, daughter of Thos. and Fanny Seehom, and has had 4 more children,—Geo. A. Marion, Mary I. and Martha A. For a year Mr. S. has been a grocer at Heenan, and is an enterprising and generous man.

S. W. Sloan, merchant, Marbletown, is a native of Isabel township, Fulton county. He was born Dec. 13, 1853, and is the eldest son of Samuel Sloan, an early settler of Fulton county. He is a native of Fayette county, O., and his parents came West when he was a lad and first settled in Mason county in 1832, and 12 years later moved to Fulton county. S. W. received a liberal education and in 1874 was united in marriage with Miss Effie J. Saffer. They have one child, whom they have christened Frank. February 17, 1878, Mr. S. embarked in the mercantile business at Duncan's Mills and June 23, of this year (1879) moved to Marbletown.

Abraham Tippy, agriculturist, was born in 1827, in Williamson Co., Ill. His grandfather was Abraham Tippy, a native of New York, a farmer, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war until its close. He married Nancy Spellers and had 13 children, the 3d of whom was James, the father of the subject of this sketch. James was born in 1802, in Tennessee, and when a child his parents emigrated with him to Williamson Co., Ill., where he grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sterling Hill of N. C., by whom he had 7 children. Abraham, the oldest, passed his youth there as a farmer, and after serving as a soldier during the Mexican war, he returned home and married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Sands of Ohio, by whom he has had 5 children,—James N., Winfield S., Harvey L., Abraham A. and E. E. Mr. Tippy came to Kerton tp. in 1853, purchased 98 acres of land, and is now the owner of 148 acres of well improved land. He has been Supervisor 11 years, School Director, Justice of the Peace, etc. In politics he is a Democrat.

John Tragar, farmer and blacksmith, was born in 1814 in Pennsylvania; being left an orphan when young, he was reared by a family named McCune, who brought him to Ohio, near Columbus.

In 1841 he emigrated to Illinois and settled in Marshall Co.; was a soldier in the Mexican war; married Johanna Macklin, in Cass Co., and has had 4 children,—Lydia, Nancy A., James E. and Joshua E. Mrs. Trayar died May 7, 1854, and the following October Mr. T. married Sarah, daughter of John W. Hardy, by whom he has had 3 children,—Jane Irving, Simeon R. O. and James F. In the last war Mr. T. enlisted in Co. I, 85th Ill. Inf., and was made Corporal; fought under Sherman in his march to the sea, honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., and returned home. He located in this tp. in 1857. In politics he is a Republican.

James D. Tyrer, physician and surgeon, Marbletown; was born in Quincy, Ill., in 1832. When quite small his parents moved to Wisconsin, where in the mining regions they remained some 18 years, when they moved back to Quincy. His father was among the original settlers of Quincy and settled there among the Indians. He bought a soldier's claim lying adjacent to what is now the city of Quincy. Although not a graduate of a medical institute he acquired considerable skill as a physician and became a prominent citizen of Quincy. He set up and had in running order the first mill stones ever brought to Adams county. He died at Quincy in the 87th year of his age. Mrs. T. is living at the age of 91. The Doctor is the youngest of 6 sons. He received a liberal education at Quincy and graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1859. He first began practice at Quincy, where in 1855 he had married Miss Catharine M. Terry. He went from there to Mt. Sterling, thence to Jacksonville, then to Astoria and finally to Marbletown. He has a family of 5 children.

George Warner, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Marbletown; was born in Harrison county, O., in 1850. His father, Samuel Warner, was a native of the Buckeye State and farmer by occupation. He moved to Indiana and married Miss Sarah Carter. They raised a family of 12 children, George being the youngest surviving son. Samuel Warner came to Fulton county in 1858 and purchased farm property in Kerton. He died at Lewistown, and Mrs. W. passed away many years before her husband did, and but 6 children survive. In 1871 George was married to Miss Lucinda Le Masters. Lillie V., David and Ira V. are their children.

Lemuel Welker, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in 1834, in Knox county, O. His father, David Welker, was also a native of Ohio and a farmer, and moved to this county in 1848. In Ohio he married Margaret Darling, by whom he has had 9 children; of these 7 are living. Lemuel, the second of them, was brought up in Fulton county. At the commencement of the late war he enlisted in Co. I, 85th Inf., and was engaged in the battles of Stone River, Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Chickamauga, Jonesboro and other places. Serving until the close of the war, he was honorably discharged at Springfield and returned home. He has a good farm of 160 acres, on sec. 9. In 1868 he married Caroline,

daughter of Wm. Potter, of Pennsylvania. He has no children living. Mr. W. is Independent in politics, voting for the man and not the party. P. O., Marbletown.

Edwin Weston, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Staffordshire, Eng., in 1832. His father, Robert Weston, was a game-keeper, who married Jane Adams, and they were the parents of 9 children, the youngest of whom is Edwin. They emigrated to America in 1846 and settled 100 miles below Niagara Falls. In a few months they came to Isabel township, this county, Mrs. W. dying in Chicago *en route*. Edwin soon learned to take care of himself, and in June, 1853, he married Margaret, a daughter of Geo. Cooper, of Ohio. Mr. W. has now a home of his own on sec. 6, and has been Assessor and Road Commissioner. Democrat. P. O., Otto.

Thomas W. Wilson, farmer, sec. 6; is a native of Harrison county, Ind., and was born in 1835. His father, Joseph Wilson, was born in East Tennessee, where he followed farming and married Margaret Armstrong. She became the mother of 6 children, and was taken from him by death. He then married Miss Mary M. Rogers, who bore him 3 children. Thomas accompanied his parents to Fulton county in 1855. He married in Indiana Miss Martha A. Deweese, by whom he has 16 children; 3 having passed away. We give the names of his children: Sarah P., Joseph W., John W., Mary S., Margaret E., Chas. S., Amos L., De Lafayette, Nandora, Laura B., Emmet C., Lewis E., Martha A., Hays, Thomas and Gertrude.

W. L. Wrestler, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 7; P. O., Marbletown; is a native Brown county, O., where he was born Feb. 13, 1825, his father, Henry Wrestler, was born in Pennsylvania, where he followed farming and there married Miss Lydia Bass, by whom he had a family of 5 children. W. L. being next to the youngest. He grew to manhood in Ohio and there married Sarah J., daughter of Samuel and Margaret Warner. Ten children have been born to them, 7 of whom are living: Lydia, Minerva V., Marcus, Sarah, Lafayette, George and Ida M. During the autumn of 1852 Mr. W. made his way to Illinois and located in Kerton township, on the property now owned by J. W. Linebaugh and the following year purchased 80 acres of his present farm which consists of 240 acres.

Lewis P. Wright, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Harrison Co., Ind., in 1844. His father, Wm. Wright, was also born in Indiana, followed farming, and married Melinda Wiseman, a native of Virginia. They had 9 children. Lewis, the 7th, came to this tp. in 1856; in 1861 he enlisted in Co. G, 85th Ill. Inf., for the term of war, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Wake Creek Gap, Jonesboro, etc. At one time his regiment was under fire for 108 successive days. After the war he returned home Aug. 30, 1866, he married Harriet, daughter of St. Clair Murray, who was among the first settlers of this tp. Their children are Charley, John W., Sarah, Elmer and Edmund. He has 80 acres of land, on sec. 3. Republican. P. O., Marbletown.

We give below a list of the township officers who served in Kerton since 1859, supervisors from 1850.

SUPERVISORS.

George Anderson.....	1850	Abner Bassett	1861
Patrick H. McKee.....	1851	A. J. Ralston	1862-66
Wm. Fuson	1852	Abram Tippy.....	1867-76
Daniel Severns.....	1854-55	Abner Bassett	1877
Wm. Fuson.....	1856	Abram Tippy.....	1878
A. J. Ralston.....	1857-60	Isaac L. Beatty	1869

TOWN CLERKS.

Hugh McHugh.....	1859-72	James Orr.....	1875-78
James McCausland.....	1873	Richard Warren.....	1879
A. J. Ralston.....	1874		

ASSESSORS.

W. S. Fuson.....	1859-60	Edwin Weston	1875-78
Cornelius Phalen.....	1861-65	James Morningstar	1879
Cornelius Phalen.....	1866-75		

COLLECTORS.

Abram Tippy	1859-61	G. O. Richardson.....	1870
W. L. Wrestler.....	1862	Jacob Severns	1871
Joseph Richardson.....	1863-64	S. B. Tippy.....	1872
G. O. Richardson	1865-66	Jacob Severns.....	1873-74
James Morningstar.....	1867	Chas. Brown.....	1875
S. B. Tippy.....	1868	Jacob Severns	1876-77
W. L. Wrestler.....	1869	Joseph Butler	1878-79



LEE TOWNSHIP.

In regard to agricultural resources, this township is unsurpassed by any in the county. It is acceded by all to be one of the finest bodies of land in this part of the State, and is under a high and almost perfect state of cultivation.

Sept. 26, 1832, Stephen Rigdon arrived in this county. He located at Canton, where he lived until May 1, 1834, when he moved into Lee township, being the first white man to erect a cabin and make his home in this township. The family lived here for a period of five months before they saw another white person. Mr. Rigdon located upon section 36. Harrison Rigdon was 22 years of age at the time, and says he thought nothing of going 25 or 30 miles on foot through the wild country. Upon one occasion he, with 10 others, engaged in building a mill on sec. 4, Cass township, upon Put creek, for Andrew Laswell. A Mrs. Cline was employed to do the cooking. Some way or another Mr. Laswell offended her. She gathered up her cooking utensils and quitted them. Thus the 11 men were left to do their own cooking, with only one tin cup and a wooden trough as their kitchen furniture. The trough they used to mix the dough in, which they cooked by setting a board in the ground not far from a log fire and pressed the dough upon this, fronting the blazing log. After a crust had formed over the dough the bacon was laid upon it to cook, letting the grease run down over the bread.

The first child born in the township was Jacob Peirsol. The second was Hiram Rigdon. James Osborn and Ruth Smith were the first couple married. The ceremony was performed by James Haney, and occurred in March, 1835. Morgan Beal was the first grown person to die. The first school-house was erected in 1839 and the first teacher was Elizabeth Moon. The first sermon was preached at the residence of Stephen Rigdon by Elder John Rigdon, his brother, who was a Christian preacher. The first Church organized was the Christian Church in 1835. The first frame barn erected in the township was built for Ezra D. Smith, who is now Postmaster at Prairie City. It stood until June 17, 1879, when it was burned down. The first saw and grist-mill was erected by Philip Aylesworth in 1837.

Lee township was organized into an election precinct in 1841. At the time there were 13 voters in the township. Previous to

this, Deerfield, Ellisville, Union and Lee composed one election precinct.

In 1866 the Virgil M. E. Church was organized. There has been a society here for at least 30 years. The first Church Board consisted of 5 Trustees, with Secretary and Treasurer. Geo. W. Brown was pastor at that time. Then came in succession Revs. Smith, Cook, Budd, Jennie Brothers, Birch, Woodruff, Magee, Green, Atherton and Martin, who is the present Pastor.

The first Baptist Church of Lee township was organized by Rev. Miner Nov. 20, 1849, and consisted of R. B., E., Cordelia, Martha and Corinna Guernsey, Louis and Abigail Luper, Sarah and Mary Peirsol, Lucinda Martin, Bennetta Leach and Nancy Moor.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Charles S. Alden was born in 1840 in New York; his parents were Smith D. and Sarah E. (Runnion), natives of Massachusetts; they came to Fulton Co. in 1843 and have lived here ever since. Charles was in the war two years, in Co. H, 32d Ill. Inf.; fought in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and went in the grand march to the sea. In 1871 he married Mary L. Barker, who was born in 1853 in this State. Their children are: George S., Wm. D., Cora L. and a babe not named. Mrs. A. belongs to the Methodist Church. Mr. A. owns 80 acres on sec. 18,—a nice farm. P. O., Bushnell.

Philip Aylsworth was born April 20, 1797, in Providence, R. I., son of Peleg and Anna Aylsworth, natives also of the same State; came with parents to New York when quite young; at 16 years of age the family removed to Pennsylvania, and in 1822 to Morgan Co., Ill., then to this county. Mr. Aylsworth laid off the town of Beardstown and named it, and in 1833 he laid off Merodosia; in 1835 he came up into Fulton county and was the first settler in Lee township, locating on an old Indian farm which he named Potato Hollow. He entered ten quarter-sections of land. He now owns 120 acres, on sec. 11. Has always been a farmer. In 1827 he married Miss Cloy Goodwell, a native of New York, and they had 4 children; she died July 19, 1839, and in 1843 he married Elizabeth Beers, born in 1820, and they had 8 children; this wife died in 1859 and Mr. A. married Cynthia Aylsworth, a native of New York, and she died in 1863, leaving 2 children. Mr. A. was twice elected Justice of the Peace, and was for a time Sheriff of Morgan county. P. O., Babylon.

Joseph Brown was born in 1842, a son to Jonas and Margaret Brown, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Jonas was in the Mexican war; is now dead, but Mrs. B. still lives. Joseph grew to manhood in Indiana, and in 1865 emigrated to Fulton Co.; in 1866 he married Serilda Zimmerman, born in 1848 in this county. They have had 5 children, 4 of whom are living. Mr. B. has been a carpenter, but is now a farmer, on sec. 5. P. O., Prairie City.

Wm. C. Buckner was born in Crawford Co., Ind., June 2, 1818, the son of Henry Buckner. His parents were natives of Kentucky. Wm. C. came to Fulton Co. in 1833 and has lived here ever since. He is a farmer in Lee tp. In 1837 he was married. Christian Church. Democrat.

Minda J. Burke, daughter of Dennis C. and Sarah E. (Glass) Burke, was born in Deerfield tp. July 8, '57; was educated in the common schools at Cuba; is a successful young teacher. Morality, order and discipline, first occupy her time and attention in the school-room. Elocution and reading she makes a specialty. Her mother was taken strangely ill in March, '79, of what was termed blood poison. The symptoms were those of hydrophobia, but her actions were different in each spasm. She died April 21, 1879. Her father is afflicted with lumps over his body, which the doctors fail to name. P. O., Bushnell.

Harriet Cheyney was born in Dec., 1822, in Wayne Co., O., the daughter of Wm. and Harriet (Bailey) Cunningham; her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1792, and her mother in Connecticut in 1791; they are both deceased. Mrs. Cheyney was married in Ohio, in 1841, to Thomas Cheyney, and next year they emigrated to this county, where they have lived ever since, except 4 years in Peoria. Mrs. C.'s children are: Helen, Cordelia, Rachel, Mary and Effie,—Cordelia and Rachel not living. Home comprises 220 acres. P. O., Bushnell.

Noah W. Dunbar was born in Hartford, Ct., April 27, 1801; his father, Bennett Dunbar, was born in Rhode Island, and died in 1807; his mother, Sabiah (Stutson) died in 1859; the family emigrated to this tp. in 1845; Dec. 12, 1822, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Noah W. married Sarah Hopps, a native of Greenfield, N. Y., born in 1802; have had 8 boys and 9 girls, as follows: Sarah J., Oct. 30, 1823; Louis R., Sept. 26, '24; John H., April 4, '26; Francis E., July 17, '27; Reuben M., Sept. 3, '28; Noah W., Dec. 22, '29; Maria A., April 12, '31; Helen A., Jan. 14, '33; Harriet S., June 2, '34; Eliphalet R., March 5, '36; Eliza W. and Elizur N., May 10, '37; Fernando C., May 16, '39; Oscar F., Oct. 21, '40; Minerva O., April 11, '42; Saloma A., Jan. 15, '44; Mary O., Nov. 10, '45. The father of German ancestry and the mother Irish. Occupation, farming and blacksmithing; res., sec. 5; land, 180 acres; politics, Democrat; P. O., Prairie City. Was Sergeant of Militia in Hartford, and has been Collector and Road Commissioner.

George Everly was born June 28, 1810, in Maryland, son of David Everly; farmer 9 years; March 22, 1832, he married Anna Mary Hesson. About 1835 David and his two sons George and David came to Illinois and entered a large tract of land in Deerfield tp., where David, jr., remained, his father and brother returning to Maryland. In 1838 George moved to Illinois with his wife and 4 boys,—Noah H., Jonas W., John S. and George, settling on

sec. 28, Deerfield tp. Here they made a farm. They also put up a saw-mill on Spoon river, on sec. 20. In 1858 they moved to secs. 22 and 23, Lee tp., and made a new farm on the prairie. George died June 1, 1873. Noah H. received his education in the Wiley school-house, an old-fashioned log building.

J. W. Everly was born in Carroll Co., Md., Sept. 11, 1834, the son of George and Anna Mary (Hesson) both natives of Md.; also his grandfather and grandmother were natives of the same State. His father came to this county when he was only 3 years old. Jonas got his education in the common schools, but has acquired more in business than he ever got in school. He has been all his life a farmer and has made it a success. He owns 625 acres of land, and 100 head of cattle. His improvements are good: has a fine residence and is able to take the world easy, but he is diligent in business and a lively worker. In politics he is a Democrat; has been School Director, but does not want office. He was married, Feb. 24, 1867, to Anna C. Zimmerman, and their marriage has been blessed with 4 children,—3 girls and 1 boy, all of whom are living.

Noah H. Everly was born in Maryland Feb. 3, 1833; his father, George, was born June 28, 1810, and his mother, Anna M. (Hesson), was born in Maryland Oct. 19, 1813; they emigrated to Deerfield township, this county, in 1838, where Noah H. married Nancy J. Curtis March 10, 1870, who was born April 14, 1851, at Virgil, Ill. Mary E., born Oct. 21, 1875, is their only child. Residence, sec. 22; has 400 acres of land. In politics Mr. E. is a Democrat. P. O., Prairie City.

Solon F. Fairman. His father, R. H. Fairman, was born Dec. 29, 1811, in Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; Sept. 16, 1833, he married Celestia Warren, and they became the parents of 5 children, of whom 4 are living. Emigration—1820 to Euclid, O.; thence to Elyria, Lorain Co., O., Madison Co., N. Y., Erie Co., Pa., Lake Co., Ill., in 1843, and to Fulton Co. in 1865. Solon F. was born in Erie Co., Pa., May 9, 1842; came to Fulton Co., Ill., with his father; married Oct. 20, 1874, Mary Scott; had one daughter April 26, 1876. Mr. F. is a Republican. Sec. 30, Lee tp. P. O., Bushnell.

William Hendryx was born in 1802, in Yates Co., N. Y.; his parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Boyd) Hendryx were also natives of the Empire State, and William emigrated first to Ohio, and then in 1839 to Lee tp., this county. March 4, 1824, in Huron Co., O., he married Lucinda Day, who was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., in 1807, and they have had 4 boys and 8 girls: Elizabeth, born July 14, 1825; Laura, Feb. 7, 1828; Nancy, July 29, 1830; Benjamin, May 1, 1832; Anna L., Aug. 28, 1834; Alzina, Oct. 16, 1839; Sarah, Jan. 4, 1837; Wm. R., June 19, 1845; Corydon D., Feb. 2, 1841; Lucinda M., April 7, 1847; Mary C., Aug. 28, 1849; David S., Sept. 2, 1855. Parents are of German descent and members of the Christian Church. Mr. H. is a farmer, and in

politics a Democrat. Resides on sec. 4, where he has 120 acres of land. P. O., Prairie City.

Edward Heworth; P. O., Babylon; was born in Franklin Co., O., Nov. 4, 1848, son of Israel and Sarah (Markley) H., the former residing now in Knox county, the latter deceased. They emigrated to Vermilion Co., Ill., in 1852, and to Knox Co. in 1854. Edward served in Co. H, 2d Iowa Vol. Inf., enlisting at the early age of 16, and was in the siege of Atlanta and the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, the siege of Savannah, etc., being in Sherman's great march. He located in Babylon, this township, in 1877, where he put up a store-building and has since carried on general merchandising with success. He is at present acting Postmaster.

Hugh L. Hulick, farmer, sec. 9; P. O., Prairie City; was born in Fulton Co. in 1831, a son of Isaac and Ruth A.; his father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio, near Cincinnati, 77 years ago; they emigrated to this county about 1827, and Mr. H. died in 1852 or '53. Hugh L. married in 1865 Mary Jane Louk, born in 1845 in this county. Their 6 children are: Albert E., George, Charles, Roy, Mary and Lawrence. Mr. H. commenced with nothing, but by his own industry he has made for himself and family a good home on 140 acres of land.

B. F. Louk was born in 1850 in this county, son of J. and Anna Louk; his father was a native of New York and his mother of Ohio; he married Elmira Clark in 1870, who was born in McDonough county, Ill., in 1854, and they have had 2 children,—Parepa A. and Julia L. Mr. L. is a farmer on sec. 9 and stock-shipper; has 120 acres of land. Has accumulated all his property by his own honest labor. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Church. P. O., Prairie City.

Jefferson Louk was born in Genesee county, N. Y., June 6, 1822; his parents, David and Clara Scott, were also natives of the Empire State; the former died in 1845 and the latter in 1869; their emigration to Lee township was in 1847. Jefferson married Anna Piersol, Feb. 1, 1844, who was born in Holmes Co., O., Jan. 3, 1824, and they have 6 children, namely, Sarah J., born Nov. 25, 1844; David L., July 15, 1847; Benjamin F., Feb. 6, 1850; John P., Feb. 11, 1854; Charles F., June 28, 1856; Julia E., Nov. 1, 1860. Farmer, sec. 16; 400 acres; P. O., Prairie City; Republican; Methodist.

Elza Majors was born in 1826 in Edmonson county, Ky., son of Thomas and Polly Majors. His father was born in Virginia and his mother in Kentucky. He first came to Illinois in 1854, near Swan creek, then to Greenbush, and then (1875) to this county. In 1859 he married Elizabeth Patterson, who was born in 1838. They have had 11 children. Mr. M. resides $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Babylon. Democrat.

Charles O. Nickerson was born Feb. 4, 1816, in Green county, N. Y. His father, Ezra N., was born June 16, 1776, and died Dec. 27, 1859; his mother, *nee* Anna Dodge, was born July 5, 1778, and

died Jan. 10, 1850. The subject of our sketch came to Fulton county Aug. 7, 1837; he married his first wife, Mary Ann Seofield, in Virgil, Ill., April 29, 1843, who was born in New York Sept. 14, 1823, and died Feb. 26, 1867; his second wife, Augusta Doolittle, was born in Broome county, N. Y., July 30, 1843, and married Nov. 4, 1868. Mr. N. has had 6 children, as follows: Solomon R., Aug. 8, 1844; David H., May 2, 1846; Martha, June 5, 1848; Sarah A., Aug. 31, 1851; Harriet L., Jan. 8, 1854; Myron E., Feb. 21, 1856. Mr. N. is a carpenter and farmer, owning 280 acres of land, and residing on sec. 4; in politics he is a Republican. P. O., Prairie City.

Wesley Osborn. In 1836 Richard Osborn emigrated from Indiana to Cass tp., this county, rented land for two seasons, and then settled on sec. 32, Lee township. Wesley Osborn resides on the same section, and as a farmer and stock-raiser has been very successful. March 11, 1852 he married Miss R. A. Johnson, and they are the parents of 7 children. Mr. O. has been Assessor, School Trustee, and is now serving his second term as Supervisor. Democrat.

Stephen Payne was born in 1816 in Washington Co., O., son of Abraham and Philomela Payne, natives of Connecticut, who died aged 100 years; in 1850 Stephen emigrated to Iowa; in 1858 he came to this county; served nearly 4 years, in the war,—first in Co. D, 70th Ill. Inf., then in Co. I, 16th Ill. Cav., then transferred to Co. E, V. R. C., and discharged at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5, 1865. Mr. Payne first married Phœbe Rickey, who was born in 1812, in Belmont Co., O.; she died in 1843. In 1845 Mr. P. married Catharine Dunn in Madison Co., O., who was a native of Hampshire Co., Va., and who died in 1865. Mr. Payne has had 11 children, 6 of whom are living. He has been a merchant, but is now a farmer on sec. 5, Lee tp. Is Justice of the Peace, and in politics a Democrat. P. O., Prairie City.

Joel E. Peirsol was born in Lee tp. in 1843; his father, Joel, was born in Berks Co., Penn., and his mother's maiden name was Catharine Emry; emigrated to Lee tp. in 1837; in Prairie City, in 1870, Joel E. married Ella L. Clark, who was born in Prairie City in 1853. Harry A., born in 1871, and John L., born in 1874, are their children. Home 160 acres, sec. 21; P. O., Prairie City; religion, Mrs. P. is a Baptist; politics, Mr. P. is a Democrat, and has been Township Collector and School Director. Father died in 1876 and mother in 1852.

Harrison Rigdon, the oldest settler in Lee tp., was born Dec. 12, 1812, in Alleghany Co., Pa.; went to Ohio with his father's family in 1822; came to Canton, Fulton Co., in 1832, lived there two years, then came to this tp. in 1834, where he has since resided. His parents were Stephen and Jane Rigdon, the former a native of Burks Co., Md., the latter of York Co., Pa.; both dead. Mr. Rigdon came to this county on horseback, or, as he says, walked most of the way with most of his clothes, etc., tied on the horse's back. He came to

Lee tp. in May, '34; lived alone until his father came with his family from Canton in October following; during this time he did not see a white person. His father was in the war of 1812. Mr. Rigdon has held the offices of Town Clerk, Constable, Collector, and different school offices in the township, and was County Surveyor one term. Was married Jan. 12, 1837, in Deerfield tp., to Prudence Peirsol, who was born in Beaver, Pa., May 25, 1817. She died Sept. 17, 1877; was a member of the M. E. Church. By her he had 4 children. Hiram, his eldest son, died Aug. 31, 1848. His son Peter and two daughters are still living; has missed but one election in the 45 years he has lived in township. The first sermon preached in the township was in his father's house by his uncle. Is a very active old man of 67 years and still follows farming. All the pioneers who came to this county with him have passed away. Has been a Democrat since 1850. P. O., Babylon. Other interesting facts related by this gentleman are given in this volume.

John Rowland was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., in 1828, son of Wade and Winifred Rowland, natives of Henry Co., Va. In 1851 he married Sarah L. Young, who was born in 1832 in Tennessee; emigrated to Mason Co., Ill., in 1857; afterward moved to McDonough Co., where in 1860 Mrs. R. died. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. I, 11th Ill., Cav., and served from Oct., 1861, to Oct., 1865, having fought in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, in raids with Sherman, etc. He then settled in Lee tp., where he is a prosperous farmer, owning 100 acres of land on sec. 11. Feb. 27, 1862, he married Anna M. Aylsworth, who was born in N. Y. in 1837. By his first wife he had 4 children and by his second 3; all are living. Mr. R. is a Republican, and has been Road Commissioner. Mrs. R. is a Methodist. P. O., Babylon.

Albert D. Scudder was born in Fulton Co., Jan. 14, 1856, son of Dr. J. T. and Sarah A. Scudder, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. Dr. Scudder practiced medicine 15 years, and died in 1867 in this township. At the age of 20 Mr. Albert D. Scudder married Martha A. Powell, who was born in 1858, in Nicholas Co., Ky. They lived in Warren Co., Ill., two years, and in 1867 came to Fulton Co. They have three children, —Flora M., John M. and Edith. Mr. S. is a farmer, and in politics a Democrat. Residence, sec. 16. P. O., Prairie City.

John Shellenbarger was born in 1828, in Fayette Co., Penn., son of George and Polly S., of the same State. When 16 years of age he came to Fulton county with his parents; then went to Warren Co. and lived two years; then in Marshall Co. six years; then in Tazewell Co. one year; then went to Kansas, but finally located in this county last March. John has followed railroading. He was married to Miss Eliza J. Wilson in 1853, who was born in 1832 in Grayson Co., Ky. Eleven children were born to them, 3 of whom are dead. Mr. S. is farming; has 85 acres of corn and 85 acres of rye. Democrat. Lee tp., sec. 16; P. O., Prairie City.

Joseph Spangler was born in Franklin Co., O., March 6, 1835. the son of Joseph and Mary Spangler, natives of Ohio. Joseph came to Fulton Co. in Oct., 1849. He is a farmer, and at present is the owner of 400 acres of land in Fulton Co., Ill. He buys stock, fattens it, and then sells. He was once a poor boy and worked by the month for 6 years. He is a Republican. He was married in 1863 to Hannah Odell, and they have one boy and one girl, living.

W. E. Streeter was born in 1841, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., son of Erasmus and Phæbe Streeter, the father, born in Vermont in 1808, and the mother in New York in 1809; both these are living, and came to Illinois in 1863, locating at Avon. In 1864 Mr. W. E. Streeter married Martha E. Edmonson, who was born in Tennessee in 1839. Their children are Lillian, May and Grace. The family have by honest industry worked their way up from nothing in 1863 to a nice home of 160 acres, on sec. 33. Mr. S. followed peddling in 1864-5, and was Constable one term. P. O., Bushnell.

Wm. Vanliew, sec. 2; was born April 1, 1830, in New Jersey, and is the son of Cornelius Vanliew, who was born in New Jersey, where he pursued the occupation of farming, and where he died about the year 1859. Our subject came to this county in 1855 and settled in Fairview tp. In 1871 he moved to Lee tp., where he resides, a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser. He was married Feb. 18, 1858, to Elizabeth Young, of Joshua tp. They have 4 children, viz: John Y., Anna, Ida C. and Mary Ella.

Joshua Wagner was born in 1836, in Northampton county, Pa., son of John and Susan Wagner, also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1850 the family emigrated to Marshall county, Ill., then to Ellisville, this county. Joshua was in Colorado 7 years, where he followed gold-mining; clerked in Prairie City two years; and since then has been a farmer and stock-raiser: is on sec. 17, Lee tp. Mr. W. crossed the plains in 1859 with an ox team and has traveled a great deal and suffered many hardships. P. O., Prairie City.

A. A. Wheeler was born in Crawford county, Pa., in 1842, son of Oliver C. and Margaret M. Wheeler, the former a native of Northampton, Mass., and the latter of Crawford county, Pa. At the age of 13 the subject of this sketch came to Fulton county and has lived here ever since; in 1863 he married Sarah J. Louck, who was born in this county in 1844; they have had 5 children, 4 of whom are living. Mr. W. has been Township Collector and Clerk; was again appointed Clerk last spring (1879). He is a Baptist and a Democrat. Has 80 acres of land on sec. 16. P. O., Prairie City.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a full and complete list of the Supervisors, Clerks, Assessors and Collectors serving in this township since its organization :

SUPERVISORS.

Joel Peirsol.....	1850-51	F. M. Williams.....	1867
Montgomery Sweeney.....	1852-53	Noah H. Everly.....	1869
A. W. Russell.....	1854	Oliver Chatterton	1870-71
J. H. Taylor.....	1855	Noah H. Everly.....	1872
Joel Peirsol.....	1857	J. H. Taylor.....	1873
J. H. Taylor.....	1858	J. W. Frederick.....	1874-75
A. K. Sweeney.....	1859-62	Samuel Taylor.....	1876
John Cline.....	1863-64	Solomon Neff.....	1877
Wesley Osborne.....	1865	Samuel Taylor.....	1878
John Cline.....	1866	Wesley Osborne.....	1879

TOWN CLERKS.

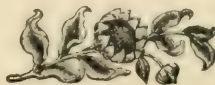
H. Rigdon.....	1859-69	A. A. Wheeler.....	1877
Samuel Taylor.....	1870-71	Willard A. Guernsey.....	1878
H. Rigdon.....	1872	R. I. Baughman.....	1879
W. A. Guernsey.....	1873-76		

ASSESSORS.

Joel Peirsol.....	1859-60	H. R. Fairman.....	1872-73
N. W. Dunbar.....	1861	Joel Peirsol.....	1874-75
Joel Peirsol	1866	W. H. Bell.....	1876
Newton Hey.....	1867-69	Wesley Osborne.....	1877
W. F. Fairman.....	1870	W. H. Bell.....	1878
Newton Hey.....	1871	M. K. Sweeney.....	1879

COLLECTORS.

John Cline.....	1859-61	David Louk.....	1872-73
Newton Hey.....	1863	A. A. Wheeler.....	1874
Peter P. Rigdon.....	1864	Wm. M. Bernhard.....	1875-76
F. M. Williams.....	1865-66	Ira Molt.....	1877
John G. Kreider.....	1867	I. N. Williams.....	1878
Joel E. Peirsol.....	1869	L. Olin.....	1879
W. J. Beer.....	1870-71		



LEWISTOWN TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded upon the north by Putman township, upon the east by Liverpool, the south by Waterford, and upon the west by Bernadotte. Formerly most of its surface was covered with timber, but much of this has been cleared away and the land is in a high state of cultivation. There are in the township 13,471 acres of improved land, with an average value of \$24 per acre. Of unimproved land there are 8,796 acres, with an average value of \$9.40 per acre. There are in the township 851 horses, with an average value of \$72 per head. Of cattle there are 1,857, having a total value of \$22,138. Indeed, as an agricultural township, Lewistown ranks among the first in this fine agricultural county.

Many were the dark forebodings that crept into the minds of even the sturdy pioneers as they contemplated their situation in this vast wilderness, especially so when they thought of the coming of winter. They could live very comfortably in their rude cabins during the warm seasons, but when the heavy snows and chilling winds swept down upon them with all the fury of an arctic winter, their situation was anything but pleasant. Then their food was limited. If they were so fortunate as to have a fair crop of corn upon the little patch they had cleared away, it was almost an impossibility to have it converted into meal. As illustrating this feeling we relate the following story about Matthew Hulick. He was greatly troubled with the "shakes," or, in other words, the fever and ague. Toward the fall of the memorable year remarkable for the abundance of rain-fall, he had an unusually severe attack of this Western scourge. He was compelled to take to his bed, where the greater part of the day was spent in energetic shaking,—indeed, such shaking as would put to blush our modern fever and ague. One day when in the midst of his contortions an old friend and neighbor dropped in and solemnly remarked, by way of consolation, "Never mind, Mat; if worst comes to worst and you die now you won't starve to death next winter." Cleanthes Arnett, of Liverpool township, stopped for dinner one day when 15 miles from home, and found the people had nothing to eat but squash and potatoes. They pointed to a sack of corn in the corner of the house which had been carried on foot a total of 40 miles to be ground, all in vain.

A Snake Story.—While hunting one day, Sam'l Wayne came suddenly upon a large collection of snakes of different species, intertwined thoroughly together, struggling and squirming in a knotty

embrace. With his rifle he shot into the disgusting mass, soon after which the living ones cleared away and 16 were found perforated with the leaden messenger.

An interesting anecdote was related by Mr. Lewis Ross—an early pioneer boy of Fulton—at the Old Settlers' Reunion in 1879, which attracted a great deal of attention, and which in the end proved to be very laughable. It seems that Mr. Ross in company with some other pioneers, including Mr. Putman, were going to mill in a flat-boat on Spoon river in an early day (date not given), and on the way they encountered a stump, or "snag" in the river, which caused the boat to spring a leak; the greatest possible haste was necessary to save the grain before the boat should sink. Now, all these sturdy pioneers, except Putman, could swim. Mr. Ross related, therefore, that they put Mr. Putman on the "snag," and the rest of them swam to the shore, and in the meantime the boat sank. Now, according to Mr. Ross' story, about 50 years have elapsed, and for aught we know Mr. Putman is still on that "snag" in the middle of Spoon river. Later.—We have recently heard from Mr. Putman, and he says that if he lives until the next Old Settlers' Reunion, he will tell the people how he got off that "snag."

The history of the city is only that of the township, and as we give that below we will not consume space by repeating it here.

LEWISTOWN.

This beautiful little city is the oldest town in the county, and one of the first that was laid off in the Military Tract,—the first, perhaps, with the exception of one. It was laid off in April, 1822, by Ossian M. Ross, and derives its name from the Hon. Lewis W. Ross, his son, and who at that time was a small boy. Ossian M. Ross was a native of the State of New York, and followed agricultural pursuits in the Empire State. He married Miss Mary Winans July 7, 1811, in Waterloo, N. Y. She was born April 1, 1793, in Morris county, N. J., and died only a few years ago. She was a noble woman and possessed a fund of information of the early history of this county, most of which, however, was buried with the good old lady. We give her portrait in this work as a representative pioneer woman. We know our readers will be glad to see it; and we would give also that of Mr. Ross, but he never had a picture taken. After the war of 1812, in which Mr. Ross participated, he came into possession of three-fourths of a section of land in the Military Tract. A portion of this land is now occupied by the city of Lewistown. He came here with his family in 1821 and erected a cabin upon the site now occupied by Major Newton Walker's residence. When it is remembered that at that time Chicago was situated so far in the wilderness that the news of the massacre, which occurred at Ft. Dearborn only a few years before, did not reach the inhabitants of the State for many days after its occurrence, and that St. Louis was only the resort of trappers and



Mrs Mary Ross

(DECEASED)

WIFE of O.M. ROSS

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

hunters, some idea may be had of the daring, energetic and resolute character of this man.

Mr. Stephen Dewey surveyed the town. He was then a young, unmarried man, but he soon accepted the advice of Mr. Ross and was married. Not long after this event of his life he located at Lewistown and erected the first house in the old town. Fulton county being organized in 1823, a commission consisting of H. R. Colter, Stephen Chase and John Totten was appointed by the Legislature to select a location for the county-seat. Upon the 14th of February of that year these gentlemen decided in favor of Lewistown, since which time the public buildings have remained here, although desperate efforts have been made to remove them to other parts of the county. The very earliest history of the city is so closely identified with that of the county as recorded in the third chapter of this work, we refrain from repeating much of what properly is important historical matter relative to this city.

It will naturally be expected that in our historical sketch of Lewistown we will give more than a passing notice of those early and prominent citizens whose fortunes were cast with the early history of the place. For a period of eight years, from 1821 to 1829, Ossian M. Ross took a conspicuous part in promoting the enterprises of the infant village, so far separated from civilization. He was a man of great force of character, and the utmost confidence was reposed in him by the few inhabitants of the place. He moved to Havana, Mason county, in 1829, became its first merchant, and there passed the remainder of his days. Stephen Dewey, the surveyor and first settler of the town, is described as a social and intelligent gentleman, and occupied various offices of trust and responsibility. He erected several of the first buildings of the town. David W. Barnes located here when he first came to the county, which was in 1822, but he soon removed to his farm near Canton.

Hugh R. Colter, the first Circuit and County Clerk, and the first Probate Judge, was an Irishman, well educated, indeed a fine scholar and a man of great genius. He taught the first school ever held in the county in this town. Mr. Colter had the misfortune to lose one of his lower limbs, and as a substitute wore a wooden leg. He generally wore a boot upon this artificial limb. He married Miss Maria Ross, a sister of O. M. Ross, who died very soon after her marriage. Mr. Colter went to the lead mines at Galena about 1826, and for many years served as Recorder of White Co., Wis. He died at Lancaster, Wis., in 1876.

Thomas Lee Ross was another pioneer here. He was the youngest brother of O. M. Ross, and the first County Treasurer. He too went to Galena and lives at present near that place in Wisconsin.

Stephen Phelps, of New York, came from the Sangamon country, as Sangamon county was then known, and settled at Lewistown. He is described by Col. Ross as a man of unusual business tact and ability. He rented a portion of a building which stood in the

southern part of the town, and opened a small stock of goods which he had purchased at St. Louis. The Indians were then numerous, and in trading with them he secured considerable means. He soon was able to erect a store-building of his own, which he did just north of the brick business building owned and occupied by Henry Phelps. Here he engaged in an extensive business. The style of the firm name was Stephen Phelps & Son. He died about 1840, after a life of unusual activity. After his demise the firm was changed to Myron Phelps & Son. Myron was an older son of Stephen, and about 1841 admitted to partnership his son, Henry Phelps, the present head of the firm. Mr. Myron Phelps died some two years ago. His religious convictions were strong, and toward the Church and business enterprises he was unusually liberal. During his life he laid by a certain portion of his income toward the interests of religion.

William Proctor was also a noted character in early times. (He settled here as early as 1825 or 1826. He started the first tannery in the county during the first years of his settlement here. It was his custom to trade leather for green hides with the pioneers in this and adjoining counties. For the collection of hides he was compelled to travel from Sangamon Co. to what is now Bloomington; thence to Fort Clark (now Peoria), Flint Hills (now Burlington), Lewistown, Havana and home. The first time he visited Canton was while making one of these trips, in the year 1824, from Fort Clark. Night coming on, and the prairie having been recently burned over, thus obliterating the track, he had to let his horses take their own course. They brought up at the cabin of Major Barnes, north of the present site of Canton. Mr. Henry Andrews, who was then a member of Major Barnes' family, remembers the incident. He also started the first boot and shoe establishment. He met with abundant success in his new enterprise. Later in life he became a farmer and money-lender. He died Jan. 24, 1879.

Dr. Newton settled in Lewistown in a very early day, but remained only a short time. His successor was Dr. E. D. Rice, who came from Massachusetts. He was a young man when he came here, and was possessed of integrity, honesty and ability. These noble qualities soon gained for him a good practice in his profession. He assisted very materially toward the building and progress of the town, and became County Judge, or Judge of Probate and County Recorder. He died in 1878.

In 1847 Gen. L. F. Ross, now of Avon, and of whom we speak in connection with the history of Union township, was elected Probate Judge, succeeding Stephen H. Pitkins, also a prominent early resident of the place. Mr. Ross became pre-eminently identified with the business interests of Lewistown. He distinguished himself as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and in the Mexican war.

Truman Phelps was the proprietor of the first hotel in the place. It was a two-story frame building with a porch, and stood upon the site now occupied by the residence of T. F. Stafford.

Another gentleman of prominence was H. B. Evans, who was a native of Virginia. He came to Lewistown in 1828 or 1829. For several years he was County Clerk, and, in connection with Nathan Beadles, entered actively into business. About 1856 he erected the large brick store building now occupied by Edwin Harris. Nathan Beadles came to the county in 1829, and in 1833 came to Lewistown and engaged at his trade, which was that of a tailor, and was probably the first tailor in the town. In time he became an extensive dealer in live stock, and then began merchandising. He accumulated wealth quite rapidly, and has done much to beautify the city and to advance its interests. In 1876 he, with others, erected Beadles' Block, in which is one of the finest public halls to be found in any of the smaller cities of the State.

In 1834 came Martin Eichelberger, who is now a prominent merchant of Lewistown. He was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Lewistown without other capital than character, integrity and honesty. Shortly after his arrival he opened a small shop for the manufacture of saddles, harness, etc. He transacted a fair business for a number of years and began merchandising with John Proctor about 1850. For a number of years he officiated as Postmaster and Mayor.

Major Newton Walker came in 1835. About his first business after his arrival was to superintend the construction of the present court-house. He was a young man of great energy and took considerable interest in his work, and at its completion the new court-house was among the best, if not the very best public building in the State. The plans and specifications were all drawn by Major Walker. During the time of its erection he built a large sleigh within the building, and upon completion the sleigh was found to be too large to be taken out of any opening in the structure. At this, great merriment was excited and sundry measures were resorted to for its removal, but it was too big to be gotten out whole. The county officials formerly occupied a small frame structure which at present stands just in rear of the new printing house of the *Lewistown Democrat*. Wm. McComb, of whom we speak at greater length below, was for a number of years Circuit Clerk.

D. J. Waggoner came in 1843, and for a number of years worked in a chair factory. He was Deputy Sheriff and for many years served the county as Sheriff and was always popular. He is still living at Lewistown, and a gentleman of unusual ability, energy and enterprise.

Dr. R. R. McDowell was also an early settler.

Col. L. W. Ross, in honor of whom the town was named, was brought to the place when nine years of age. During the autumn of 1832 he joined Major Bogart's battalion and traveled over the country between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, then upon the outskirts of civilization, for the protection of frontiersmen. While at Galena he saw the great Indian chief, Black Hawk.

We could mention here a long list of familiar names, but as we give them in alphabetical order on subsequent pages, we will not repeat them here.

Since the original town was platted many additions have been laid out, as given below.

R. C. Simms, a farmer and land speculator, laid out an addition to the town of Lewistown, which was a subdivision of the original tract. Soon afterwards James Veils made an addition; then J. W. Saunders made one south of the original town, which comprised 15 acres. Wm. Proctor also made an addition. Wm. Phelps made a 15-acre addition upon the eastern part of the town. The Seminary addition was next made. It comprises 20 or 25 acres. Peirsol's addition which is just east of the former, was then laid out by J. H. Peirsol. It comprises about 8 acres. There is still another small addition, which was made by Nathan Beadles, comprising 2 acres; and in the southern part of town Wm. Proctor laid out the second addition bearing his name, and in the northern part of town is Peirsol's second addition.

In 1823 a log court-house was erected in the vicinity of the place where the present one now stands. This was used till about 1830, when the old frame structure was erected, and in 1838 the present building was built at a cost of about \$10,000.

The first postoffice was located in the southern part of town, and Hugh R. Colter was perhaps the first postmaster. The mail was received once a week, and the long journeys the lone horseman would make through the wild country were not always pleasant ones.

The first child born in the town was Lucinda Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Ross. She was also the first child born in the county.

It would perhaps be uninteresting to follow the minutiae of the growth and progress of the town from its earliest infancy, as nothing of special note occurred. Immigrants came in and erected houses, embarked in various kinds of business and increased the wealth of the town, while some would leave and seek their fortune at other points. For some years the town grew rapidly, but it has suffered its seasons of adversity as well as enjoyed those of prosperity. At present it can truly boast of being as pleasant and prosperous as any town throughout the State.

We will now speak of the business, religious and educational interests of the city, past and present. School was first taught in the log court-house. The first building especially erected for the instruction of the pioneer children was put up by the Masonic fraternity. It was constructed of hewn logs and occupied the present site of the Presbyterian church. When Mr. Ross laid out the town he donated several lots to the public for the court-house, jail and church to be erected upon. Upon this tract was built the Masonic building referred to.

The Methodists were among the first religious denominations to be established here. They worshipped in the court-house. The first pastor now called to mind was Rev. Jacob Ellis, who built the first water-mill in the county, and also the first cotton-gin. The productive soil of Fulton county then raised considerable of this staple article. It is supposed that a man by the name of West was the first Methodist minister to preach here, but we cannot ascertain whether this is the fact or not.

The first church for regular worship was built by Wm. Proctor and was used by the Presbyterians. The Presbyterians of Fulton county organized a Church Sept. 13, 1828. There were eight members, and meetings were held at both Canton and Lewistown. This was the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Lewistown. The fine edifice they now occupy, which is located upon the Square, is very largely the result of the liberality of Myron Phelps. Rev. J. F. Magill has officiated as Pastor for about nineteen years. The congregation is one of the largest in the county. Henry Phelps is Superintendent of the large and interesting Sunday-school.

The Methodist denomination have a good brick church edifice situated at the northwest corner of the Square. The congregation is in a prosperous condition and under the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Ayling. L. B. Bays is the Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Christian Church have a pleasant frame building situated east of the Square two blocks. It is the last church structure that has been erected in the city. Elder M. Ingels is Pastor. The Sunday-school is under the superintendency of H. C. Hasson.

The Episcopal Church at present have no regular services. The congregation has a beautiful, small church edifice in the north-eastern part of the city. The parish was organized Monday, July 19, 1859, under the name of St. James Church. The following named gentlemen were elected Wardens and Vestrymen: S. C. Judd, Sen. Warden; Dr. G. D. McManus, Jun. Warden; and James M. Davidson, Wm. H. Graham, T. A. Boyd, Henry A. Long, De Witt C. Bryant and Isaiah C. Worley, Vestrymen.

The magnificent school building which stands in the northern part of the city was erected in 1869. It is constructed of brick and is one of the largest and finest school buildings in the county. It is presided over by Prof. Leroy S. Bates.

Manufacturing and Business Interests.—As early as 1824 Thomas L. Ross started a small factory for the manufactory of hats. He ran this factory until he moved to Galena. His successor was Mr. McCune, who made a fair living at his occupation, but was of a despondent disposition and one day took the suicide's short route to eternity. With him died the hatters' art in Lewistown. In a very early day John Wolcott began the manufacture of brick. Since then many enterprising men have embarked in this business. At present William Jones and J. C. Wilcoxon are engaged in making brick. Eastman Call was the first to open a blacksmith shop,

especially after the town was laid off and building up. Ossian M. Ross brought a blacksmith named Nimon with him when he came to the county, who, with a shoemaker by the name of Swetling, and a carpenter, name not now remembered, were the first artisans in the county. Mr. Call's shop was located where the house of C. Proctor now stands. John Culver was the next to open a shop. He died some years ago. Martin Eichelberger was the first to open a saddlery and harness shop, which he did in the south part of town.

In 1841 or 1842 Wm. D. Kelly and Capt. Wm. Phelps erected a large flouring-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1845. D. A. Burgett built the second mill, which also was destroyed by fire. On the site of the old one a larger mill was erected, which has enjoyed a big and successful run.

In the early history of the town a man by the name of Powers established a woolen mill which was only short-lived, as Messrs. Worley & Proctor erected an extensive mill for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods and this overshadowed the smaller factory. This mill was destroyed by fire. In 1865 they began again on the old site, and now have a factory that will compare favorably with any in this part of the State. Mr. Proctor several years ago began the manufacture of wagon spokes and hubs in the eastern part of the city. This business soon failed, and now the premises are converted into a tile factory.

Over forty years ago Lewistown boasted of a saw-mill. Samuel Brown was the first to conduct a business of this kind. His successors were his sons. Samuel Brown and Samuel Duvall ran a mill for some time. The last one in the city was owned and occupied by John Routson, which was recently destroyed by fire. He transacted a large and lucrative business at this mill, selling large quantities of lumber to the C., B. & Q. Railroad. Messrs. Wysock & Phelps are manufacturers of carriages, buggies and wagons. These are the principal factories in Lewistown, although there are other men who display considerable enterprise in the manufacture of furniture, etc. Prominent among them are C. W. Beltz & Co.

Bank.—A bank was established about 1856 by John W. Proctor. He disposed of his interests to M. Turner. George S. King united with Mr. Turner and in 1871 organized a National Bank. It is located in Beadles' Block.

Merchants.—For many years there was a row of buildings in the open space between the court-house and Presbyterian church. These were used both as dwellings and business houses, but when the Presbyterian church was erected they were removed, and now a small open square remains. We will briefly refer to the leading business men of the city. Phelps & Proctor are large dry-goods dealers, and own the building they occupy. They also deal in lumber. Ross & Hinde began business in 1874. Eichelberger & Sons are also prominent merchants. A. L. Howe also deals in dry-goods. E. F. Stafford is a grocer and baker. Edwin Harris is engaged in

general merchandise. Wm. B. Judd deals in groceries and hardware. A. P. Munson keeps an elegant assortment of crockery and glassware. J. M. Wallace is largely engaged in the drug trade. Hasson & Son, Tompkins & Standard also handle drugs. Hasson & Burgett deal in hardware. H. F. Ufford, a pioneer from the Empire State, handles clothing and gents' furnishing goods. W. W. Fox conducts the jewelry trade of the place. Misses E. and C. Phelps conduct the news depot and deal in books, etc. O. H. Bliss is engaged in general merchandising. A. Willison manufactures and deals in saddles and harness, and in connection with this runs a livery. James Arundale also keeps a good livery stable. Mrs. K. Cunningham and Mrs. R. E. Griffith conduct the millinery trade. Burgett & Willcoxon are the millers. L. B. Bays controls the photographic trade of the city. George Mayer conducts a meat market, as also does Charles Ehrenhardt. Phelps & Foote deal in lumber. W. C. Slaton and R. E. Griffith are engaged in the manufacture of wagons. Besides these there are many other business establishments, such as restaurants, boot and shoe shops, etc., etc.

Hotels.—During the past summer Mr. John Gustine repaired and fitted up the brick building on Main street, one block north of the Court-house Square, and opened a hotel, which he is successfully conducting. This building was erected by Wm. Proctor.

The Willison House is a hotel situated south of the Square, and is conducted in first-class style.

The Standard House, on the southeast corner of the square, the largest hotel in the city, was erected by Capt. Wm. Phelps. It was first thrown open to the public about 1854, with Capt. Phelps as landlord. His successor was John Bliss, who in turn was succeeded by Jeremiah Roberts. Wm. Standard for a number of years conducted this hotel and gave it the name it bears now. A short time ago he disposed of the property to his son, George Standard.

Papers.—There are two excellent weekly newspapers published in the city,—the *Democrat*, edited and published by Mr. W. T. Davidson, and the *News*, by Mr. George Yarnell. We refer the readers to the chapter on the Press for sketches of these journals.

Professional.—Prominent among the professional gentlemen of the city are Judge S. P. Shope, Attorneys Henry L. Bryant, John A. Gray, Frank B. Gregory, Thomas A. Boyd, L. W. Ross, J. W. Bantz, W. S. Edwards, A. M. Barnett, N. C. Laws, Harry Wagoner, J. W. Dykes, John S. Winter and H. W. Baughman.

The medical profession is represented by the following gentlemen: Drs Alex. Hull, H. P. Stipp, G. W. Johnson, W. G. Peirsol, John R. McDowell, Dr. Talbott, E. T. Campbell, and W. S. Fuhr, dentists.

LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Masonic.—As we have before stated, the Masonic fraternity erected a building which was used as the first school-house. The lodge then organized is still in existence, and is known as No. 104,

They own a portion of the building on the southwest corner of the Square, erected by Col. Ross in 1868, and meet in the third story. Among the members of this order here are found many men of prominence and wealth. It is one of the most powerful lodges in the State. Officers are E. T. Moore, W. M.; Frank P. Paull, Sec'y; H. W. Baughman, S. W., and H. C. Hasson, J. R.

I. O. of O. F.—Fulton Lodge No. 51 was organized as early as 1839. The lodge-room is over E. Harris' store. The lodge has prospered and has a large membership. The present officers are Jacob Smith, N. G.; Frank Allison, V. G.; C. R. Jordan, Sec'y; John Hunter, Treas.

I. O. G. T.—Fourteen years ago the temperance movement awakened considerable interest in Lewistown, and many of the more reputable citizens organized a society under the name and auspices of the Good Templars. Since its organization it has accomplished much good, and many persons addicted to the use of strong drink have signed the pledge and quit its use. The organization own the building they occupy, is out of debt, and their rooms are so attractive that many are induced to leave evil associations and spend many of their spare hours there.

In 1877 the great ribbon temperance wave struck this part of the country and Lewistown was not behind in becoming awakened upon the great question of temperance. Her people had been aroused upon this subject before, but never were they so enthusiastic and determined to crush the hydra-headed monster as then. The Washingtonian movement, which swept like a mighty tidal wave across the land, reached this county in the winter of 1840. Some eight or ten years later there was a general interest throughout the State upon the subject of prohibition. Meetings were held in Lewistown, and many of the old settlers well remember these movements. They well remember some of the early temperance workers. Among them are Mr. Pease, the "Blind Apostle of Temperance," of Knox county, and Hiram S. Thomas, of Vermont, this county. The Sons of Temperance movement will also be remembered for the good it did. The great crusade wave, which in the winter and spring of 1874 swept over Ohio and the adjacent States was felt here, but the greatest temperance tidal wave seemed to pass over the entire country during 1877 and the early part of 1878. Everywhere temperance meetings were held. The blue, red and white ribbon were seen attached to every coat and adorning almost every lady. The grand wave was at full tide in Lewistown about this period. The intensest enthusiasm prevailed. The whole heart of the community, the cultured and refined, the degraded and depraved, rich and poor, one and all were actuated and moved by one mighty pulsation of common interest in the great work of temperance and reform. The rather conservative city of Lewistown was moved as it never had been before. The clergymen as a unit entered heart and soul in the work, and with glowing, anxious hearts, winning words and personal influence as-



J. H. Peirce M D

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sisted in the labor of love. Earnest work was the motto of all. Those who were moved by tender, loving sympathy in their hearts for fallen humanity, as well as those who had felt the pangs of intemperance in their own experience, worked in harmony and unity side by side. All minor differences and distinctions were lost sight of, and on every hand men of all classes met as brothers laboring in a common cause.

Meetings have been kept up, and now every Thursday night a large audience gather at Beadles' Hall to witness the programme prepared by the Ladies' Temperance Society. These meetings are highly entertaining and greatly appreciated by the entire populace.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

We will close the history of this city and township by giving personal sketches of the leading citizens and old settlers :

J. H. Arnett, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 24 ; P. O., Lewistown ; was born in Bath county, Ky., March 27, 1832 ; his father, Cleanthes Arnett, a farmer, was also a native of the same State, where he married Margaret Dean ; they have had 12 children, of whom J. H., the subject of this sketch is the 4th ; when 4 years of age the family emigrated to Sangamon county, Ill., and one year afterward came to Liverpool township, this county, where he bought land in 1836. In 1852 he married Elizabeth Yunt, daughter of Jacob Yunt, of Indiana, an early settler in this county and a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Mrs. A.'s grandfather organized the first Masonic lodge in this county. James H. Arnett began life here in moderate circumstances, but has been energetic and has now a good farm of 200 acres. He has had 10 children, 9 of whom are living,—William, Cleanthes, Rufus, Cyrus, Ida, — W., Alva, Mary, Sophia and Lizzie (deceased). During the war Mr. A. was U. S. enrolling officer. Methodist. Republican.

James Arundale, of the firm of Arundale & Brothers, proprietors of livery stable, was born in Fulton county, Ill., in 1844, son of Abel and Sarah (Harrison) Arundale, who emigrated to America in 1838 and settled in Putman township, where he (Abel) died in 1866. His wife survived him until 1875. James opened his present place of business in 1871. Was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Turner, a native of this county. Mr. A. is serving the second term as constable in this city. He enlisted in 1864 in 132d I. V. I., Co. E, and served 6 months.

J. W. Bantz, lawyer, Lewistown, was born in Loudon Co., Va., in 1850. His parents were John and Mary A. (Marchant) Bantz, natives of that State, where his father is still living ; his mother died in 1870. J. W. commenced the study of law in 1868 at Clearfield, Pa., in the office of J. B. McEnally ; was admitted to the bar in 1872, and began practice in that city the same year ; settled in Lewistown in July 1875, where he has followed his professional

calling to the present time; is serving as Township Attorney and an officer in the I. O. O. F. He was married July 15, 1879, at Canton, to Miss Kate V. Craig.

Joseph Barclay, deceased, was born in Va., went to Ohio in his 19th year, where he engaged in farming; married Mary Harris; had 9 children: Margaret, Catharine, Andrew J., Isaac, John, Thomas, Mary, Robert and William. Emigrated to Fulton Co. in 1828 or '29, settling in Harris tp., then in this township on 160 acres, which he purchased from Oliver Jones; was soldier in the Black Hawk war; died Jan. 22, 1868; belonged to a temperance lodge and the Methodist Church. Mrs. B. still lives, aged 73 years.

Wm. Barclay, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 30; P. O., Lewistown; was born on the homestead in this county in 1844, the youngest of the family; in 1870 he married Margaret Livingston, daughter of Geo. L., of Ohio, and has had 3 children,—Lorin W., James A. and Oscar L. Has been School Director. Geo. Livingston, farmer, married Sarah Simpson in Ohio, had 12 children, came to this tp. 32 years ago, and located upon 160 acres of land; had 90 when he died Sept. 2, 1879. Margaret Barclay was his youngest child.

Isaiah Barnes, farmer, etc., was born in Monroe Co., O., in 1845; came to Fulton Co. in 1855; enlisted in Co. D, 151st Ill. Inf., and was in the army of the Cumberland; discharged in 1856; returned to Fulton Co.; owns 50 acres in this tp; married Naomi Wheeler, of Kansas, and they have an adopted child. P. O., Lewistown.

Mary Barnes, relict of Jesse Barnes who died during the cholera epidemic of 1853, was born in Ohio in 1814, daughter of Thos. Metelar; married in Ohio and came to Fulton Co. in 1852. Her children are Thomas H., Nancy J., Isaiah, John and Mary. On arriving in this county Mr. B. bought 100 acres of land of Matthias Hulick, which ground is still occupied by Mrs. Barnes. She was raised a Quaker, but has belonged to the Methodist Church ever since she was 16 years old.

A. M. Barnett, lawyer, was born in Illinois Jan. 7, 1847, son of R. F. and Margaret B., natives of Virginia; came to Lewistown in 1872, entering the law office of Judge Shope; was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court in 1875; is doing a fair business; May 23, 1877, he married Miss Tompkins, who was born in Lewistown in 1855; they have one child, Edward, who was born Feb. 21, 1878. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic order. Residence, Lewistown.

Prof. Leroy S. Bates, principal of the public schools, was born in Chicopee, near Springfield, Mass. When quite young his parents brought him to Illinois, locating near Princeton, afterward in Rock Island county, but not finding educational advantages as good as they desired, they soon moved to Galesburg. While attending school Mr. Bates gave much of his attention to music, and soon became organist for the First Baptist Church, which position he filled for several years. He very early united with that Church. Hav-

ing completed his education at Galesburg, Mr. B. became principal of the public schools of Noble, Ill., after which he took charge of the Sandoval (Ill.) public schools. From the latter place he removed to Judsonia, Ark., where he became professor of music in Judson University. While there Gov. Elisha Baxter appointed him Superintendent of Public Instruction for White county. Finances in Arkansas being in a bad state, Prof. Bates returned to Galesburg, and became principal of the Fifth Ward school in that city. Here he married Miss Emma Crocker, who was born in Henderson Co., Ill., but soon after came with her parents to Galesburg. She early became a member of the Baptist Church. They were married in Galesburg, Aug. 8, 1876. Soon afterward he took charge of the Avon public schools, where he remained three years. Of his work the Avon *Sentinel* gives a very flattering testimonial. Leaving Avon, he became principal of the Lewistown schools, which position he now occupies. He has never been absent from the school room a single school day, except on two occasions,—the death of his father and that of a friend.

L. B. Bays, photographer, succeeded his brother, S. B. Bays, in business in 1870, who was the first operator in Lewistown. Mr. B. was born in Hardin county, Ky., 1828, and is the eldest son of John W. Bays, who settled in Champaign county, where he died in 1846; came to this county in 1847 and engaged in clerking until he opened his present gallery; was married in 1852 to Miss Lydia Edmundson, a native of Tennessee, by whom he has two children,—Albert and George. Mr. B. enlisted in 1862 in the 72d I. V. I., Co. I, and served 3 years; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Franklin, Tenn., and Nashville.

Nathan Beadles was born in Danville, Ky., in 1811, the son of Rice and Sarah (Adams) Beadles, natives of Virginia, where his father died in 1819. His mother, with 3 sons and 2 daughters, came to this county in 1829 and settled near Bernadotte, where she died in 1834, and all the other children have passed to their long home. The subject of this sketch came to this city in 1833 and engaged in tailoring three years, when he began a mercantile pursuit, and engaged extensively in beef and pork-packing for 15 years. He retired from the business pursuits of life in 1866, but subsequently engaged in real estate in this city and Chicago. He erected the block properly called Beadles' Block, in 1874-5, at a cost of \$45,000, and also erected the Methodist church and parsonage. There is no man in this community who has done more for the advancement and growth of the city than Nathan Beadles. He was married in this county in 1836 to Miss L. Smith, a native of Banner county, Ky., who died in 1842. He was again united in same county to Miss Luan Leeper, who died in June, 1878. Mr. B. served as County Collector in 1842, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson, being a life-long Democrat. Was Vice-President and Director of N. G. R. R., and is one of the oldest living settlers of this county.

B. F. Bearce. Among the prominent farmers of this township we class Mr. B. He resides on sec. 4; P. O., Lewistown. He owns 290 acres of land. He is the son of Eli and Sarah Bearce, pioneers of the county, coming in 1825 when the red man roamed and reigned supreme, and helped to change it from a barren waste to a fruitful field. Our subject was born here April 24, 1834; was married Feb. 8, 1855, to Lydia Cornell, who was born in Ohio Dec. 1, 1836. By this union they have 12 children, 7 living: Eli, Emma, Bertha, Richard, Leonidas, James, Leonard. Those dead are Mary A., William and Priscilla. Mr. B. has been School Director for 15 years.

Orson Bearce, farmer, sec. 10; son of Eli and Sarah Bearce, the latter still living at the ripe old age of 85. Mr. B. was born in New York April 1, 1819, and came into the State in 1824 with an ox team. He enjoyed but little advantages to gain an education. He was married in 1842 to Betsy Brown. She was born in Ohio about 1822 and died Sept. 9, 1852. Was married April 3, 1853, to Jane McNeal. They have 8 children: Reuben, Eliza, Frank, Anna, John, Charles, Jacob and Nellie. We give his portrait.

C. W. Belts, of the firm of C. W. Belts & Co., furniture manufacturers, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1841, and emigrated to the West in 1857, settling in Prairie City, McDonough Co., where he engaged at his trade until he moved to this city and opened the present place of business in 1875. The firm deals exclusively in furniture, jobbing and turning, and command a large trade. He was married in Sept., 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Walter, a native of Knox Co. Harry W. is their only child.

John Berry, farmer, sec. 12; was born in Indiana and brought to the Prairie State with the family about 1843; his parents were Elijah and Elizabeth Berry, also natives of Indiana; in 1861 he married Louisa Biers, born in Ohio about 1833, and they are the parents of 12 children, 11 of whom are living,—Amanda, Leonard, Laura E., Lester L., Elizabeth A., Ida M., Deborah V., John W., Edith, Alice M., Frances E., Verna J. and an infant deceased. Mr. B. owns 160 acres of land in good cultivation. Democrat. P. O., Lewistown.

John Bliss was born in Virginia in 1812. His father, Christian Bliss, came from Germany to this country in early day and settled in Philadelphia; went thence to Lancaster, Pa., thence to Virginia. Mrs. B. moved to Kentucky when John was in his 6th year; in this commonwealth he learned the art of cabinet manufacture, and there he married Mrs. Eliza J. McTigat, daughter of John McT., in his 22d year; in 1833 he came to Fulton county, settling in this tp.; after following his trade some time alone he went into partnership with Evans in mercantile business 3 years; then 6 years after that he bought what is now the Standard House, in conducting which he was very successful. In 1865 he put up the building adjoining the hotel, and in 1868 retired from business, buying a

farm of 132 acres and building a handsome frame residence. Sold the hotel this year. Was Police Magistrate awhile: in all appeals from his decisions he was sustained. Is a Mason, Son of Temperance and Presbyterian.

James Bolender, farmer, etc., on sec. 25; P. O., Lewistown. Born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1813; brought up on a farm; married in Brown Co., O., Catharine Shinkle (daughter of Christian S.), by whom he had 8 children, 5 now living, as follows: Daniel, Levi, Lydia A., Catharine E. and Mary Ann; the deceased are, John H., Henry W. and Ely. Mr. B. came to this township in 1840, when he bought 40 acres of land; he now owns 45. Baptist. Republican.

Stephen Bolender, farmer, etc., sec. 25; P. O., Lewistown. This man was born in Clermont Co., O., Feb. 4, 1820, the 5th child of his parents; settled in this township in an early day, purchasing a half section of land, which he has since turned into a valuable farm. He now owns, however, but 51 acres. He is a Baptist, and in politics is independent. April 24, 1845, he married Lydia Buffum, daughter of Hiram B. They have 5 children,—Henry, Walter, Sarah, Caroline and Lydia A. Mrs. B. died in November, 1854. April, 1855, Mr. B. married Mary E. Coleman, daughter of Jeremiah C. They have had 5 children, 4 now living,—Martha, Mary Jane, Elva, Emeline, and Jeremiah, who died in 1857. Henry Bolender, Stephen's father, was a native of Pennsylvania, a farmer, who moved to Clermont Co., O., in early day, where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing, and where he married Catharine Shinkle and had a family of 12 children.

George W. Bordner, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 36; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Licking Co., O., in 1826; came to Lewistown tp. in 1850; married Mary Ann Bolender, and their children are Marion, Sarah and Henry. Mrs. B. died in 1860, and in 1861 Mr. B. married Catherine Bolender. In 1852 he bought 136 acres of land, but now has 400 acres, in good condition. He is a Democrat.

Jonathan Bordner, deceased, a prominent farmer of this tp., was born in Pennsylvania in 1816; in 1827 was moved with the family to Ohio; and in 1840 he came and settled on sec. 25, this tp.; in January, 1842, he married Lucinda, daughter of E. H. Bearce; has always been a farmer and stock-raiser; commenced in this county poor but is now among the wealthier class; has had 13 children, 10 of whom are living and 4 married. Harvey P. was in the 103d regt., and wounded at Mission Ridge, and soon afterward died; Alfred is married and resides in Waterford tp.; Christiana W. is married and lives in Lewistown; Sarah married and lives northwest of Lewistown; Amanda, married, resides in Quincy; Franklin, Amy T. and Homer are on the homestead; Mary L. is attending school at Quincy; Hattie is also at Quincy, and Era H. at home. Mrs. B. owns 280 acres of land. Mr. B. was a strong Re-

publican. E. H. Bearce, father of Mrs. B., settled in Lewistown in 1826; next year he moved upon a farm of his own and became a prosperous farmer. He married Sarah Austin, by whom he had 8 children, 7 of whom are living. Mrs. B. is the eldest but one, and was born in Sangamon Co. Mr. Bearce died in 1856.

Moses Bordner, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 26; P. O., Lewistown; born in Pennsylvania in 1823; his father, Peter Bordner, a farmer, was also a native of Pennsylvania and married Christiana Lash; they had 13 children, 12 of whom grew up. The family moved to Licking Co., O., in an early day, where Moses grew to manhood on a farm; in 1846 he emigrated to this tp., and bought 200 acres of land; he now owns 720 acres; he has been School Director, Assessor, etc., and Trustee of the M. E. Church; in 1847 he married Maria Bearce, and they have had 8 children. Mrs. B. died in 1866, and Mr. B. married Mary E., daughter of Jonathan Ewers, of Virginia. They have had 6 children.

Peter Bordner, retired farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 24; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Bucks Co., Pa., July 4, 1784, and is therefore probably the oldest citizen in this county, possibly in the State. In Pennsylvania he married Christiana Losh, daughter of Stephen Losh. In his 35th year he settled in Licking Co., O., where he bought 250 acres of land and improved it; in 1854 he emigrated in a covered wagon to this tp., where he purchased 240 acres, which he afterwards increased to 500 acres; he now owns 340 acres and is comparatively wealthy. Mrs. B. was born in Pennsylvania in 1792, and is still living. Alfred, the youngest son, resides on the homestead, owning considerable property. He married Jane Hasson, daughter of James Hasson, of this county, and their children are 7, —Effie, Willie, Charles, Oscar, James, Adda and Perry. The old gentleman is a member of the Christian Church and a Democrat.

E. J. Brown, carpenter, was born in Licking Co., O., in 1818, son of Samuel and Annie Jacobs, natives of Maine, who emigrated to this county in 1837 and settled in Lewistown, where he engaged at his trade, coopering. South of the city he erected a saw-mill which was run by horse-power, and later by steam. He took the cholera in St. Louis and died on the way home to Havana. The subject of this sketch returned to his native State and again to this city in 1850, where he has since been engaged at his trade. He was married in 1841 to Miss Angeline Fluke, who was born in Perry Co., O., in 1822. Members of the Methodist Church.

Francis R. Brown, farmer; P. O., Lewistown; is son of Johnson and Rhoda Brown, and was born July 7, 1821, and came to this State in 1844, and settled in this Co. His mother died when he was only 3 months old. He was married in this county in 1845 to Nancy Laws. Mrs. S. was born in Virginia in 1823. She has borne 5 children,—Martin W., Rhoda, George W., Martha E. and John W., deceased.

John Brown, deceased, was born in Ohio, April 7, 1820; brought

to Illinois in 1829, to this county; suffered many hardships of frontier life; in 1842 he married Delilah Huffman, who was born in Ohio, Sept. 10, 1820; they had 7 children, of whom 5 are still living,—Lucy, J. W., Eliza B., Mary and Ephraim. Mr. Brown was a farmer on sec. 2, owning 305 acres of land; he died in October, 1879. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and highly respected by all who knew him.

Samuel Brown, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 33; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Licking Co., O., in 1823; his father, Samuel Brown, was a native of Maine; married Anna Jacobs, by whom he had 7 children; afterward he married Miss McLaren, whom he married in Ohio, where he subsequently moved. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was a son by the first marriage; and when he was 13 years old (1837) the family moved to Lewistown tp.; by his first wife he had five children, of whom Harriet and Lavina are all that are living; Mrs. B. died at Lewistown 21 years ago, and Mr. B. married Julia Yarnell, by whom he has had 6 children,—Samuel, (deceased), Ellis, Hannah N., Julia S., Katie and Charles. Mr. B. was formerly member of the Methodist Church. Republican. He ran the first saw-mill,—horse-power, afterward steam,—for 20 years, and then sold to Mr. Wilcoxon. He cultivates 170 acres,—in Lewistown and Waterford tps.

W. W. Brown, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 36; P. O., Lewistown; born in Licking Co., O., in 1822; his father, Wm. Brown, was born in Pennsylvania, and married in Ohio, Miss Isabella Wills, by whom he had 9 children, the subject of this sketch being the 3d; at the age of 26 he married Mrs. Angeline Shaw, *nee* Bordner, by whom he has 4 children living,—Geo. W., James H., Sarah M. and Christiana. In 1848 Mr. B. came to Fulton Co., bought 200 acres of land, sold this in 1850 and bought 216 acres in Lewistown tp.; he now owns 256 acres. Has been Assessor. Democrat. Good Templar.

Henry L. Bryant was born in Covington, Mass., March 11, 1817, the second son of Dr. Ira and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Bryant, who emigrated at an early day to Ontario county, N. Y., where he resided 30 years and died in the 56th year of his age. The subject of this sketch was educated at Geneva, (N. Y.) College; read law at Lexington, Ky., one year; took one course of lectures at Transylvania University, and came to this State in 1835, settling in Macomb. In 1837–8 he was elected State's Attorney, at that time for all the territory from the mouth of the Illinois river to Peoria county, which he filled until the expiration of his term two years afterward, at which time he was not 21 years of age. In 1843 he was married in this Co. to Miss Elizabeth S. Saunders, daughter of Hira Saunders, who settled in this Co. in 1826. He was an active participant in the early settlement of the county, and a prominent man of the old Jackson school. His death occurred at Jackson Grove in 1852. Mr. B. resided at Macomb until 1848, when his health failed and he moved on his farm 2 miles north of Jackson Grove. In 1852 he

was elected on the Democratic ticket without opposition, County Judge, which office he filled 2 terms. In 1870 he was again elected to the same office to fill an unexpired term of one year and six months, caused by the death of Judge Pineda. Has twice been elected from this Barren by the Democratic party a member in conventions held to select Presidential candidates. Was for five years President of the Town & Hamilton B. R., 30 miles of which was built by himself and J. H. Stapp, ex-President of the Jacksonville B. R. who are entitled to the credit of the road existing to this point. He has several children 2 are living—Thomas, Catherine and Elizabeth. His oldest son, William, and Franklin Bryant were both drowned at Thompson's lake in the spring of 1875. The party were duck-hunting, and it is supposed the boys were hunting the boat over a bar of ice, when the ice broke, and they were precipitated in the water and lost. They were promising young men in the prime and vigor of youth. The accident caused a long feeling of sorrow in the whole community.

G. A. Buford, farmer, sec. 2, is the son of Daniel and Hannah Buffum, and was born in this county May 5, 1825. He was reared upon a farm, and has followed that occupation thus far through life except when in the law way. In 1842 he settled in Co. A. 18th Ill. Inf., was at the battle of Shiloh and several battles of less note. He was married May 28, 1854, to Maria Moore, who was born in Kentucky in 1827. They have a family of 8 children born to them, 5 of whom are living—Emanuel, Clara and Mary. Mr. B. went to Kansas in 1866 and returned in 1870. He belongs to the Missouri Baptist Church.

D. A. Burgett, miller, of the firm of Burgett & Wilbur, was born in Winchester Co., Va., in 1817, son of John and Esther Burgett. Burgett of this State came to this country in the fall of 1844, stopped one year at Ellersville, and settled in Bernardsville, where he engaged in his trade until 1855, when he came to this city, and with his brother-in-law created the mill in which he is now engaged. In May of the same year it was blown up, but it was rebuilt and has since been in successful operation. He was married in 1849 to Abigail Wyman, a native of Randolph, Mass. He is the father of 7 children, 5 of whom are living—William, John, Alice, Florence A., Charles and Fannie. Franklin, with William Bryant, was drowned as stated elsewhere. Mr. B. was a member of the Council 2 or 3 years, and President of the Town Board, taking an active interest in the town and country.

Thomas Butler, farmer and coal dealer, sec. 4; P. O., Lewisport. This gentleman is a son of Thomas and Mary Butler, natives of Ireland, and was born March 24, 1824; in 1849 crossed the Atlantic and came to America. He first worked in Maryland, then worked in Ohio, then in Kentucky, and in 1862 came to Fulton Co. He has a coal bank one mile southeast of Lewisport, where he mines a splendid article of coal. He was married in Scotland Co.,



Mrs. Wm. Phelps



Wm. Phelps

LEWISTOWN

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27, 1836, to Bridget Sweeney, also a native of Ireland, and who was born in Nov., 1819. They have one child living out of a family of 4. Mr. B. is a member of the Catholic Church.

L. E. Call, of the firm of Wilcoxen & Call, was born in Lewistown, Ill., in 1836, son of Eastman and Melinda (Wenthouse) Call, who were among the early pioneers of the county, and the first to open a blacksmith-shop in Lewistown, where he died in 1877. The subject of this sketch worked at printing for 19 years, and was extensively engaged in the hardware trade until Feb., 1879, when he disposed of his interest and formed the present copartnership in collecting and contracting for railroad ties. He was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Brown, a native of Ohio, who was born near Zanesville in 1836. He is the father of 4 children, 3 of whom are living,—Lucinda, Henry and Carrie. The eldest daughter, Ida E., died April 4, 1877. She was a life member of the Christian Church, and organist at the time of her death.

E. T. Campbell, physician and surgeon, was born in Indiana Feb. 25, 1835; on farm until 17 years of age; in 1858 commenced practice in Lewistown; has an extensive patronage; in 1859, in this county, he married Matilda Shawver, who was born in Ohio in 1835; they are the parents of 3 children,—Charles, Anna and Susan. The Doctor has held the office of Justice of the Peace.

Samuel Campbell, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Lewistown; is a son of Samuel and Phoebe Campbell, natives of Virginia. Mr. C. was reared upon a farm and has through life followed farming. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. H, 105th Ill. Inf., and served 3 years; was in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Atlanta and went with Sherman to the coast. He was married March 12, 1867, to Emma C. Hannah, who was born May 18, 1848. They are the parents of 7 children, 6 of whom are living: Era L., Bertha L., Providence, Phoebe M., Ralph W., Warren L. and Ray (deceased). Mr. C. was born July 21, 1830, and came with his parents to this State when quite young, and has made of life a success.

Francisco Chapin, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Ohio April 27, 1822, the son of John and Elizabeth Chapin, natives of Pennsylvania; came to this State in 1838; in 1846 he married Lucinda Berry, who was born in Ohio in 1823; they are the parents of 6 children, only one of whom is living, viz: Francisco. Mr. C. is a Democrat and has been Constable. Owns 78 acres of land, worth \$65 per acre.

Thomas Clark, retired farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1815, son of R. Clark, a native of Ireland; left his native State when 21 years old, and in his 25th year he came to Lee township, this county; married Amy Hall, of Ohio; began life poor and when this county was wild; first went to farming, then took a tannery in Lewistown, —12 years ago; now owns also 200 acres of land; has 5 children, —Robert, Amanda, Elizabeth, Mary and Amy B. Is especially interested in educational matters. Presbyterian. Republican.

Thomas B. Clark, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 7; P. O., Lewistown. Mr. C. was born in Ohio Dec. 15, 1831. He was brought up on a farm, and adopted that calling, in which he has been successful. He had only limited advantages for an education. He was brought to the township in 1844 by his father, who still lives in the township at the ripe old age of 80. T. B. was married in this county in 1856, May 28, to Eliza Johnson, who was born in Virginia in 1835. They are the parents of 6 children, 5 living,—Christopher, Carrolton, Sarah F., Ida M. and Mary L.

M. L. Clifford was born in Ashtabula county, O., in 1833; his father, Amasa, was a farmer; married Lois Fox and has had 10 children; emigrated to Fulton county when Lafayette, the subject of this sketch, was a lad; here the latter has lived, and now owns 54 acres of land; in 1857 he married Isophena, daughter of Wm. R. Wells, of Baltimore, who settled in this county in 1848, but is not now living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Clifford are Carrie and Charles. He has been School Trustee and Director. Has 110 hives of bees, and is a successful raiser of bees and producer of honey. Farmer and stock-raiser. Sec. 32. P. O., Lewistown. Republican. Methodist Episcopal: also his wife.

William H. Cozine, blacksmith and machinist and a partner of Mr. L. D. Smith. Mr. C. is the son of Garrett and Susan Cozine, both natives of Kentucky. He was born in Indiana, Jan. 4, 1841; was reared upon a farm until he was 18 years of age, when he learned the blacksmith trade, which occupation he has continued to follow ever since; came to Lewistown in 1862; was married in this city during that year to Annie E. Hurlburt, who has borne him 3 children, 2 of whom are living,—Charley and Willard. Henry is deceased. Mrs. C. was born in Lewistown in 1844. Mr. C. is a member of the M. E. Church.

A. W. Davis, deceased, was born in Lewis Co., Ky., Dec. 10, 1826; his father, Solomon Davis, a farmer, was a native of Kentucky, who with his family emigrated to Lewistown tp. in 1844, and resided here until his death, May 7, 1875; he was a member of the Christian Church and a Democrat. Dec. 25, 1850, Alfred, married Miss Jannette Cleary, daughter of Richard C., of Ky., who died in Iowa. Children—Wm. H., managing the homestead farm; Mary V., married and resides in this tp.; Annie E., Emma, Edgar, George, Oliver, John and Jasper.

James Donaldson, farmer, etc., sec. 33; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Scotland July 3, 1823; followed manufacturing in a large dyeing and printing establishment; received a good business education; married Catharine Cathcart, and had 5 children, only Agnes now living, who married Wm. Gibson and resides in New York. In 1848 he came to America, settling in Essex Co., New Jersey, and was employed in Essex Point works 16 years. Here his wife died, and he married Miss Jessie, daughter of Charles Shaw, of Scotland. They have had 6 children, 5 now living,—Jannette B., Catharine C.,

Marion S., James and John, all residing in this tp. Settled in Fulton Co. 8 years ago. Have 40 acres. Presbyterians.

Franklin Dunn, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Lewistown; born in Indiana in 1830, eldest son now living of Wm. and Melinda Dunn; raised at farming; emigrated to this tp. 25 years ago, and first worked as a farm hand; now owns 60 acres of good land and is doing well. He married Mary Barkley, daughter of Joseph Barkley. Has had 3 children; only one now living. Mr. D. is a Democrat.

Samuel Durall, farmer, sec. 33; was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1816. His father, John D., was also born in Pa., where he followed farming; he married, in Maryland, Margaret Beatty of that State, by whom he had 5 children, 4 now living,—George, Amanda, Deborah and Samuel; moved to Ohio in the fall of 1830, followed farming, and in 1839 moved to Lewistown. Samuel had received a good education; in 1850 he bought Mr. Brown's saw-mill at Lewistown, and for 14 years with Brown & Worley did a good business; in 1847-8 he was a grocer; but for a number of years has followed farming; owns 80 acres here; his first wife was Martha Mann, second Mary Brown, and third Louisa Campbell; had 3 children by his first wife and 6 by his third; his second wife lived but 4 weeks after marriage. Children: David, Edward, James, Irene, Luta, etc. P. O., Lewistown.

Joseph Dyckes is the son of James and Eleanor (Harriet) Dyckes. His father came from England when a boy, and his mother was a native of Maryland. Joseph was born in Baltimore Jan. 4, 1813. His father died in Pennsylvania at the age of 52 years and his mother in Cleveland, O., in 1875. Joseph was raised in Pennsylvania; came to Fulton Co. in 1837, settled at Bernadotte; worked at the carpenter trade until 1846, when he was elected Sheriff, and then moved to Lewistown. Served three terms as Sheriff and two as County Clerk and served in other offices. He was married in 1840 to Lucinda Andrews, who bore him 7 children, 5 living. Mr. D. has always been an active politician and a Democrat.

W. Scott Edwards, attorney at law, was born in Ohio in 1851. His parents were Samuel and Sarah J. (Dodds) Edwards, natives of Ohio, who came to this State in 1854, and settled in this county, where he still resides. His mother died in 1877. The subject of this sketch began his studies at Hedding College, Knox Co., in 1870, and commenced the study of law at Quincy, and in 1876 entered the office of Hon. Thos. A. Boyd, with whom he is still connected in his professional calling. He was married Dec. 24, 1878, to Miss Cora I. Whitaker, a graduate of St. Mary's school in the class of 1875, and daughter of George Whitaker, of this county.

Charles C. Ehrenhart, butcher and proprietor of an extensive rendering establishment in Lewistown, was born in Germany in 1850, came with parents to America in January, 1867, and first settled at Galesburg, Ill.; at Sheridan, Iowa, he married Eliza Brookmire, daughter of Wm. B., of Germany. Lilly is their only child. They came to Lewistown two years ago and are doing well.

Martin Eichelberger, merchant, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 1, 1813. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Shreiner) Eichelberger. The subject of this sketch came to this county in the spring of 1837, settling in Lewistown in the fall of the same year. He opened the first saddlery and harness shop in the city, which he followed five years, when he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since followed. In 1839 he was appointed Postmaster and served for 13½ years, being also in other ways prominently identified with the interests of the county. Aug. 29, 1839, he was married to Isabella G. Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has 4 children,—Irene, Julia A., Edine and Agnes.

R. M. Ewan, farmer, etc., on sec. 19, was born in Newtown, Frederick Co., Va., in 1819; his father, Israel Ewan, a wagon-maker, was a native of Virginia, who married Mary Anderson, also a native of Va. R. M. learned the same trade, and has carried on a shop for a number of years. In Virginia he married Caroline M. Lewis, and they have had 8 children,—Lewis E., Wm. L., Edmond V., James T., Martha C., Chas. M., Geo. H. and Mary V. In the spring of 1857 he came to this tp. and bought a piece of land, which he has improved; he now owns 120 acres; has been Assessor. Methodist until recently. Democrat: was Whig. P. O., Lewistown.

John Fitzhenry, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 23, owning 260 acres of land; born in Ireland Nov. 11, 1823; came to America in 1849; clerked in store 4 years, but most of his life has followed farming and handled stock; commenced in America with but \$75, but is now worth at least \$50,000. His first wife was Francis Smith, born in Tennessee in 1818; they were married July 7, 1850, and their 6 children were John E., Anna M., Ada C., William C., Frances A. and James (dec.). His second wife was Phoebe Easley, born May 23, 1836, in this State; of their 3 children 2 are living,—Charles and Phoebe N. P. O., Lewistown.

Joseph Foote, lumber merchant, of the firm of Phelps & Co., was born in New Boston, near Horse-shoe Bend, O., in 1849, and son of Jared B. Foote, a native of Mass., who emigrated to the West and died in Iowa in 1851. She subject of this sketch was married in 1876 to Eliza, daughter of Myron Phelps of this city, with whom he was associated until the formation of the existing firm in 1876.

G. W. Ford, farmer, sec. 10; P. O., Lewistown. To Amos and Margaret Ford, natives of Virginia, and while they were residents of Pennsylvania a son was given to them upon the 14th of Dec., 1831, who is the subject of this sketch. G. W. came to this State in 1859, and settled in this county. He was married in the Buckeye State in 1857 to Elizabeth Westman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1833. Ten children have been born to them, 3 of whom have been taken away by death, all in their infancy. Those living are, Ettie, Hattie, Addie O., Lillie, Arthur, Ralph and Frank D.

Mr. F. had but little means to begin with, but by economy and industry has accumulated a good property.

W. W. Fox, jeweler, was born in Huntingdon Co., N. J., in 1835; moved to the West in 1849 and engaged at his profession in Fairview, Burlington, Iowa, and Fairfield, same State, from which place in 1858 he went to the Rocky Mountains, prospecting; he returned to his Eastern home the same year, thence to Lewistown, where he commenced business in 1860. In 1862 he enlisted in 103d I. V. I., Co. H, as private, was promoted to Sergeant, Orderly and 1st Lieut., and served 3 years; participated in battles of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Atlanta and with Sherman on his march to the sea. In 1865 he married Lorena, daughter of John Deems, and they have one child, Frank.

Joseph Geyer was born in Germany, Nov. 12, 1814; learned the tailor's trade; brought to America when very young; 1830 he settled in this county; he is now a farmer on sec. 6, owning 160 acres of land; he was married in this county in 1834, to Bathsheba Bierd, who was born in Connecticut, Aug. 9, 1806; they have had 8 children, 2 of whom are now living,—Grace J. and Mary E. Mr. Geyer is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John A. Gray, attorney at law; was born in Morgan Co., O., in 1842. His parents were Joseph K. and Margaret Gray, who came to this county in 1850 and settled in Putman tp., where he engaged at his trade, blacksmithing. He subsequently moved to Marshall Co., where he still resides. The subject of this sketch enlisted in May, 1861, as Corporal in the 17th I. V. I., Co. H; was wounded at Fort Holden, Ky., confined in the hospital some time, and transferred to the 11th Ill. Cav., Co. M, in rank of 2d Sergeant; was promoted to Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain, serving until the close of the war. Participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged. In 1867 he commenced the study of law with Col. Ingersoll at Peoria, and two years afterwards was admitted to the Bar, and in 1870 began practice at Cuba, Ill. He moved to Lewistown in 1872 and formed a co-partnership with Judge Shope, and they are now among the ablest practitioners in Central Illinois. Mr. G. represented this county in the Legislature in 1873-4, served on the Board of Supervisors in Putman tp. and Lewistown. He was married in '63 to Miss Blanche Berry, a native of this county. Two children are the fruits of this marriage,—Blanche and Lucien.

Frank B. Gregory, attorney at law; was born in Farmington, Ill., in 1853. Is eldest son of Dr. John and Margaret (Wilson) Gregory, the former of whom was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1822, and emigrated to the West in 1841, settling in Farmington, where he died in 1879. Mrs. G. was a native of Conn., and died in 1861. The subject of this sketch was educated at Ann Arbor, Mich., and began his studies with Judge Shope of this city in 1876. Two years afterward he was admitted to the Bar and began practice in this city.

He was married May 8th, 1879, to Miss Emma H., daughter of Riley Bristol, of Farmington. Mr. G. enjoys a lucrative practice and a host of friends throughout the county.

R. E. Griffith, wagon manufacturer, was born in Peru, Peoria Co., in 1852, son of Michael and Margaret McLaren, natives of Va., where his father died in 1853. Came to this county in 1854 with his mother, who died in 1865. Mr. G. was married in 1876 to Miss Calista Guernsey, daughter of Wilder and Margaret (Townsend) Guernsey, who settled in this county in 1844, where he died in 1865. Her mother is still living, in the 69th year of her age. Mrs. G. opened her present place of business in 1877, and carries a fine stock of millinery and fancy goods. Mr. G. began business in 1872, and each is conducting a fair and prosperous trade.

Lloyd Harn, deceased, was a native of Baltimore, born in April, 1799; moved to Pennsylvania, where in 1822 he married Susannah Ish, daughter of Christian Ish, who was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1802; went to Holmes Co., O., then to Coshocton Co., O.; in 1837 moved to Lewistown tp., this county, and settled on 80 acres. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and died in 1864. Children: Wm. G., Levi, John, Perry, Emerson, Jonathan and Robert W. The two last mentioned were soldiers in the late war.

Wm. C. Harrison was born in Kentucky May 24, 1830, son of James and Sarah H., natives of Virginia; education limited; settled in this tp. in 1850; Oct. 12, 1854, he married Eliza Waldron, who was born Sept. 18, 1836, and they had 3 children,—Temperance, Sarah E. and Eliza; the last two have died. Mrs. H. also died, and Mr. H. in 1863 married Matilda Morgan, who was born in the Prairie State May 16, 1840. Mr. Harrison is a farmer on sec. 11, owning 120 acres of land, and is in good circumstances. Democrat.

John B. Henry was born in Lewistown, Ill., in 1853. His parents were Bryan and Anna (Lally) Henry, who emigrated to this State in 1850 and settled in this city. The subject of this sketch first engaged in printing, which he followed until called to his present position in the office of County Clerk in 1878. The same year he married Miss Clara Walker, daughter of S. P. Walker. She was born in this county in 1857.

John Hulick, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 28; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Clermont Co., O., in 1819; his father, Abraham, was born in New Jersey, a farmer, and one of the first settlers of Ohio, where he married Ann Gest, of Virginia, and had 9 children, 7 of whom are living. The subject of this sketch, the 3d child, emigrated to Knox Co., Ill., at the age of 21, and in 1842 he came to Fulton Co.; in 1849 he married Miss Sarah A. Stewart, daughter of Cornelius Stewart, by whom he has had 4 children: Cornelius, who died in 1872; Mary A., who resides on the homestead; Laura L., who married Thos. More, of this tp.; John W., drowned in Spoon river. Mr. H. owns 90 acres of land and is out of debt. Episcopal Methodists. Democrat,

Matthias Hulick, farmer, sec. 29; was born in New Jersey in 1810. His father, John Hulick, was also a native of New Jersey, a farmer, who married Anna, daughter of John Mount, by whom he had 8 children, 4 boys and 4 girls, Matthias being the 3d child. The latter learned the tailor's trade in New York city, emigrated to Ohio, where he married Ann, daughter of John Redebaugh, of Pennsylvania, an early settler of Ohio, where Mrs. H. was born. In Ohio Mr. H. learned the cooper's trade; in 1838 he settled on his present farm of 80 acres—original tract 40 acres; lived in a log cabin with all the roughness and hardships characteristic of the times. Mr. H.'s father was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. Is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Church, of which Church his wife is also a member.

Alex. Hull, physician, Lewistown; was born in Licking county, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1823, son of Philip and Sarah McCracken, natives of Ohio; on a farm until 20 years of age; education limited; his parents moved with him to this State, arriving in this township Dec. 10, 1838; commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Abraham Hull, of Marietta, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850, and began practice at Cuba, continuing there until 1860, when he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court; in 1864 he was re-elected. He is a Democrat. His parents are both living, one mile from Lewistown; his father was born in 1795 and his mother in 1801.

Philip Hull, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 21; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Virginia in 1795; his father, John Hull, also a native of that State, married Christina Essex, by whom he had 14 children, 12 of whom grew up. When Philip was a lad the family emigrated from the Monongahela river to Kentucky; when a young man he went to Ohio, where he married Sarah McCracken, daughter of Alex. McC., of Ireland, who came to Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war and fought for American independence, and was taken prisoner by Lord Cornwallis. In 1838 Mr. Philip Hull settled in Cass township, and 13 years ago he bought 168 acres of land in Lewistown township, whereon he resides. He was in the war of 1812, and now draws a pension. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

I. M. Hummel, Vice-President of the Narrow-Gauge R. R. Co., was born Feb. 8, 1837, in Fulton county, Ill.; lived on a farm until 23 years of age; farmed in the summer and taught school in the winter; in 1862 he entered into partnership with J. C. Willcoxon; built a store house and depot in Bryant; was the first agent at Bryant for C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.; was appointed first Postmaster at Bryant; kept a general store; was extensively engaged in the coal trade; in 1864 sold out and went overland to California and Idaho; in 1866 formed a partnership with A. J. Willcoxon; had a general store; in 1868 sold out and went to Kansas and Indian Territory; in 1869 again went to California by rail; in 1871 moved to

Lewistown; went into the lumber business with J. C. Willcoxon and continued with him until 1876; was one of four who built the opera house in Lewistown, known as the Beadles' Block; in 1877 went into partnership with W. R. Hasson in the hardware business; continued in this over a year; again went into the lumber business and continued in this until the spring of 1879, when he sold out and was elected Vice President of the Fulton N. G. R. R. Co. Mr. Hummel's father, William, was a native of Ohio, and emigrated to Fulton county in 1830; his mother's maiden name was Nancy M. Willcoxon, a native of North Carolina, who also came to Fulton county in 1830. May 27, 1873, he married Viola A. Smith, who was born in Fulton county Dec. 3, 1848, and they have one child, Jessie Lee, born Oct. 2, 1876. The portraits of Mr. Hummel, his wife, and little Jessie are given in this volume.

George Humphrey, farmer, etc., Lewistown, was born in Jefferson Co., O., in 1814, received a superior education, and emigrated to this county about 1833, stopping in Harris tp. and working as a farm hand. Between that and Lewistown it was a wilderness, there being but one house on the way. In Ipava, in 1841, he married Virginia A. Lewis, whose father was from Rockingham Co., Va., and they had 7 children. Mrs. H. died in January, 1876, and in 1877 Mr. H. married Alice M. Martin, of New Haven, Ct. In 1847 he moved to Lewistown, and in 1848 he bought a large tract of land; in 1852 he was elected County Treasurer, and in 1854 was re-elected; before and after this period he was Deputy County Clerk and Recorder and Justice of the Peace. He now owns 240 acres of land; is a member of the Bryant Lodge I. O. O. F. His father, John Humphrey, was born in Mercersburg, Pa., was a farmer, and for 7 years was Captain in the Revolutionary war under Washington. He died in Ohio in the 90th year of his age. His wife was Elizabeth, *nee* McKee, born in Ireland, and died while George was an infant.

G. W. Johnson, physician and surgeon, was born in New York June 11, 1833, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Johnson; was first a molder for 12 years; then clerked in a clothing store in New York city for 3 years; then read medicine and graduated at a medical college; came to Illinois in 1859; in 1867 he married Ellen King, and they are the parents of 3 children,—Faitha, Sarah E. and Joseph. The Doctor has had great success and an extensive practice. In politics he is a Democrat.

J. J. Johnson, merchant, of the firm of Eichelberger & Son, was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1837. His parents were James and Julia A. (Graham) Johnson, who came to the West in 1837 and settled in Lewistown, where his father resided until his death in 1852. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1861 in the 36th I. V. I., Co, A, was promoted to Sergeant, Lieutenant and Major; from which rank he was mustered out at the close of the war; he participated in all the battles in which that regiment was engaged. At the close of the war he was employed in erecting a National Cemetery at



Jessie L. Hummel.



I. M. Hummel Mrs. I. M. Hummel

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Richmond, Va., for which he received as a token for such service a massive gold watch and chain. Until recently he has been in the Government employ and secret service at St. Louis and Chicago. Was elected Mayor of Lewistown in the spring of 1879, and has been engaged in the present business for some years. Was married Jan. 9, 1863, to Miss Amelia Akin, a native of Rutland Co., Vt., where she was born in 1841. The family are early settlers of the county.

John Johnson, fruit dealer, is a son of Samuel and Sarah Johnson, and was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Jan. 22, 1822. He was reared upon a farm, learned the potter's trade, which he followed at intervals until 1860, since which time he has been agent for the McCune nursery of Pleasant tp. His father is still living at the ripe old age of 80. Mr. J. was married in Penn. in 1853 to Mary Randall, a native of that State, and was born in 1824. A family of 4 children has been given them,—Charles E., Sarah, Mary and William, deceased.

George S. King, banker, was born in Maryland Oct. 28, 1809, son of John and Ellen King, natives of the same State; when he was 4 years of age the family moved to Pennsylvania; afterward they came to Lewistown, where Mr. King followed the iron trade several years; then for some years he was in the real-estate business in Chicago, and then in 1866 he started a private bank in Lewistown, which in 1871 he changed into a national bank, and is now doing a good business. Mr. King married in Pennsylvania, in 1834, Eliza McDowell, a native of that State, born in 1812. They are the parents of 12 children, 9 of whom are living. Mr. King was once a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Odd Fellow. Presbyterian.

John S. Lee, farmer, sec. 12, was born in Lewis Co., Ky., Nov. 12, 1823; came to Illinois in 1846; married in 1850 Miss Emily J. Walker, who was also born in Lewis Co., Ky., in 1823; they are the parents of 3 children, one of whom is living,—William F. Mr. Lee has 290 acres of excellent land. His parents were Barton and Ruth Lee, natives of Maryland. Democrat. P. O., Lewistown.

James Legg, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Lewistown. Mr. L. is the son of Willis and Susanna Legg, both natives of the Old Dominion. He was born in that State Aug. 18, 1825. He was reared upon a farm, and except short intervals spent at the mason trade, he has followed farming since. He emigrated to Illinois in 1849. In Ohio he was married to Mary Miner Jan. 28, 1848. She was born in that State in 1829. To them has been given a family of 13 children, of whom Sarah E., Elyddi A., Lucy, William, Lima, Charles and Rachel are living. Those deceased are May, Cora, Nancy, George, Harriet and Maria. Mr. L. has held the office of School Director for 19 years.

George Livingston, deceased, a native of Ohio, married Sarah Simpson, of that State, in 1848; the next year he settled in this tp.

on 50 acres of land, and died in Sept., 1879. He had 11 children, of whom 10 are living. William was killed at the battle of Atlanta; Amanda, the eldest of the children, married B. Bortly and resides in Lewistown; Geo. married Eliza McGeehee, and resides at the old home; one daughter married Willis Harns and resides in Lewistown; Isaac married Mary A. Ashby, daughter of Wm. Ashby, and has had 7 children; he enlisted in the 103d Ill. Inf., fought at Dalton, Mission Ridge, etc. At the latter he was wounded in the leg and arm; Jesse also enlisted in the same company, and was wounded in the arm; has since married Martha Dennis; John, another soldier in the same company, has married Roxie Hawick; Sarah married Josiah Bots, of Liverpool tp.; Mary married Jonathan Harns; Margaret is the wife of Wm. Barker, of Liverpool tp.; Joseph, who married Mary Hunt, resides also in Liverpool tp. The estate consists of 110 acres; George and Joseph own 40 each.

Thomas May, deceased, was born Oct. 22, 1818, in W. Va.; at 25 he emigrated to this tp.; married Elizabeth, daughter of Ira Seovell; she was born in Havana; at the time of marriage he owned 40 acres of land; the estate is now 165 acres; he was a member of the M. E. Church from his 16th year, and died in 1873. At one time was Road Commissioner. He had 7 children: 6 are living: Mary S., who married Hadley Geyer and resides in Lewistown; Leva, who married Geo. Rigdon and resides in Yates City; Emma, who married John McDermott, and resides also in Yates City; Thomas A., who married Luella Wheeler and resides in this county; James, who resides on the farm; and Sarah A., unmarried and at home.

George Mayer, conductor of meat market, was born in Germany in 1840, emigrated to America in 1858 and settled in Alleghany Co., Pa., where he enlisted in Co. E, 74th P. V. I., and served 3 years; participated in battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Sulphur Springs and Cross Keys. Was married in 1865 to Miss Maggie Strahlen, a native of Germany; began business in the city in 1871 and for the past year has conducted two markets, controlling the bulk of business in this line. George, John, Matthew, Fred. and Jacob are their living children.

Wm. McComb, retired merchant, was born in Mercer Co., Pa., in 1807; Robert McComb, his father, a native of Delaware, married Susan Peters, and had a family of children. William, the youngest but one of these, was reared in Pennsylvania, received a liberal education at Washington College, taught school 4 years; in 1837 married Susan Peters in Va.; had 5 children, 2 now living: Amelia, who married Rev. Stephen Phelps, and Jennie, who married Lyman Whittier. In 1837 Mr. and Mrs. M. emigrated to Lewistown, where he clerked for Wm. Proctor; in 1843 he was Assessor; re-elected in 1847; elected Circuit Clerk in 1848, which office he held for 4 years; from 1853 to 1860 he was a merchant, partner of Robert Campbell; in 1863 was enrolling officer; in 1870 took the

census. Mr. M. is a Presbyterian and a Republican. His two elder brothers were in the war of 1812.

O. M. McCumber, farmer; P. O., Lewistown. The parents of our subject were Charley and Huldah McCumber, natives of Kentucky. He was born in this State in 1840. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. A, 55th Ill. Inf., and served 17 months; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, etc. In 1862 he was married. His wife, Susanna McCumber, was born in Indiana in 1847. To them were born a family of 4 children,—Harry H., Charles H., Chester L. and Arthur. Mr. McC. came with his parents to the State in 1839, and belongs to the M. E. Church.

Jno. R. McDowell, M. D., was born in Fulton Co., Ill., in 1842, son of Reuben R. and Ruth M. (Reynolds) McDowell, natives of Pa. His father visited the West in 1838, selecting Lewistown for a home, and returned with his family the following year; was one of the oldest resident physicians of the city, a personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas, a zealous advocate of the war, and warm supporter of the Republican party. He represented this county in the Legislature during the Mexican war from 1845 to '48. His death occurred in this city in 1877. The subject of this sketch began studies with his father, and entered upon two courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated at that institution in 1866, associating himself in practice with his father, and he has since followed his profession. In 1862 he was appointed hospital steward in the army, serving until the close of the war. He was married in 1866 to Miss Ellen Burgett, daughter of Hiram Burgett, of this city, a native of Vt., by whom he has 2 children,—Charles A. and George A.

H. B. McFall, blacksmith and plow-maker, settled in Lewistown in 1865; he was born in Pennsylvania in 1826; came to Peoria in 1846, where he pursued his calling, and married Mary Ann Wilty. They have five children living,—Charles W., Clarence E., Lawrence B., Ira E. and Herman H. Mr. McFall is a Freemason and a Republican.

Geo. W. McGrew, sec. 29; was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in 1850. His father (George) was born in Jefferson county, O., where he married Rachel Church and had 7 children,—George, Frank, Reson, James Finley, Philena, Margaret and Allie. Philena and Margaret are married. The family emigrated to Fulton county, Ill., and settled on the 55 acres now owned by George, jr., who grew to manhood here, obtaining a liberal education. He married a native of Jefferson county, O. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. P. O., Lewistown.

Jesse Mead, cabinet-maker and undertaker, is a native of England and was born Dec. 27, 1816; came to America in 1833, and first settled in New Jersey, where he remained until 1841, when he came to Fulton county, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage with Emily Bloomfield, a native of the Buckeye State, who

was born in 1831. To them 6 children were born, of whom 5 are living,—Mary J., Carrie, Willie, Alice and Nellie. One infant deceased.

James Morgan, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Lewistown. Mr. M. is the son of Daniel and Sarah M., and was born in Virginia March 3, 1810. He was reared upon a farm and has followed that occupation throughout life. He came to this county in 1831, and in 1850 went to California where he remained 9 months. He has been twice married,—the first time to Betsy Humble in 1833. She was born in Ohio in 1811, and died in 1843. There were born to them 6 children, 4 living,—Sarah, wife of Aaron Sawyer, of Kansas; Mary, wife of Henry Young; Matilda, and Wm. H. Mr. M. was married to Mary Murphy in 1844. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1809. They have 4 children; Rachel, Melinda and Lucinda, twins, and David. Mr. M. was a color-bearer in the militia in pioneer times. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, his father in the war of 1812 and he in the Black Hawk war, and is one of the very few veterans now living who fought that old chief.

A. P. Munson, dealer in crockery and glassware, Lewistown, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1843; enlisted in 1862 as Orderly Sergeant in Co. A, 27th Conn. V. I. (New Haven Grays); was promoted 2d Lieut. and served 9 months; participated in the battles of Fredricksburg, Gettysburg, and Chancellorville, where he was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby Prison at Richmond 3 months; was exchanged and confined in Annapolis hospital, from effects of prison life, some months. At the close of the war he accepted a position in the Treasury Department at Washington, and four years afterward came to this county and engaged in mercantile business in this city, and in 1876 opened his present place of business, where he is conducting a prosperous trade. Was married in 1866 to Miss Harriet Gore, a native of N. H.

Walter Painter, farmer, sec. 17, was born in Connecticut March 16, 1815; now owns 160 acres; has followed farming through life; education fair; came to this county in 1838; in 1841 was married to Ellen Ewings, who was born in Virginia in 1814; they are the parents of 6 children,—Thomas, Mary J., Steuben, Hiram, Nathan and Margaret. Mr. Painter's father was in the Revolutionary war and taken prisoner by Cornwallis. Methodist. Republican.

Wm. Parkinson, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Lancashire, Eng., March 23, 1826, son of John P., a farmer, who married Susanna Mellor and whose children were 13 in number. Wm., the youngest, who grew to manhood in England, married Jane Gee, of Yorkshire, and landed at New York city April 4, 1855; settled in Bernadotte tp., finally in Lewistown tp. Free-thinker. Greenbacker. Close reasoner.

John H. Peirsol, M. D., deceased, was born in Holmes Co., O., in 1821; son of Peter and Sarah (Hains) Peirsol, who moved to this county in 1836 and settled in Fairview, and were among the

early pioneers who have with many others gone to their long home. The subject of this sketch commenced the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Geddes, at Fairview, where he afterward practiced for some years. In 1848 he was married at Knoxville to Miss Fraser, daughter of Wm. J. Fraser, of that city. In 1853 he was elected to the office of County Clerk, and served in that capacity 8 years. In 1869 was elected Probate Judge, and re-elected in 1873 without opposition, his labors in that office being simply marvelous. He was the father of 8 children, 6 of whom lie side by side in the cemetery at Fairview. Anna, wife of H. F. Ufford, and Maggie G. are the living children. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. His death occurred Feb. 17, 1876. We give the Doctor's portrait in this work.

A. Peterson was born in New Jersey, and came to this county in 1859; married Jane Weston in 1873; they have Flora and Katie as their children; he was Town Clerk in Waterford tp. Mrs. P.'s father, Samuel Weston, was a native of England, where he married Mary Lathberry and had 9 children: Thomas, Eliza, Isidora, Hannah, Jane, Caroline, Sarah and William, and one deceased. This family emigrated to this tp. about 30 years ago and accumulated some property. The subject of this biography is a renter on sec. 34, and his P. O. is Lewistown.

Charles Phelps, only son of Hon. Wm. Phelps, of Lewistown, was born in this tp.; married Louisa Pickering, and has a family of children; during the war he was enrolling officer. Having resided here all his life, Mr. Phelps has witnessed many changes in the development of the place.

Henry Phelps, merchant, Lewistown, son of Myron and Adaline (Rice) Phelps. Myron was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., March 17, 1803. His wife died March 24, 1831. His second marriage was with Miss Mary Proctor, of Rowley, Mass., April 4, 1855. He emigrated to the West in 1824 with his father's family, settling on a piece of land near Springfield, which he entered. A small stock of goods was opened in the neighborhood by some New York men, which was purchased by his father and carried by teams to St. Louis, thence on keel-boats to the nearest river point to Lewistown, where they were opened for sale in a small room. There were more Indians than whites in the country at that time, and this the only store in the county. He dealt largely in furs, traveling on ponies over large portions of Illinois, Iowa, and the valley of the Cedar. He was a great friend to the Indians, and many an old battle-scarred chief found a welcome to his cabin home. Of this pioneer we could not say too much. His business was characterized by strict principle, and at the opening of his Christian life he decided that one-tenth of his income should be given to the Lord, and that, should he ever become worth a certain sum, he would thereafter give all he should make to the Lord. He reached that amount 20 years prior to his death, and gave it all to the cause of Christianity. The

Presbyterian Church stands as a monument, in part, of his liberality. He died at his home in this city Aug. 15, 1878. The subject of this sketch was born in Lewistown in 1837; was married at Rowley, Mass., in 1861, to Miss Anna L. Proctor, a native of Essex Co., Mass., by whom he has 2 children,—Henry W. and Frederick. Mr. P. succeeded his father in business, and his is the oldest business house in the county. He is President of the Town Council and School Director, and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church; also a zealous temperance worker.

William Phelps was born in New York Nov. 1, 1809, son of Stephen and Lois Phelps; came to this State in 1820, settling in Sangamon county; to this county in 1827. Mr. Phelps followed trading with the Indians out West for 20 years, dealing mostly with the Pottawatomies and Delawares. Indians clear to the Rocky Mountains have a favorable knowledge of "Capt. Phelps." (He was once Captain of a steamboat.) Returning to this county in 1846, he continued trading in the mercantile business for 12 years, and with such success that he finally accumulated a property of 2,000 acres of fine farm land, besides 4 lots in town with fine dwellings; but he has been benevolent. His first marriage was March 2, 1830, to Caroline Kelsey, who was born in New York in 1812, and died in 1862. Their 3 living children are: Emily, wife of Col. Dilworth; Charles S. and Julietta T. May 21, 1874, Mr. Phelps married Tillie M. Guernsey, who was born in New York Sept. 7, 1839; their one child is deceased. Mr. Phelps has been Justice of the Peace and Supervisor, and is a Freemason. His father was born in Vermont and his mother in New York. We give the portraits of Capt. Phelps and his wife in this work.

Robert Prichard, farmer and stock-raiser, owning 315 acres of valuable land, is the son of Jordon and Artemisia Prichard, natives of Pennsylvania, and he was born in Ohio March 11, 1831; family came to Fulton county in early day, settling in Liverpool township, where his parents died of cholera in 1849; Nov. 18, 1854, he married Rebecca Steel, who was born March 10, 1840, in White county, Ill. They are the parents of 4 children,—George W., Alice S., Peter L. and Olive A. Alice is the wife of Frank Kost, a prominent merchant of Astoria. Mr. Prichard is a Freemason, a Democrat and has been Sheriff of Fulton county 8 years and Deputy Sheriff 2 years. Has also been Supervisor.

John Prickett, farmer, sec. 9; was born in Indiana Sept. 7, 1838, son of Isaiah and Eliza P., natives of Ohio; raised on a farm; education fair; came to this township in 1852; attended Lewistown Seminary 4 years; commenced teaching about 1860, and has taught about 17 winter terms; has been Assessor 2 terms; makes a specialty of raising fine horses. Feb. 15, 1866, in this State, Mr. P. married Margaret Lenhart, who was born Feb. 15, 1866, in Ohio, and they are the parents of 5 children,—Della E., Mary J., J. H., Wm. F. and Hattie M.

William Proctor, deceased, died at Lewistown Jan. 24, 1879; was born in Dunstable, Mass., Oct. 13, 1795; his father Gershom Proctor was a soldier of the Revolution and he himself enlisted in the war of 1812. He made a trip West in 1817 and came to Illinois in 1818, and in 1820 moved to Sangamon county. In 1824 he married Mrs. Laura Warner, daughter of Judge Stephen Phelps, of Lewistown. She died in Lewistown Aug. 31, 1864. Mr. P. was a tanner by occupation. In June, 1828, he moved to Lewistown where he lived till his death. For 60 years he was a resident of Illinois and for 50 years of Fulton county. He was a great student and was well posted on all questions of the day. He made a profession of his faith in Christ in 1813 and was a consistent member of the Congregational Church and afterwards the Presbyterian for 65 years. He was one of the few who organized the 1st Presbyterian Church of Springfield. He was one of the 6 members of the first Presbyterian Church organized in this county, which was in Sept., 1828; he and Deacon Nathan Jones were elected Elders. Mrs. R. B. Stevenson and J. W. Proctor, both of Canton, are the children he left.

James H. Randall was born in Warren Co., Ky., Nov. 27, 1815. His parents were Wm. and Mary (Beadles) Randall. His father was from New York and mother from Virginia. They went to Ky. in an early day and were married there, and soon after moved to Missouri, and to Fulton Co. about 1850, where they died—his father at the age of 88 and his mother at the age of 71. Our subject was married to Sarah A. Hull March 22, 1839. She was born in Licking Co., O., Sept. 25, 1823. Ten children have been born to them, of whom 2 boys and 3 girls are living; Nancy, born Dec 15, 1841; Ludage, Oct. 9, 1847; Matilda, Jan. 15, 1850; Philip, Oct. 31, 1854, and Alexander, Jan. 21, 1857. Mr. R. was raised upon a farm, and he followed farming till 1857, when he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for 12 years, when he retired from that and has engaged in speculating since. He is one of the solid men of Lewistown.

Oliver Rice, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 23; P. O., Lewistown. Mr. R. was born in this county, and is a son of A. and Martha C. Rice, natives of the old Bay State. They came to this county as early as 1831: hence truly pioneers. Oliver was married in this county Oct. 1, 1873, to Alla M. Burgett, who was born Aug. 12, 1852. Henry and Mary are the names of their two children. Mr. R. has held many of the local offices and is a man of good business tact. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Col. Lewis W. Ross, lawyer, was born in New York Dec. 8, 1812, son of Ossian M. and Mary Ross, the former of New York and the latter of N. J.; in 1821 they settled in Madison Co., for one year, then came to Fulton Co. L. W. attended college 3 years, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1837; was elected to the Legislature in 1840 and 1844, and to Congress 1863-9; he was a Colonel

in the Mexican war. June 13, 1839, he married Frances M. Simms, who was born in Virginia July 18, 1821; of their 12 children 6 are living,—John W., Lewis C., Frank R., Pike C., Fanny W., and Jennie. John W. is practicing law in Washington city. Col. Ross is a Freemason and Odd Fellow, and has ever been one of the most influential citizens of this county. Owns 3,000 acres of land.

J. W. Routson, proprietor of saw-mill, was born in Columbiana Co., O., in 1833; came to this Co. in June, 1855, and engaged in farming. For the past five years has been extensively engaged in turning out railroad ties, in which he has a large trade. Was married in 1856 to Miss Lucinda Marandille, a native of this Co. He is the father of 6 children,—Emmet E., A. W., L. F., H. N., Mary E. and J. W. His farm of 291 acres is still his home.

Jacob Schoonover, farmer, sec. 3, Lewistown tp.; P. O., Bryant; was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 5, 1833. His parents, Dennis and Mary Ann (Wise) Schoonover, are both deceased. Mr. S. came to this county in 1865 and has lived here since. He was united in marriage with Mary Ann Shaw at Havana, Ill., in 1865. They have a family of 6 children,—Wilson E., Ida Catharine, Sidney M., Cobert Sherman, Marcus Henry, Calvin H. and John Alvia.

Ira Scovell, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 30; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Canandaigua Co., N. Y., March 4, 1797; in his youth the family emigrated to Ohio, near its western boundary line; learned a trade in Indiana; in his 17th year he went to New Orleans and fought under Gen. Jackson; then went to the State of Mississippi; in 1816 he came to Illinois ("Northwestern Territory" then) and settled 35 miles below St. Louis in what is now Monroe Co.; Indians were plentiful, friendly at first, but afterward hostile. In 1818 he married Mary, daughter of John Crisley, of Germany. This lady came to this Territory in 1804, and is consequently the oldest settler,—possibly the oldest in the State. In 1824 Mr. S. established the first ferry at Havana, and in company with Ossian M. Ross he conducted it for several years. The second log building in Havana was built by Mr. Scovell in 1827. He moved to Lewistown, rented a farm of Mr. Ross for two years, and then bought 40 acres, whereon he built a cabin. He broke the first prairie in this township and hauled the first goods for Phelps' store. At this time there were but 3 or 4 cabins in Lewistown. July 4th was celebrated with a great dinner, public speaking and a military muster. In 1830 he was Road Commissioner for the county. Mr. S. saw the first steamboat that ever ran up the Mississippi river. Many long years have gone by since then, but both Mr. and Mrs. Scovell have vivid recollections of those early scenes.

Thomas Scovell was born in this county in 1835; in 1857 he married Magdalena Littlejohn, by whom he has had 3 children,—Sarah E., Mary J. and Emma D. Mr. S. owns 288 acres of land. In 1833 he started with his father overland for California, in Capt. Meek's company, and suffered many privations, subsisting on dried



James C. Willcoxon

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beef alone for weeks together. Thomas left home at 17 and traveled over the world considerably. In 1855 he was Captain of a company of 100 men, and his horse was killed under him. In his butcher shop in California he killed a chief.

Jacob Shaver was born in Pennsylvania in 1804; was brought up on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits through life, and handled much stock. He died in 1874, leaving to his family a fine farm. He was married to Hannah Bearee, a native of New York. Eleven children were born to them. Those living are Sarah, Elizabeth, Wesley, Sophia, George and Henry. Those deceased are Frank and 3 infants. Mr. S. was a member of the M. E. Church. He came to the State in 1837.

Frank Sheets, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Cass tp., this county, in 1855; in 1877 he married Laura DeFord, daughter of Jos. DeFord, of Bernadotte tp.; Charles E. is their only offspring. Mr. Sheets has 120 acres of land. His father, John W., was born in Virginia, who married a Miss Larch, and emigrated to this county in an early day. Mr. Sheets is a Democrat.

Hon. Simcon P. Shope, Judge of this Judicial Circuit, was born in Ohio Dec. 3, 1835, son of S. P. and Lucinda Shope, natives of Pennsylvania; education fair; at the age of 15, commenced teaching school; taught three winters, six months each; in 1855 commenced the study of law; admitted to the Bar in 1856, the same year he settled in Lewistown; he was elected to the Legislature in 1862, and was re-elected. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1877, and in 1879 was re-elected. Nov. 14, 1847, in this State, he married Sarah M. Jones, daughter of Wesley and Eliza Jones, natives of Ohio; she was born Nov. 3, 1839; their children are Clara A., Charles E. and Claude W. The Judge started in life with but little means, but now has 300 acres of fine farm land, 20 lots in Lewistown and a fine residence.

James W. Simms, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 17; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Virginia July 31, 1815, son of Isaac and Nancy Simms, natives of Virginia; came to Fulton county in 1836; Aug. 10, 1837, he married Louisa J. Simms, who was born in Madison Co., Va., Dec. 1, 1820, and they are the parents of 11 children: Amelia, wife of Jacob Chrisman; Mary, wife of William Walker; Sarah; Julia, wife of William Allen; James, William, Charles, Tommy, Hattie, and two deceased,—Isaac and Thomas. Mr. S. owns 530 acres of excellent land. He has been Road Commissioner 2 terms and Supervisor 5 terms.

Aaron Smith, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Ohio in 1820; was brought to Illinois when young. In 1851 he married Almira Austin, who was born in Illinois in 1825, and they have had 8 children: Rachel, wife of James Woodward, this tp.; Mary, wife of Wm. S. Jones; Henry J., Betsey, Thomas and Franklin; deceased—Isabel and James L. Mr. Smith owns 200 acres of good land and is a Republican.

L. D. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Cozine, blacksmiths and machinists, Lewistown, is the son of Jacob and Matilda Smith, and was born in Ohio Sept. 3, 1849, and was brought to this county the same year. At the age of 15 he began to learn engineering. At present he is working in a machine shop, repairing machines of all kinds. He was married in this county in 1875 to Almeda Eskridge, who was born in this county in 1851. They are the parents of 2 children: Maggie L. and Maude F. Mr. S. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Wm. M. Standard was born in Johnson Co., Ill., Feb. 10, 1822, son of Thomas and Masa (West) Standard, natives of N. C.; the family came to Fulton Co. in 1829, settling in Joshua tp., where Mr. S. died in 1877. Wm. M. was brought up on a farm. In 1856 he was elected Sheriff and served 2 years. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 103d Ill. Inf., as 1st Sergt., and promoted Lieutenant; mustered out in 1865, and returned to Lewistown, where he has since been hotel-keeper; the hotel was built by a stock company in 1850. Has been Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate in Lewistown. April 28, 1846, in Canton tp., Mr. S. married Jane Ellis, daughter of Isaac Ellis; of their 6 children 4 are living,—George, Perry, Almira and Frank. Hattie and Johnnie are deceased. Isaac Ellis' wife was Nancy Jennings, of Tennessee, and she is now a widow, very aged, and lives near Canton.

T. F. Stafford, grocer and baker, was born in England in 1831, and was brought to America in 1841, the family settling near Utica, N. Y., where he lived until 1845, at which time he moved to Pittsburg, Pa., thence to McDonough Co., Ill.; where in 1856 he was married to Miss Mary A. Nichols, a native of England. With but little money he came to Lewistown in 1862, where he has since been engaged in his present business, and by his indomitable will and perseverance has accumulated a property and now enjoys a prosperous trade.

W. C. Staton, wagon manufacturer, born in Adams Co., Ky., in 1834. His parents were Reuben and Maria (Austin) Staton, natives of that State, where they died. Mr. S. came to this county in 1857 and settled in this city, where he has since been successfully engaged at his trade. Was married in 1854 to Miss Eliza Bennett, a native of Ky. Have 1 child, Charles. Mr. S. was elected Alderman in the spring of 1879, and gave his service to the country in 1862, enlisting as a Corporal in 103d I. V. I., Co. A, and served about 3 years; participated in battles of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and with Sherman in his march to the sea.

H. P. Stipp, physician and surgeon, was born in this State Sept. 19, 1852, son of James H. and Maria L. Stipp, pioneers in this county; brought up on a farm; commenced medical studies at the age of 20; graduated in 1876 at a homeopathic college in St. Louis, since which time he has practiced here in Lewistown, enjoying a large patronage.

James H. Stipp was born in Champaign Co., O., Jan. 3, 1817. He is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Harrison) Stipp, natives of Va. and Ky., respectively. Mr. S. was reared in Ohio, and came to Canton Feb. 10, '37, and engaged as salesman for Shinn & Vittum, then for D. W. Vittum, until Nov., '39, he engaged in the mercantile business for himself; was burned out Feb. 22, 1840; removed to Rochester, Peoria Co., but soon returned to Canton. He then engaged as clerk for Graham & Schneider. In 1841 began business for himself and soon after with Stipp & Maple. Then he continued alone till '52, when he took in J. H. Bass, to whom he sold in '54; was elected County Clerk in 1869; moved to Kansas after expiration of term and returned to Lewistown Jan., '79. Married Sept. 16, '42 to Maria Bass, of Canton; they have 8 children.

Moses Turner, cashier of the 1st National Bank, Lewistown, was born in Illinois Jan 3, 1840, son of Nathan and Rachel Turner, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio; education fair; entered the bank as clerk at the age of 18, which position he filled for several years, and then was promoted to the position of cashier, which place he still holds. In 1862 he married Priscilla Reisinger, who was born in Ohio in 1842; they had one child, Lillie, and she died in 1868; in 1869 he married Frances Prichard, who was born in Illinois in 1844. Nellie and Arthur are their children. Republican.

H. F. Ufford, dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1827, and emigrated to Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1848, where he resided until his coming to this county in 1856. Two years afterward he engaged with Mr. Phelps in the dry-goods business, with whom he remained until 1871, when he ventured in the clothing trade, which he has carried on successfully to the present day. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Gray, a native of Indiana, in 1851, and is the happy father of eight living children,—DeWitt C., Hutoka, Judson, Bessie, Birdie, Ralph, Leroy and Cash.

David J. Waggoner, ex-Sheriff of Fulton county, was born in Pennsylvania August 22, 1822, son of Andrew and Lucinda W.; was on a farm until he was 15 years old; learned chair-making and house-painting; in 1846 he settled in Lewistown, when he was elected Sheriff, and served with signal ability until 1850; at the commencement of the war he organized Co. G at his own expense, and was appointed Major of the regiment; after the close of the war he returned to Lewistown, and served as Sheriff for six years. He married, in 1845, in Greene county, Pa., Miss Rebecca Darrak, who was born Sept. 21, 1822, and they have had 6 children, 5 of whom are living,—James D.; Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Shafer, of Astoria; Harry M.; Don M. and Fred. Freemason. Odd Fellow, and Democrat.

Charles Walker, farmer, etc., see 32; was born in Fayette county, O., Feb. 14, 1826; the family emigrated to this county in 1839,

where Charles grew up without the advantages of schools, and married Nancy Stever. Alice S. and Sarah A. are their two children living. Mr. W. now owns 200 acres of land whereon he has earned his livelihood, made improvements, etc., by his own hard work. His father, Henry Walker, was born in Ross county, O.; a farmer; married Elizabeth Short and had 4 children,—Charles, Emily, Milton and Alice. Mr. Henry Walker's second wife was Hannah, *nee* Eyeman, a native of Ohio. Chas. Walker's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war seven years. Henry Walker moved to Illinois in 1839, settling in Isabel township, where he bought 160 acres of land, but he died leaving 900 acres to his heirs.

Newton Walker, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Madison county, Va., in 1803; son of Merry and Elizabeth (Kirtley) Walker, natives of Virginia, where his father died in 1811; came to this county with his mother in 1835, traveling 60 days in a wagon and reaching this city, where he settled in the fall of 1835; four years afterward he settled on his present estate of 100 acres, which was patent land at that time and owned by Ossian M. Ross; it was on this elevated spot that Ross first built a rude hut and afterward erected a log house which was for a few years occupied by Major Walker, but has given place to his present commodious dwelling. He was married in 1834 to Eliza A. Simms, daughter of Reuben C. Simms, who emigrated from Virginia in 1835, settling in this city, where he died in 1847. In 1837 Mr. W. was Commissioner of Fulton county, and represented this county in the Legislature of 1838-9; also served as Supervisor one or two terms, and identified himself with the interests of the county. He drew the plans for and erected the court-house in 1838, and ranks among the early pioneers. He was appointed Major under the old military laws of Virginia, and is recognized by that title. He is the father of 4 children: Mollie, wife of Mr. Harris; Henrietta, Robert and Amelia, wife of Dr. Talbot.

J. M. Wallace, druggist, Lewistown, was born in Clay county, Ind., in 1846. His parents were E. G. and Isabel Wallace. The family came to the West in 1850 and settled in Knoxville, and the following year moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, where they resided three years. In 1855 they settled in Red Wing, Minn. Three years afterward they returned to Marietta in this county, and in the spring of 1874 moved to this city, where the subject of this sketch practiced dentistry for two years, when he opened his present place of business, where he has since continued in the enjoyment of a prosperous trade. In 1867 he was married to Miss J. R. Hobbs, a native of this county. They have one child,—Zuline.

James Watkins, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 32; P. O., Lewistown; born in Indiana in 1824; his father, James W., was born in Kentucky, where he married Christiana Swarmse, by whom he had 12 children, James, jr., being the 3d; the latter was in his 3d year when the family settled in Menard Co., Ill., where he subsequently

married a daughter of Thos. Whitely, of Ky., and they have had 11 children, 4 now living. His first wife died, and in 1871 he married Mrs. Nancy Butler, widow of T. J. Butler, of Kerton tp. Mr. W. served in the Mexican war and was honorably discharged at Metamoras. He moved from Menard to Mason county, taught school and followed farming until 1856, when he moved to this county and some time afterward bought the 80-acre tract on which he now lives. Was Justice of the Peace in Mason Co., and School Director in this county. Old School Baptists. Democrat.

Ferdinand Weirather, sec. 6; P. O., Lewistown; born in Germany Jan. 1, 1825; has always been a farmer, working at times, however, at cabinet-making; came to Illinois in 1846, spent 9 months in Peoria in 1856, then came to this place; he married in New York city, in 1850, a lady who was born in Germany in 1830; they have 10 children,—F. W., Edward, Henson, Amelia, Charles, Mary, Ida, George, Sidney and Henry F. Baptist. Has been School Director.

J. C. Willcoxon was born in Estill Co., Ky., in 1829; his parents were Elijah and Charlotte (Calloway), natives of N. C., who emigrated to this Co. in 1830 and settled in Liverpool tp., where he died in 1860. The subject of this sketch came to this city in 1869 and became identified with the banking interests of the city, of which he is an officer at the present time. Has for years been extensively engaged in cutting and furnishing railroad timbers throughout the country. Perhaps no man in the community has done more for the advancement of the business interests of the city than Mr. W. He has an interest in the Beadles' block, the woolen mill, and two stores, besides working about 5,000 acres of land in various sections, being the largest land owner in the county. In 1851 he was married to Miss Clarissa Putman, a native of this Co., who died July 8, 1877, leaving 6 children,—Alice A., Lewis K., Henry C., Laura N., Mary C. and Oliver L. In Sept., 1879, he married Miss Mary Alice Hare. We present the portrait of Mr. W. in this volume.

L. K. Willcoxon, son of preceding, farmer, sec. 27, was born in Liverpool tp., this county, in 1855. This young and enterprising agriculturist and stock-raiser now has 270 acres of land in this tp. In 1877 he married Alice Baughman, daughter of Harry W. B., of this city.

A. Willison, saddler and harness-maker, Lewistown, was born in Bradford Co., Pa., in 1831; his parents were Amon and Mary Willison, who settled in Ohio, where he died in 1837. His widow, with children, came to this county in 1856 and settled in this city, where she died in 1874. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the spring of 1861 as 1st. Lieutenant in Co. H, 17th I. V. I., served one year; and in rank of Captain recruited Co. A, 103d Regt., in which he served until the close of the war; participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, where he received a slight wound, Vicksburg, Black

River and Resaca, where a minie ball passed through his leg while in command of the regiment; at Mission Ridge, while in command of the advance line, a shell pierced his hat, just grazing the skull. His horse was shot under him while in this charge, yet the troops fought nobly. At Pittsburg Landing his life was again preserved by a watch, which was a target for the minie ball. He was elected Major of the regiment and commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, in which rank he followed Sherman in his march to the sea. He was married in 1853 to Miss Catherine Conley, a native of N. Y. State, who died in Lewistown in 1867. His present wife, Mary, *nee* Clark, is a native of this city, by whom he has 2 children,—Nellie and Augusta. Mr. W. has been engaged in saddlery and harness business since the close of the war, and in 1875 opened a livery stable and is conducting a good business.

Wesley Willison, proprietor of Willison House, Lewistown, was born in Perry Co., O., in 1833, son of Amon and Mary Willison, natives of Maryland, who emigrated to Ohio, where he died in 1837. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1856 and settled in this city, where his mother died in 1874. He first became prominent as a hotel-keeper in the Old Centennial, and afterward ran the Central House one year. In March, 1879, he purchased the hotel which was known as the Beet House and christened it after his own name. He also keeps a general stock of groceries, and enjoys a large patronage in both branches of business. He was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah A. Long, a native of Ohio, and is the father of 3 children,—Olive A., Abraham L. H. and Charles H.

John S. Winter, lawyer, was born in Mason Co., Ky., July 8, 1826, son of John and Margaret (Livingston) Winter, natives of Maryland; was educated at Miami University, Oxford, O., and for a time was engaged in the *Journal* office at Louisville, Ky., and began the study of law at Little Rock, Ark., in the office of Albert Pike and Senator Garland of that State. Three years later he began practice in Chicot Co., Ark., and in 1863 removed to Lewistown, where he has since been successfully engaged. Was married Nov. 24, 1856, to Miss Eliza Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the Jacksonville University. She died Aug. 14, 1867, leaving 4 children,—Lizzie, Louvie, Willie and Mamie.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

SUPERVISORS.

N. Walker.....	1850	Robert B. Stevenson	1870
Joseph Dyckes.....	1851	S. P. Shope.....	1871
Newton Walker.....	1852-53	John A. Gray.....	1872
L. W. Ross.....	1854	Joseph Dyckes	1873
James P. Slack.....	1855	John A. Gray.....	1874
N. Walker.....	1856	John H. Peirsol.....	1875
H. B. Evans.....	1857-59	Henry B. Stillman	1876
N. Walker	1860	S. P. Shope.....	1877
James W. Simms	1861-65	Robert Prichard	1878
Henry L. Rryant.....	1866	Wm. J. Dyckes	1878
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1867	Henry L. Bryant.....	1879
John H. Peirsol.....	1868-69		

TOWN CLERKS.

Henry Young.....	1850	F. P. Paull.....	1861-63
James Veits	1851	George Whitaker	1864-65
George Humphrey.....	1852	F. P. Paull.....	1866
John A. Criss	1853-55	E. A. Edgar	1867-68
F. J. Porter.....	1856	Milton Cain	1869
John Bliss.....	1857	Silas Dial.....	1870
George Humphrey.....	1858	Wm. J. Dyckes	1871-73
Wm. McComb	1859	Wm. W. Fox.....	1874
Augustus Rice.....	1860	A. M. Barnett.....	1875-79

ASSESSORS.

F. J. Porter.....	1850	W. W. Brown.....	1863-64
Hugh Lamaster	1851	Moses Bordner	1865
Wm. P. Bissell.....	1852	I. C. Worley.....	1866
Michael R. Campbell.....	1853	Noah Seiver	1867
John Bliss.....	1854	John Prickett.....	1868
W. Kirkpatrick	1855	R. M. Ewan.....	1869
M. R. Campbell	1856	Wm. McComb.....	1870-71
N. Walker	1857	John Bliss.....	1872
S. P. Walker.....	1858	Jonathan Harn	1873
N. Walker	1859	Wesley W. Hull	1874
Jackson Carter.....	1860-61	W. W. Brown	1875
Thos. W. Saunders.....	1862	W. W. Hull	1876-79

COLLECTORS.

H. P. Kelley	1850	Wesley Willison.....	1868
John Randall	1851-52	J. Clark Moorhead.....	1869
W. C. Worley.....	1854-55	Thomas Neil	1870
William McComb	1856	John Chambers.....	1871
John Bliss.....	1857-58	Isaac Livingston.....	1872
N. H. Turner	1859-61	Isaac Grier	1873
S. P. Walker	1862	John Hunter.....	1874
H. V. V. Cate	1863	John M. Lewis	1875-76
N. H. Turner	1864	Robert Campbell.....	1877
F. M. Williams.....	1865	John Hunter.....	1878
John Wertman	1866	James H. Randall.....	1879
Wm. L. Scott	1867		



LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP.

This is the largest township in Fulton Co. It contains an area of 26,258 acres, 10,794 of which are improved. The first settlers of the township, who came as early as 1826, were Chas. Deprest, Joseph Allen and his wife, who was a daughter of Squire Willcoxon, John Farris and family, Francis Smith and family, and Seth Hilton and family. The first death to occur in the township was that of a son of Asa Smith and a grandson of Francis Smith. About the first marriage, if not the first, took place at the residence of Elijah Willcoxon in 1831. The contracting parties were Zerilda, his daughter, and Moses Johnson. The widow of Joseph Allen married Benj. F. Roebuck. She is still living in Liverpool township, upon sec. 11, and is 79 years of age. She tells quite an amusing incident illustrating how easily the people were frightened by the report of Indians in the neighborhood on a raid. Some of the neighbor children came running to the house one day and said the Indians had killed their father. Her husband and other neighbors immediately took their guns and went in search of the red-skins, determined upon having revenge. The cause of the scare soon became known. A German family recently came into the neighborhood, and most of the members of the family had black eyes and wore their hair long, which also was black. The children had seen some of them in the corn-field gathering corn and mistook them for Indians, and hence the scare.

Mrs. Roebuck in an early day made shoes for the entire neighborhood. She would take her tools and go from one family to another and make up their shoes. She changed around in this way until the neighborhood were all "shod." She probably made the first shoes ever manufactured in the township, and possibly the only female shoemaker ever in Fulton county. She also did much weaving for others. (She says she has made enough shoes to pay for a good quarter-section of land.) Mrs. Roebuck is one of those good-hearted, lovable old ladies whom it is a pleasure to meet.

The first grist-mill was built by Isaac Clarke on section 20, in 1833. The first saw-mill was erected by Leonard Lilly and William L. Barker on Buckheart creek in 1835. This mill for many years was known as Maus's Mill, but has long since gone to decay and its remains have been carried away by the floods until not a stick remains to point out the old site. When this mill was in operation the water in the creek was abundant enough to enable them to

run for eight months during the year, but now it does not afford water sufficient to run a mill scarcely a month, on an average, during the entire twelve. It was owing to this diminished supply of water that the mill was abandoned.

THE HORROR OF 1849.

The most calamitous period in the history of Liverpool township, or indeed of the entire county, was the dreaded and fearful visitation of the Asiatic cholera in the year 1849. Homes were entered by the dark monster of death and loved ones carried off without a word of warning. Families were broken up and divided. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and children were taken with the fatal disease and ere a day had elapsed were a corpse.

A very full account of the rage of the cholera in this tp. at this time was prepared by Robert Prichard, who was personally acquainted with the sad facts, and published in the *Fulton Democrat* during the year 1878. We re-publish his account of the horror:

From St. Louis the disease made its way up the Illinois river by steamboats, and many a poor wayfarer was taken from some steamboat and buried in haste amid the shadows of the lonely shore—no human being left to tell the spot where he was buried.

By accident this dread disease was introduced into Liverpool tp., six miles east of Lewistown. This is the awful story:

July 3, 1849, Esq. Robert Summers, of that neighborhood, happened to be in the village of Liverpool on the Illinois river. A steamboat lay at the landing. Hearing that a man was dying of cholera on the boat, it is said that Esq. Summers gave way to sympathy or curiosity and went to see him. He returned to his home, was two days afterward taken sick with what appeared to be dysentery, and died on the 10th. Job Macklin undertook to make him a nice cherry coffin, but got it eight inches too short! He was compelled to make another, and thus the corpse was left unburied two days. This was a fatal blunder, as the sequel will show. Esq. Jordon Prichard, father of ex-Sheriff Robert Prichard, hastened at once to the bed-side of his friend and neighbor, Esq. Summers, and remained with him until his death. Esq. Prichard and Mrs. Summers were taken ill on the 12th. Mr. P. died on the 13th. Ahijah Arnett made a very neat coffin for him and he was buried on the 14th. Mrs. Summers died on the 16th. The neighborhood was now panic-stricken. Three of the Summers children were taken with cholera on the 13th and died the same day.

Only a few brave men could be found to care for the sick or bury the dead. Mrs. Summers was buried in an hour after she died. They wrapped an old quilt about her, placed the remains in a rude box and buried her in silence and terror.

Mrs. Prichard was stricken on the 15th, died at 2 o'clock p. m., and was buried that evening. Alive and well at sunrise, the red

sunset lit up her new-made grave! Mrs. P. had spent the previous day in washing her dead husband's clothes. How sad was her burial! Some of the neighbors dug the grave. Her son Robert and William Denny were left alone to bury her. Wrapped in a quilt, placed in a rude box, these two carried her to the grave. Those who dug it fled upon their approach. The two boys got the box partially in the grave, which was too short; the box lodged, one end on the bottom, the other two feet higher. The boys could neither get the box down or out. So they filled up the grave.

Thomas Stockton was taken ill that day, and died and was buried the next, or 16th. John W. Pittman, now a prominent attorney at Havana, took care of him alone during his sickness. A little paling fence still marks the grave of this self-sacrificing hero on the hill near Jacob Maus's.

The cholera then took Alexander Prichard, aged 17, Rebecca Prichard, aged 2 (Robert's brother and sister), and a child of Mrs. Havens, also one of the Prichard girls. These all died on the 16th except the child Rebecca, who died on the 18th. The brave men who cared for and buried these victims were Jesse Flory, Robert Prichard (then aged 18), Wm. Denny, John W. Pittman, James Jennings and Jake Fisher.

One of the saddest incidents of the whole horrible visitation was the death of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz. They lived alone in a hut amidst the dark woods. The "burial band" heard that he was dead. They went with a box in a wagon to bury him. Arriving at the house the dying woman crawled over the body of her dead husband, imploring their aid. They put the corpse in the box, carried it away a few feet and buried it at the foot of a tree. They took the poor woman in their wagon and carried her four miles away to some of her relatives. They refused to take her in! The boys laid her under a tree and there she died in horrible agony with no brave hand to put a cup of water to her famishing lips! Mrs. Fritz was the last victim. The neighbors left alive had flown. The remaining Summers children were taken to friends in Henry county.

Seven of the Prichard children were left. Benjamin and Elizabeth went to Jacob Maus's and were kindly cared for by him and his noble wife until they were nearly of age. Sarah and Ellen, the youngest, went to Mason county to live with their sister Mary Jane Havens, until they were grown. Robert and James worked among the farmers until they were married.

Mrs. Northup (whose husband had run off for shooting and killing Beamas in Liverpool), and a Mrs. Phil. Numbers, who lived on the edge of the island just below Liverpool, sent for the Prichard children at first, fresh from their pestilence-stricken home, and cared for them until they could go to their future homes.

What grand, brave souls were these that braved death in taking these stricken children to their hearts and homes! No history of our county will be complete that does not pay lasting honors to these heroic men and women.

As soon as the Summers children were taken away their house was burned to the ground.

Robert Prichard, with an eye to economy that was as admirable as the pluck displayed, took all the family clothing and sunk it in an adjacent stream for ten days. He then wrung them out and had them washed and preserved. Some of this clothing is still preserved in the family as relics of that memorable visitation of the "angel of death."

The doctors whose services were tendered to these stricken ones were John B. McDowell, Thaddeus Nott, and a singular character named James Ashby, a mulatto. It is claimed they all did noble work and mutually saved many lives.

The contagion lasted but about one week, and was wholly confined to the sparsely settled sections Nos. 11, 14, 15, 16 and 25 in Liverpool township. But the dead numbered thirteen souls, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Summers and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Jordon Prichard and two children; Mrs. Haven's child; Thomas Stockton, and Mr. and Mrs. Fritz.

Several persons were ill with cholera, but were rescued by the skill and heroic care of the brave physicians and neighbors named above. The following names are remembered among those who were ill and recovered: Wm. Dickson and wife, Charles Shaw and wife, James Prichard and Benj. Havens.

We have read with interest carefully prepared accounts of the cholera visitations in many cities and towns, but we doubt if ever this country witnessed so rapid and fatal an epidemic, all things considered, as that which decimated the sparsely settled Prichard settlement in 1849.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool is situated on the upper end of a beautiful island, a little over a mile long and a little less than a mile in width, formed by the river on one side and overflowed lands, with lakes and ponds, on the other side. The village was founded Aug. 13, 1836, by R. E. Little, Wm. Elliott, Jos. Sharpe, Theo. Tarleton, E. D. Rice and Roger Veits. The place for a long time promised to become eventually an important shipping point, but the difficulty of building and keeping in repair a bridge or turnpike across the low land (mile and a half wide) between it and the agricultural community north of it, retarded its growth. Besides, the steamboat landing there is not good most of the year. Being a small place and out of the way, it has never been reached by railroad, although grating for one was once done from Canton to this point, and thus all hope of prosperity for the place is lost. It now has about 200 inhabitants.

Maple's Mill, or "Slabtown," was started as a saw-mill village about 1851-2, Thompson Maple, of Canton, establishing here (at the corners of secs. 2, 3, 10 and 11) a saw-mill to furnish oak plank

for the Canton and Liverpool Plank Road. The mill has long since gone down and the remains all cleared away, but the village (of a dozen or fifteen houses, perhaps) survives. Maple's Mill is the name of the postoffice here, and there is a good church edifice and a school-house also at this point.

CHURCHES.

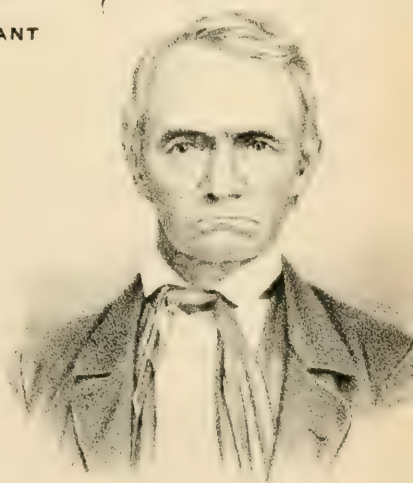
The Salem Baptist Church.—This was the first regular religious organization of Liverpool tp., and was constituted a Church on the 10th of August, 1830, at the house of Jeremiah Farris on the northwest quarter of sec. 10. The visiting officiating Elders and Deacons were Elders John Logan and Stephen Strickland and Deacons Landrian Eggers and James McCan. The lay members at its first organization were Francis P. Smith, Preston Goforth, John Goforth, John Farris, Jeremiah Farris, Samuel Cozad, Nathan Thomas, Benj. Ford, James Pennington, James Pollitt and their wives and others. The records of this Church from 1830 to 1833 were lost, but among the first Elders and probably the very first, were Elders John Goforth, John Miner, John Holcomb, Squire Willecoxon. Samuel Cozad was probably one of the first Deacons. The names mentioned may be considered the fathers of this society. At a meeting held May 24, 1834, according to the records, after opening with prayer, "on motion, the Church says that they will build a meeting-house, and that the meeting-house shall be 26 feet wide and 30 feet long, made of logs; the logs shall be hewed 7 inches thick and face 10 inches in the middle, and that the Church hold a call-meeting on the 29th at the house of Brother Francis P. Smith, to arrange the business for building of the same." At this meeting means were taken, and the house was built on the land of John Farris, which he appropriated for that purpose, on the southeast quarter of sec 32, Buckheart tp. The congregation continued to meet in this house until about the year 1856 or '57, when means were raised to build a new house. Capt. Elijah Willecoxon deeded land to the church for that purpose on the northwest quarter of sec. 8, Liverpool tp., on which the society immediately erected a more modern church edifice. It is a frame building about 28x40 feet with a 12-foot ceiling and seating about 300. This edifice was built, principally at the expense of Elijah Willecoxon, A. J. Willecoxon, Jesse B. Willecoxon, Major E. C. Willecoxon, J. C. Willecoxon, J. F. Willecoxon, Marshall N. Willecoxon, S. B. Snider, Ira Kuykendall, Robert Goforth and others. The membership of the Church at present is small. The present Elders are Cyrus Humphrey and Stephen Bolender. The Deacon is Nathan Turner. It would, perhaps, be interesting in these records to state that Elder John Goforth, a man well and widely known throughout this county for his thorough piety and earnestness in the cause of Christianity among the pioneers of this county, was Elder and Pastor of this Church from the time it was constituted up to 1852. He moved to



D. C. Wedge M D
BRYANT



Lemuel W. Potts



Jacob Maus

LIVERPOOL T?

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Iowa, where he still continued in his Christian labors. He died some years since.

CHURCHES.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.—This society worshiped in a building on section 20: formerly called Apple Church.

Liverpool Church.—This building was erected as a Presbyterian edifice, but understood to be also for the use of other denominations as well. The Presbyterians have died or moved away, and the Methodists use it mostly. A. G. Little, of Altona, is the only living trustee.

Maple's Mill Church is on sec. 11, and is Methodist Episcopal.

New Bethel Methodist Church is on sec. 18.

Union Chapel Methodist Church is on sec. 20.

SCHOOLS.

In Liverpool township are 8 district schools. The oldest is the Salem school, on sec. 8; next was Apple school-house, now Mount Pleasant; next, Liverpool, on sec. 25; then Maple's Mill (sec. 10); Hall's school-house (sec. 6, range 5 east); Prichard's school-house (sec. 15, now called No. 6); No. 8 (sec. 21), and finally No. 7 (sec. 20).

The first school Mrs. Wm. Hummel knew of in an early day was taught in the kitchen of John Farris, by Jordan Willcoxon; these schools were what was called "loud schools," *i. e.* each scholar in the school-room would study their lesson out loud. The first "silent school" that was started, a little girl told her mother she moved her lips, but had not said a word all day, and had fooled the teacher.

BIOGRAPHIES.

John G. Ackerson was born Feb. 15, 1831, in Lewistown tp., son of Abram and Eleanor (Kent), the first a native of N. Y., and the latter a native of Ohio, who came to this county about 1828, settling in Lewistown tp. John G. enlisted in the 85th I. V. I., Co. B., in Aug., 1862; at the end of ten months he was honorably discharged on account of sickness; he was 4th Sergeant; was in the battle of Perryville, etc., but was never wounded. Mr. A., about 1856, married Miss Sarah, daughter of Benj. Keeler, and has had two children, only Laura B. living now. Mr. A.'s second marriage was in Cowley Co., Kan., June, 1870, to May Walworth, daughter of Noah Walworth, formerly of New York. Mr. A. is now living on sec. 32.

Cleanthes Arnett was born April 2, 1805, near Sharpsburg, Bath Co., Ky., son of John Arnett, of Virginia, and grandson of Thos. Arnett, of the same State; his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Whitecraft, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of John White-

craft, a native of Pennsylvania and of Dutch descent. Cleanthes, in the fall of 1826, and in his native county, married Margaret Deane, who was born in Kentucky in January, 1809, daughter of James Deane, also a native of Kentucky. Nine years after their marriage, they settled in Sangamon Co., Ill., and in the spring of 1837 they located on the southeast quarter of sec. 19, Liverpool tp. Mr. Arnett has always been a farmer. In 1859 he built a frame house, into which he moved. In politics he is an old-line Whig, opposed to human slavery and a zealous advocate of temperance. Has been School Director several years. Children born in Kentucky,—John R., Sept. 7, '27; Rebecca W., Jan. 14, '29 (dec.); Nancy J., May 12, '30; James H., March 27, '32; born here—Joseph M., June 5, '37; Mary M., Jan. 15, '39; Anna A., Dec. 18, '40; Melinda E., Jan. 12, '44; Cleanthes M., March 12, '46; Martha E., Feb. 27, '48; Emily M., Dec. 16, '49, and Thomas E., Feb. 27, '52. Joseph M. served in the Union army, Co. K., 103d Regt., three years, and was in the most noted battles and marched with Sherman to the sea; received sunstroke while in the army; died in Aug., 1874, leaving a widow and 5 children. His wife's maiden name was Roxana Huston. He was a Republican and a member of the M. E. Church.

John A. Beckstead was born near Prescott, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 3, 1836, son of George and Dinah (Middah), natives of Canada. His grandfather was Alexander Beckstead, a native of Germany. Dinah Middah was the daughter of John Middah, also a native of Germany. John A.'s parents came to Canton in 1840, followed farming two years; they settled on sec. 6, Liverpool tp. in 1857; they both died here in 1862. Children—Mary E., Sarah Ann, Eliza J., Martha S., John A., Orelia A. and Caroline C. John A. occupies the old homestead. Feb. 15, 1863, he married Glaphy Ardena Raker, born Sept. 10, 1843, daughter of Nelson and Martha Ann (Mullens), natives of Ky. and Mo. John A. Beckstead's children are: John N., born May 13, 1865; Dora Ardena, Nov. 18, 1868; James H., Nov. 6, 1870; Martha Ann, Aug. 12, 1872; Ida May, Dec. 14, 1875, and Myram, May 25, 1878. Mr. B. is a Democrat. Has been a School Director, etc.

Isaac Black, deceased, was born in Berks county, Pa., went to Virginia, where he married Grace Woodford, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. Her parents were English. They moved to Ross county, O., about 1811, where the next mentioned was born.

Isaac Black, farmer, son of preceding, was born Jan. 30, 1813, came into Liverpool township, this county, Oct. 7, 1842, lived several years west of Cuba, and bought the farm on which he now resides (140 acres of sec. 4, Liverpool township) in 1857. He married Elizabeth Ann Byers at Washington, Fayette county, O., Oct., 1839. She was born Oct. 15, 1819, in Botetourt county, Va. They have had 12 children: Henry, born July 27, 1840; Marion, Nov. 30, 1841; William, Feb. 3, 1844; James, Nov. 27, 1845; Hannah

J., Feb. 21, 1849; Martha A., April 30, 1851; Mary Louisa, Sept. 10, 1853; Sarah E., Sept. 3, 1855; Isaac Theodore, Nov. 23, 1857; Celesta Alice, Dec. 23, 1859; Edith M. July 31, 1861, and Travis, May 2, 1863. Henry died Sept. 22, 1866, Celesta A., Aug. 5, 1876, and Travis while an infant. Eight of the children are married. Mr. Black is ready at mechanical work, having been carpenter, shoemaker, etc. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion he is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church.

Mr. Black relates many remarkable experiences of early life in Illinois, as illustrated by those given in our chapter on the early settlement of this county. In the severe winter of 1842-3, described in that chapter, Mr. B. relates that money was so scarce that to obtain even 25 cents in cash a man had to lie, by claiming there was a letter in the postoffice for him and he wanted to pay the postage on it and get it. Then, by delivering a load or so of hoop-poles with that plea he would sometimes raise the two "bits." At the close of that winter he tapped 20 sugar-trees, from which he made 100 pounds of sugar and 37 gallons of fine syrup. One tree yielded over a barrel of sap in one day! He says that in early day snakes were very abundant. Rattlesnakes were so thick in 1842 that he would not step out after dark for \$10. He saw one with 29 rattles.

Wm. Black was born in Buckskin township, Ross county, O., in March, 1820, son of Isaac and Grace Woodford, the first a native of Virginia and the latter of Philadelphia; born during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Black came to Fulton county in April, 1859, and first located at Maple's Mill; has always been a farmer, and for the last 8 years on sec. 11. Dec. 30, 1841, in Ohio, he married Miss Rachel, daughter of James Pummel; she was born in May, 1821; their children are, John F., born Oct. 20, 1842; Allen, Feb. 19, 1845; Grace E., Sept. 25, 1851; Henry O., Oct. 12, 1854; Rachel Arabella, Feb. 26, 1858; Charles, July 22, 1860, and Simon D., June 5, 1863. The first 3 are married. Methodist. Democrat.

Lewis E. Bordwine was born in Lewistown township, Nov., 1852; his father was Nathaniel Claxton Bordwine, who married Mary Elizabeth Simms, a native of Virginia. Lewis E. married Eudora C. Crosthwait Sept. 5, 1872, daughter of Eli C. Crosthwait. She was born April 28, 1852, and is a Methodist. Mr. B. is a professor of religion and in politics independent.

Nathaniel Claxton Bordwine was born Oct. 5, 1803, in Albemarle Co., Va., son of Louis E. Bordwine, a native of Germany, who acquired a little fortune as a merchant tailor, and died three weeks before the subject of this sketch was born. Until 13 years of age he was taken care of by his grandfather "Tuggle," in Washington Co., Va., and afterward by his mother in Russell Co. In 1822 he married Olive Robbins, a native of the latter place and daughter of Wm. Robbins, and they emigrated to Vermilion Co., Ill. in 1825, and in 1827 came to Fulton Co., where they, by hard work, soon ac-

cumulated means enough to purchase a quarter of sec. 4, Lewistown tp. She died in 1834; and Nov. 27, 1849, he married again, this time Elizabeth Simms, of Va., daughter of Tandy and Mary (Reddis), of the same State. Children by first wife—Sally, born in Virginia; Anna, born in Vermilion Co., Ill.; and Polly, born in Fulton Co.; by second wife,—Mary F., June 14, 1850; Lewis E., Nov. 12, 1851; Amy L., Sept. 29, 1853 (dec. Oct. 17, 1876); Martha A., Nov. 2, 1855; Margaret J., Feb. 2, 1857; Nathaniel C., Nov. 5, 1858; Tandy Oliver, Oct. 23, 1860 (dec. Nov. 16, 1860); Olive M., Oct. 5, 1862; Phoebe C., Sept. 3, 1864; Reuben M., Oct. 9, 1866; and Prudence E., April 16, 1869. For the last 18 years Mr. B. has lived on sec. 18, Liverpool tp.; has cleared 375 acres of land and improved 5 or 6 different farms; now owns 420 acres in 3 farms, besides other property; stock-raising is his specialty; was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Republican.

Ezekiel Boswell was born near St. Paris, Champaign Co., O., Oct. 18, 1835, son of David and Nancy (Colbert), natives of the same place; came to Fulton Co. in 1855, settling in Buckheart tp., but now living in Joshua tp.; they had six children. Ezekiel married in July, 1856, Helen Carver, daughter of P. M. Carver, and their 8 children are: Wm. E., born May 27, '58; Chas. P., April 5, '62; Emma F., Aug. 11, '65; John A., June 2, 1867 (dec. 1875); David, Dec. 2, 1869; Frank, May 11, 1872; Edgar, April 24, 1875 (dec. while an infant); and Ada May, April 16, 1878. Democrat. School Director. Sec. 5; 100 acres.

Wm. R. Clark was born near Troy, Miami Co., O., July 15, 1823, son of Isaac and Sarah (Royal), the former a native of N. J. and the latter a daughter of Wm. Royal, of Monongahela Co., W. Va. Parents came to Fulton Co. about 1832, and Mr. Clark built the first grist-mill in Liverpool tp., on sec. 21. His first wife was Lydia Zelyph, of New Jersey, and they had 10 children; by second wife he had 6 children. W. R. worked at the carpenter's trade for about 14 years, but has been a farmer and stock-raiser for about 25 years, on sec. 21. His first wife was Elsie (Fitzgerald), of Fulton county, and they had 4 children,—Emily W., Orville W., Lydia M., Jesse B. Mrs. C. died in April, 1863, and he married Sarah E. Griggsby, of this county, daughter of Wm. and Dorcas G., and they also had 4 children,—Delta, Nellie, Carrie and Wm. M. Mrs. Clark died Jan. 21, 1873, and Mr. C. still lives on the old homestead. Democrat. Has been School Director. Has now 284 acres of land, a large, two-story brick house, cleared 75 acres, and split 10,000 rails by himself.

Wm. Denny was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 8, 1811, son of Philip and Nancy (Deacon), natives of Kent Co., Del.; his grandfather, Philip Denny, was a native of England. Wm. was mainly brought up in Ohio; first came to Fulton Co. in the fall of 1842; from 1843 to 1845 he lived in Missouri; has lived on sec. 2 for the last 28 years, where his farm consists of 165 acres; he has

cleared most of it and put on the improvements. He married Mary Beets in 1835; she was born in Rockbridge Co., Va.; their only offspring is Margaret Elizabeth, who married Beverly G. Milner, but is now a widow, living in Canton township. Mr. Denny is a zealous Democrat.

Richard Hall was born in Bath, Greene Co., O., Feb. 10, 1821, son of John Hall, a native of Clarke Co., Va., and a grandson of Richard Hall, a native of Virginia and of English ancestry. May 10, 1831, Richard Hall, the subject of this biography, with his parents arrived in Fulton Co., locating on sec. 13, Lewistown tp.; lived in Mason Co. a year or so, then returned to Fulton Co.; mother died Dec. 2, 1836, and father in April, 1843. Their children were Prior, Richard, Moses, Hannah, Daniel, Phœbe and Mercy. The first two are the only ones living. Prior married Phœbe A. Nichols and lives in Sangamon Co. Richard married Anna Imel, daughter of Peter Imel, a native of Maryland, and of German ancestry. Richard Hall is a Republican, and has been School Director for 14 years or more.

Barton Lee Harrison was born in Lewis Co., Ky., July 15, 1832, son of James and Sarah C. (Lee), and first came to Fulton Co. in 1855; Nov. 25, 1858, he married Mary M., daughter of Cleanthes Arnett, who died the following October, leaving one child, which died an infant. May 8, 1862, he married Charlotte T. Willcoxon, born Feb. 5, 1844, daughter of Jesse B. W., of this tp. Of Mr. H.'s 10 children 8 are living,—Mary C., born in 1863; Martha E., May 10, 1864; Robert E. L., Oct. 28, 1865; Sarah E., Feb. 24, 1867; James B., March 27, 1869; Jesse B., Sept. 12, 1870; Emma R., Feb. 5, 1872; Owen C., March 14, 1874; Augusta P., March 14, 1876; and Tyra H., May 11, 1879. Jesse B. died in infancy and Owen died aged nearly 4 years. Mr. Harrison now lives on sec. 18, where he has been since 1866; has always been a Democrat, and has been School Director, etc. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

Francis Marion Harrison was born in Lewis Co., Ky., Aug. 9, 1828, brother of the foregoing, and came to this county in November, 1848; March 4, 1852, he married Elizabeth Walker, who was born in Kentucky July 14, 1833, daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Given) Walker, natives of Ky. They settled in this township in 1835, and followed farming. Mr. W. died in April, 1850, and she died 11 days afterwards. Mr. Harrison has had 6 children, 3 of whom are living,—John W., born Nov. 9, 1855; Adelia B., Nov. 9, 1857; and Sidney E., July 27, 1865. He has been School Director, Road Commissioner, etc. Democrat. Methodist. Has lived on sec. 18 for the last 20 years.

Elijah Jennings, farmer and hunter, was born in Estill county, Ky., Nov. 27, 1817, son of Daniel and Debbie (Willcoxon) Jennings, natives of North Carolina, and of Scotch descent; was brought up by Thos. T. Bybee, his step-father; has been a resident of Fulton

county since 1829. He remembers that Charley Deprest, a Frenchman, was the first settler in Liverpool township; that the first grist-mill was built by Isaac Clark in 1833, on sec. 20, in Liverpool; and that his first school-teacher was Richard Tompkins in 1831. As a hunter Mr. Jennings has seen as many as 100 deer in one day, shot 4 deer one day without moving out of his tracks, has killed 13 in one day, and averaged 100 a year for 28 years. He was so exact as a marksman that they would not let him shoot at the matches. In '78 he found 32 swarms of bees, this year 27 swarms, and one year he found 40. Nov. 28, 1837, he married Elizabeth Farris, and they have had 10 children, 7 of whom are living. Mr. J. has been a member of the Baptist Church for 30 years, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church. He is a "Jackson Democrat" and has never scratched a ticket; has been School Director, and Constable, and is at present Assessor and Collector.

James Kuykendall is probably the oldest man in Liverpool township, being now past 94 years of age. He was born August 5, 1785, near Pittsburg, Pa. For one of his age he is unusually active. One day last summer he walked 18 miles. He first came to this county in 1831, prospecting, and in 1837 he permanently located on a farm in Putman township, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Cuba, where he lived for nearly 20 years. Nov. 14, 1811, he married Elizabeth Aton, daughter of Aaron Aton; four years afterward they moved to Richland county, O., now Ashland county, and entered 160 acres of land. Indians were troublesome, and one day he ordered some of them off his premises, which made them angry and they threatened his life; but they were put to death by their own tribe for so molesting the white man. Mr. K.'s children were Ira; Matilda, born in August, 1814; Lucinda, June 7, 1816; Abigail, Feb. 21, 1818; Sarah, June 7, 1820; Henry, in 1822; Susan, in 1824; Anna, in 1826; Jane, who died at the age of 4 years. Mr. K. taught school in his youth, and at the age of 18 he was elected Captain of Militia in Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served for 7 years. Mr. K. has been a pioneer in three States, which are now far in the interior of civilization. Has given each of his children a farm. Democrat.

Jacob Maus was born Sept. 21, 1814, near Taneytown, Frederick (now Carroll) Co., Md., son of Jacob, sr., a native of Adams Co., Pa., and grandson of George Maus, of Holland, who settled in Pennsylvania before or about the time of the Revolution. Jacob Maus, sr., served in the war of 1812. His wife was Sarah, *nee* Hahn. The subject of this paragraph was brought up a miller, both in saw-mill and flouring-mill, in Maryland; came to sec. 13, this tp., May 6, 1840, and paid \$2,500 for a pre-emption claim on 320 acres of land; four years afterward he discovered that the claim was worthless, and he then bid in the land from the Government, at \$1.25 per acre; there was a saw-mill on this land, which he ran for 15 years, adding to it a grist-mill during the time; he now has 480

acres of land; in 1861 he built a two-story brick dwelling, with basement, 26x40 feet; just previously he had built a frame barn 40x80 feet, to which 35 feet has since been added. Mr. Maus found but 20 acres cleared when he first came here, but by industry he has increased the plowed land to 350 acres. This gentleman is a Democrat and has been Supervisor 10 or 12 years, School Treasurer a long time, etc.; is an Episcopal Methodist. Jan. 30, 1840, he married Mary Formwalt, who died May 19, 1878, a member of the M. E. Church; of their three children, Josephus H. died in infancy, John W. died at the age of 13, and Jacob Perry was born Dec. 25, 1850, and married Lottie Morton, who was born May 12, 1859, the daughter of Richard and Eliza (Allen) Morton, and they reside at his father's. We give Mr. M.'s portrait in this book.

Wm. McCracken was born Nov. 27, 1829, in Hopewell, Licking Co., O., son of John and Margaret (Simcox), father a native of Ohio, near Athens, and of Irish origin, and mother of Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, of French ancestry; April 14, 1851, he married Fanny Bordner, who was born April 15, 1831, in Licking Co., O., daughter of Peter and Christina (Losh) Bordner, natives of Pennsylvania. The latter came to Fulton Co. in 1853, and are now living in this tp., aged 97 and 86 years. Wm. McCracken's children: Arrista, born May 30, 1853, and married Mary Morton, daughter of R. W., and lives on the homestead in another house; Ira Artemas, Sept. 17, 1854; Samuel, Feb. 19, 1856; and Rilda Jane, Feb. 7, 1864,—all at home. Mr. McC. has been Collector, School Director, Road Commissioner, etc., and is a Democrat. He is a substantial farmer, residing on sec. 6 for the past 28 years; 240 acres of home farm, besides 80 acres two miles away; he commenced here in 1851 with only \$9 and a team and wagon.

Charles McCumber was born Jan. 10, 1813, in Ontario Co., N. Y., son of Wm. McC., of the same county, and Phœbe, daughter of Beriah Kelly, of Scotland. Charles was brought up in Madison Co., O., where he married Huldah R. Lane, daughter of Jacob Lane, of that county; came to Fulton county in Oct., 1838, settling on a farm of 50 acres southwest of Lewistown; afterward lived awhile northeast of Lewistown; in 1869 he moved to sec. 30, Liverpool tp., where he has a farm of 108 acres. His wife died in Dec., 1844, leaving 4 children; Wm. W., born Oct. 18, 1837; Sarah J., Nov. 22, 1838; Orville M., Sept. 8, 1840; John, May 16, 1842. Mr. McC. took for his second wife Sarah Caplinger, who died Dec. 11, 1856, leaving two children: Huldah, born Sept. 12, 1848, and Clara M., May 5, 1853. Mr. McC.'s third wife was Mary E. Weaver, whom he married in 1858, and their 5 children are, Mary A.; Phœbe L., born Aug. 19, 1860; Myron N., May 10, 1862; Thomas A., Dec. 31, 1864; Florence L., July 13, 1867; and Samantha A., July 3, 1870,—all living except Myron N. Three sons served in the Union army during the war,—Wm. W., Orville M. and John. Mr. McC. was formerly a Whig; is now a Republican.

Messena B. Nott was born in Windsor, Morgan Co., O., July 19, 1839; is the son of S. M. Nott, who came to this county in 1855. Mr. N. enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in Co. B, 85th Ill. Inf., and was on detached service for 14 months as artillery-man in Battery I, 2d Ill. Art. Went with Sherman to the sea. He was Corporal and acted as Com. Sergt.; at the battle of Peach Tree Creek he went in with 40 men and came out with 18, the rest killed, wounded or taken prisoners. While on the march from Sand Town to Atlanta they were annoyed greatly by the enemy's sharpshooters. On one occasion while Mr. N. was trying to get a shot at one of these gentry; he partly exposed his person from behind a tree, when zip! went a bullet, which cut his belt from his waste. He was married Oct. 13, 1865, to Ellen M. Arnett, who has borne him 5 children.

Stephen H. Nott was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., May 10, 1840, and is the son of Dr. Nott. He enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, in Co. B, 85th Ill. Inf., for service in the late war. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Knoxville; was with Sherman on his famous march until the battle of Peach Tree Creek July 19, '64, when he was taken prisoner and was an inmate of Andersonville prison from July 21, '64, till March 24, '65, when he was paroled.

Dr. Thomas Nott is a native of Roxbury, Washington county, O., where he was born Feb. 17, 1809; came to this county in 1835, but located permanently in 1841, and taught school for 2 years. His father's name was Samuel Nott, native of N. H. His grandfather was Thomas Nott, a native of England and a Revolutionary soldier. His mother, Amy (Van Clief) Nott, was a native of N. J. and daughter of Peter Van Clief, also a Revolutionary soldier. Dr. N. was married in Ohio March 13, 1828, to Celesta Kent, daughter of Jabe and Catharine (Johnson) Kent,—the Kents of English origin, the Johnsons of Dutch. Dr. N. has been in the practice of medicine continuously since he came to this county. Resides on sec. 29.

Tiffin R. Nott is a native of Ohio, and was born in Washington county, July 1, 1833; parents, Steward M. and Phœbe (Kent) Nott; they came to this county April 27, 1850, and settled on sec. 31, where they lived till their death. Mrs. N. died in Dec., 1867, and Mr. N. in Feb., 1868. Mr. N. was a very strong Democrat in politics and served the township in some official position about all the time; was J. P. for 8 years, but never tried a case, inducing parties to come to an amicable settlement rather than to spend their time and money in law contests. T. R. is now serving as J. P. In '57, Dec. 27, he married Elizabeth V. Keeler, daughter of Benj. and Mary A. (Ackerman) Keeler, and was born June 27, 1842. Their children are Mary C., Chas. A., Cora L. E., deceased, and Thomas C. They reside on sec. 20, on land entered by Benj. Keeler 43 years ago. Upon this land are many Indian mounds, where relics have been plowed up, among which are sea-shells, with notches cut, evidently to hang in the ears, as ornaments; also birds

made of clay and of different species, copper tools and implements, etc.

James O'Brien, farmer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1842, and came to this county in the fall of 1860; married Caroline, daughter of Solomon Snider, in Jan., 1865, and located permanently on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, Liverpool township. After having two children (Minnie C., May 3, 1866, and Harry E., Aug. 16, 1868), Mrs. O'Brien died, April 6, 1875. Mr. O'Brien married again, Atha Carter, who had been born and reared in Lewistown township, and was a daughter of Jackson Carter, of Kentucky. These have had one child, Jessie Maud, born Nov. 27, 1878. He has 164 acres in farm, all made by himself. Republican.

Mr. O'Brien's father was John O'Brien, also a farmer, who married Mary Harkin. Both were natives of Ireland, and after their marriage they came to Buffalo, N. Y., about 1837, where she died. He afterward died in Delaware, Ohio.

Alvin Pollitt, farmer, sec. 6, is son of the next mentioned; was born in Mason county, Ky., Oct. 3, 1835. He married Emily C. Estes Nov. 17, 1847. She was a daughter of Lewis and Ann (Farris) Estes, and was born in Franklin county, Ill., Nov. 6, 1849. They have 8 children: Oliver P., John A., James L., Alexander, Wm., Chas. H., Laura A., and Della Josephine. Mr. P. has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and has been School Director in District No. 1 for 12 years. He was almost the first advocate of free public schools in the District. He agitated the question and the benefit of building a school-house against great opposition from some, even threatening to shoot him. On being elected Director the first time, he immediately made a contract for and had built a school-house on his own land. It was made of hewn logs. It has since been abandoned and a fine frame erected. This District has a school fund of \$4,000, the principal of which was secured from sale of lands.

James Pollitt was born in July, 1800, in Maryland. His parents, Jonathan and Narcissa (Pollitt) Pollitt, were natives of Maryland. They moved to Fleming county, Ky., in 1809, and James married Mary Thomas July 21, 1822. She was born in Fauquier county, Va., March 16, 1802. They came to this county in Sept., 1836, bringing a family of 6 children. James Pollitt died Feb. 14, 1875. The widow is living upon the old homestead with her son James. One son, George E., served in the 55th Ill. Inf. during the war for 3 years. Mr. P. was a member of the Baptist Church, as is his widow.

Amos F. Potts, deceased, was born in Loudon Co, Va., Sept. 15, 1805, son of Isaiah Potts, who married Elizabeth Brown. Amos F. married Elizabeth S. Dolson, in Zanesville, O., April 25, 1828, who was born Feb. 13, 1810; they came to Clark county, Ill., in Jan., 1830; Oct. 31, 1833, they arrived in Fulton county, settled on sec. 29, where Mr. Potts died Dec. 17, 1866. Of his 10 children 8 grew

up and were married, and were all born in this county except the two eldest, as follows: John Wm., Lemuel W., Huldah Ann, Thomas I., George W., Wm. H. H., Mary J. and Sarah E., twins, Martha J., and Emily A. The parents saw the hardships of pioneer life, including troubles with the Indians. They were once driven from their home by them, and on their return they found all their goods piled in the middle of the floor and a few Indians there, who said, "Bad Indians gone; they were going to burn the house, but good Indians wouldn't let them." William enlisted in the 103d Ill. Inf. and was killed in action at the battle of Atlanta.

Lemuel W. Potts, son of preceding, enlisted April 29, 1861, in Co. H., 17th Ill. Inf., the first man from Liverpool tp.; was badly wounded at Fredericktown, Mo., by a shell; was one of those who made the second charge on the enemy's works at Ft. Donelson, carrying them at the point of the bayonet; was in the front a great deal at the battle of Shiloh, where he was again wounded; touched fire to the 40-barrel magazine of powder set to blow up Ft. Hill, making a very narrow escape of his own life; his regiment was the first to enter Vicksburg after the surrender; and after engaging in other hard-fought battles (47 in all, including skirmishes) and responsible military duties, his regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 14, 1866. He now has 1,700 acres of land, and is an extensive stock-raiser and farmer. April 9, 1870, he married his first wife, Martha E. Patterson, who died Feb. 14, 1871; Dec. 4, 1873, he married Jennie Walworth, a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., daughter of Noah and Margaret Walworth. Mr. Potts is a "stalwart" Republican, and has been School Director several years.

Thomas I. Potts, son of Amos F., above mentioned, married Sarah Livingston, Nov. 13, 1864, daughter of George Livingston, a native of Ohio, and she was born Oct. 13, 1846; their six children living are George W., born Aug. 29, 1865; Charley, Nov. 28, 1867; Lilly M., Jan. 22, 1870; Effie D., June 25, 1871; Chalmers, Jan. 1, 1874, and Gertrude, Jan. 22, 1878; Minnie B. was born Jan. 22, 1870, and died aged 6 months. Mr. P. is a Republican; has a farm of 123 acres.

Edwin Preston, son of the next mentioned, was born Aug. 31, 1844, and married Sarah E. Blanchard, daughter of Ira B., of Brimfield, Peoria Co., a native of Maine, near Kingfield. He has 4 children,—Winnie V., born Sept. 28, 1867; George R. and Gertie L., twins, Dec. 4, 1870, and Roy B., June 21, 1877. Mr. P. has been in office ever since he was 21, as Town Clerk, School Director, School Trustee, Road Commissioner, etc. Democrat. Is a farmer and stock-raiser on sec. 14.

Hiram Preston was born at Kingfield, Franklin Co., Me., Jan. 23, 1817, son of Peter and Mary (Winslow) Preston, natives of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and Peter's father was James, of the same place and of English ancestry. Mrs. Mary Preston's father was Ezekiel Winslow, a native of England, and his father's name was

Canelum. Mr. Hiram Preston came to Illinois in 1839, stopping in Peoria Co., and coming into Fulton Co. in 1840 to reside. In 1841 he married Tryphena Hathaway, a native of Kingfield, Me., and daughter of Luther and Clarissa (Hinds) Hathaway, natives of Mass., near Taunton. Luther's father was Gilbert, born in England. Luther Hathaway and wife came to Peoria Co. in 1836; he died in March, 1873. Mr. Hiram Preston has always been in the saw-mill and lumber business, and in farming, owning at present 5 farms. Mr. P. is a Democrat; has been Postmaster at Maple's Mill for nearly 20 years. His three children are Edwin, Frank and James Austin.

Jordon Prichard, deceased, was a native of Washington Co., Pa., and came to this county as early as 1836 and located on sec. 16, Liverpool tp. His wife was Artemisia Shaw, of Licking Co., O., where they were married. Eight children were born to them: Mary J.; Robert; Alexander, who died of cholera in 1849; James, who has been Steward of county farm since 1869; Elizabeth, Bert, Sarah, Ella, and Rebecca, who also died of cholera in 1849. Jordon Prichard was a farmer by occupation and a prominent man. He died of cholera after one day's sickness July 13, 1849, being the second victim, Robert Summers being the first. Mrs. P. was taken sick on the 15th and died the same day. Then followed Alexander and Rebecca. Singular it is, but on rising that morning Mrs. P. remarked that she dreamed the past night that she, with 2 of her children, were to die with the cholera. She ate breakfast as well as usual and by 11 o'clock a. m. was dead. The father of Mr. P. was Benjamin Prichard, a soldier of the war of 1812. Mrs. P.'s father, Alexander Shaw, was a Revolutionary soldier.

Joseph G. Putman was born Jan. 31, 1830, in Lewis Co., Ky., near Maysville, and is a son of Daniel K. and Anna (Grover), the former of Culpepper Co., Va., and the latter of Maryland, near Baltimore. Joseph G. came to Fulton Co. in 1854, locating on section 14, and stopping here two years; in 1864 he bought the farm on which he now resides,—160 acres on sec. 30. He married, in this county, Christina, daughter of Peter Bordner. Charles W. is their only child. Daniel K. Putman was a teacher and Methodist preacher for nearly 50 years. He died, aged 77 years.

James S. Raker was born Jan. 18, 1847, son of Nelson Raker; Dec. 3, 1871, married Mary Leonard, a native of Carter Co., Tenn., born April 4, 1851, and daughter of Obadiah and Esther (Lacy) Leonard, both of Tennessee; their children are: Hetty, born June 22, 1872; William, Dec. 31, 1874, and died May 25, 1875; James D., April 11, 1876; and Frankie, Aug. 12, 1879.

Nelson Raker was born in Sept., 1812, in Clark county, Ky., son of David M. and Susan E. (Chaney) Raker, natives of N. C., the former of German ancestry and the latter of English. Nelson was married in Clark county, Ky., Feb. 9, 1835, to Martha Ann Mullens, who was born in Kentucky; they came to Fulton county

in Nov., 1855, bringing 9 children. Three were born in Fulton Co.: Amanda J., Franklin (dec. in infancy), and Nelson. Mr. Raker first lived on sec. 7, 5 east, 2 years, then near Slabtown 1 year, then in Warsaw one winter, then on his present farm on sec. 5, 5 east. Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church.

Geo. W. Ray was born July 24, 1843, son of Wm. Ray, in Ash Co., N. C.; came to this county in 1865; June 24, 1866, married Mrs. Anna Adeline Vail, daughter of Elijah Willecoxen, and they now live on sec. 9; she was born Dec. 10, 1825, in Estill Co., Ky., and May 30, 1850, married Joseph Appleton Vail, a native of Middleton, O., who died May 19, 1852, leaving one son, Joseph C. Mr. Ray served in the 6th N. C. Cav., Confederate army, for 3 years.

Benjamin Scholes emigrated from Yorkshire, Eng., to the U. S. in 1820. Soon afterwards he volunteered as a soldier in the Seminole or Florida war. He afterwards located in St. Louis and was engaged in steam-boating on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers until about 1840, when he located in Liverpool. Here he carried on a general merchandising business for many years, and in '73 moved upon his farm on sec. 2. His wife's maiden name was Lucinda J. Deaver, a native of Md. They have a family of 8 children out of 10 born to them. Mr. S. died March 6, 1876.

Amos Shaw enlisted in the 17th Ill. Inf., and served about 3 years in the war of the Rebellion, died at Brownsville, Miss., of lung fever, March 21, 1863. One of his children is still living in this county, James B., on sec. 8, Liverpool tp. He married Mary E. Eveland in Oct., 1877.

Peter Shaw is a native of Licking Co., O., where he was born Oct. 17, 1837; parents were Amos and Angeline (Bordner) Shaw. Mrs. S. was a daughter of Peter Bordner, an early settler of this county. Amos Shaw moved with his family to Iowa, where he died. His widow married W. W. Brown and now lives in Lewistown tp. Peter S. married Dec. 5, 1862, Sarah E. Potts, daughter of Amos F. Potts, who is now living with them on sec. 30. They have had 10 children, only 2 of whom are living, Orville P. and Sarah M. They have an adopted child by name of Martha.

Hezekiah Shenfelta, sec. 7, son of John and Susan (Swigart) S., natives of Pa. and of German descent. The former is dead and the latter is living in Marion Co. Mr. S. came to this county in 1867; married Sarah J. Flaherty, a native of Va. She died, and he married Mary Cooper. His children, dead and living, are, Victoria, deceased, Mary E., Elizabeth L., Abraham, deceased, Charles A., Edward F. and Margaret, deceased.

William Shields. Andrew Jackson Shields came to this county about the year 1834 and located on a farm near Canton; worked at blacksmithing occasionally. His father was Robert Shields. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Red. They were married in Indiana and had a family of seven children, all now living except

Mary E. A. J. Shields, sr., died in 1848. Wm. Shields was born in 1836, and March 14, 1861, he married Nancy M. Willcoxon, daughter of Maj. Elijah W., and is now living on sec. 10. He has 4 children,—Prudence Luella, Andrew L., deceased, Elijah Calloway, Anna C. and George Lee.

Robert Summers, with a small family, settled at Waterford soon after the Black Hawk war. He was a Kentuckian by birth and education, but his wife was from Vermont. This family soon moved to Lewistown, and after a few months moved again to the vicinity of Liverpool, where they changed residence occasionally. Mr. S. undertook, about 1840, to build a bridge across the overflowed land north of Liverpool, and after a mile of it was nearly done, a flood carried it away, and he was consequently involved in debt from which he never recovered. In 1841 or '42 he settled on the place now occupied by Hiram Preston, where he remained (except in 1844 he had charge of the Farris mill at Milton, three miles northwest of Lewistown) until he ended his earthly career in the great calamity detailed in the chapter of horrors elsewhere in this volume. He died July 10, 1849, three children died on the 13th, and his wife died on the 16th,—five out of a family of nine in six days! Three of the remaining children still live,—Ewing at Galesburg, Ill., Robert in Mississippi, and Mary (now Mrs. Stockton) in Colorado. "Esquire" Summers was generally elected a Justice of the Peace (in Liverpool township), although he was a Whig and all his neighbors Democrats. He taught music and a public school occasionally, and was always held in high esteem.

Abraham M. Weaver was born in Madison Co., Va., June 7, 1835. He married Sarah Shaw March 5, 1857. She is a daughter of Robert and Catharine (Bordner) Shaw. Mr. W. has lived on sec. 7, 5 N., 5 W., for 12 years, and has improved most of the place. His parents are Alfred and Louisa (Kirtley) Weaver; Alfred and wife came to this county in the fall of 1836, bringing 2 children, Abraham and Elizabeth. They lived the first winter at Lewistown. He now lives at Maple's Mill. A. M. W. has 7 children living: Christina, Frank, S. Kossuth, Walter N., Fanny, A. G., Amanda and Wm. C.

George W. Wheelbarger was born in Augusta Co., Va., Nov. 9, 1821, son of Cyrus W., a native of Rockingham Co., Va., and whose father was a native of Germany. Cyrus married Sarah Ehrman, whose parents were of Germany. Geo. W. came to Fulton county, Sept. 12, 1855, and worked at a saw-mill for J. C. Willcoxon for 3 years, then bought a farm of 130 acres on sec. 6, Liverpool tp., and resided here ever since. Aug. 31, 1855, in Va., he married Eliza Drumeller. They have 6 children, namely: Addie, Granville K., Estie, Vintie F., Franklin G. and Atha C., all living at home.

John Whitehead was born in Saddleworth, Eng., June 4, 1807, son of John and Betty W. Our subject came to America in 1845,

to Fulton Co., April 26, same year. He was a skilled manufacturer of woolen, silk and cotton goods in Eng. He early engaged in the saw-mill business here. He also ran a steamboat named "Liverpool" between La Salle and Beardstown. Since 1863 has been engaged in farming, on sec. 14, 5 N., 4 W. He bought this farm for the timber on it, but now has 100 acres under cultivation. He married Nancy Savill, who is a native of Eng. They brought a family of 7 children when they came to the tp., and have 3 born here. Mrs. W. died in April, 1857; he married in 1858 Winifred F. Wood. John Whitehead, jr., served in the Union army for 3 years; was a sharpshooter. Mr. W. says when he first came here it was reported and believed that the first white child born in the tp. was Mason Eveland, on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 14.

Willcoxon Family.—Jeremiah F. Willcoxon was born Feb., 1833, on sec. 5, Liverpool tp.; father's name was Elijah Willcoxon, who came to this tp. Nov., 1830; J. F. lives on the old homestead that his father settled on in 1830; principal business has been farming and stock-raising, with the exception of serving two years as Sheriff, being elected to that office in 1863; has held nearly all the offices in his tp., and is the present Supervisor, which office he has held for the past 5 terms. He is a member of the Christian Church; married Feb., 1867 to Lorinda Riner of Peoria Co.; have a family of three children,—Mary Adell, Frank B. and Chas. L.

Capt. Elijah Willcoxon was born in Ash Co., N. C., in 1789. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812; also served two years in the Black Hawk war, first as Lieut. and then as Captain. He was a grand nephew of Daniel Boone. He first settled in Liverpool tp., Nov., 1830. At the time of his death, which occurred July 3, 1860, his 12 grown children were at his funeral, and his posterity numbered 114. He was a pillar in the Regular Baptist Church; was Justice of the Peace for many years and served in nearly all the offices of the township. His wife's name before marriage was Charlotte Calloway, who was born in Ash Co., N. C. She was a daughter of Col. Elijah Calloway, for years a prominent member of the N. C. Legislature. They were married in 1811, soon afterwards moving to Kentucky, where they lived a frontier life for 15 years, when they moved to Fulton Co. and settled on the farm now occupied by the youngest son, ex-Sheriff J. F. Willcoxon. Mrs. Charlotte W. departed this life June 18, 1874; was the mother of 14 children,—7 boys and 7 girls, 12 of whom lived to have families. At her decease her posterity numbered 204.

Six of the boys lived on and owned farms adjoining the old homestead at the time of their father's death. The Willcoxon family at this time own land north and south for 3 miles on each side of the road. The children are: Jesse B., E. Calloway, Andrew Jackson, Marshall Ney, James Calvin, and Jeremiah F.

Major E. Calloway Willcoxon was a farmer; also carried on the mill business; he was an enterprising and influential man in the county,

taking an interest in matters of public importance; was elected to many offices in the township; was supervisor for several years and held other township offices; was a staunch Democrat in politics. He was born in Estill county, Ky., March 12, 1817. He met with an accident by which his thigh was broken and died from the effects Jan. 22, 1872. Like his father, he came to be considered a sort of patriarch in the neighborhood, and was respected and beloved by all; he left a widow and a large family of children; she still lives on the homstead on sec. 8. She was Prudence Putman, daughter of Redding Putman, an early settler of Putman tp.

Jesse B. Willcoxon, the eldest son of Elijah Willcoxon, lived on sec. 8; was born Sept. 14, 1813; his farms lay on sees. 8, 16 and 17; he was an extensive farmer and owned nearly or quite a section of land. He was married twice; his first wife was Priscilla Stufflebeam, by whom there were 8 children born. She died, and Mr. W. married a second time. Margaret Smith; by the last union there were 6 children. He was a member of the Regular Baptist Church. He died the 17th of Oct., 1872, very suddenly. He left a widow and 12 children and 200 relatives. His widow still resides at the old homstead on sec. 8. He served with his father in the Black Hawk war.

Andrew Jackson Willcoxon, born Dec. 7, 1818; opened a large farm in Liverpool tp. on which he built a fine brick house, with other improvements; sold out and moved to California, remained a few years, when he returned to this county and again sold out and moved to Arizona, where he is now living engaged in farming, stock-raising, etc. He married Mary J. Grigsby.

James Calvin Willcoxon, after improving a large farm in Liverpool tp. on which he built a large brick residence, he moved to Lewistown, where he now lives. He has been extensively engaged in the lumber business, also merchandise, flouring mills, woolen mill, hotel, and at present is extensively engaged in farming, owning about 5,000 acres; has this year some 1,200 acres of corn; also engaged in grading the Fulton County Narrow-Gauge Railroad from Havana to Fairview, for which he has taken a contract.

Marshall Ney Willcoxon was born in Estill Co., Ky., Sept. 5, '27, son of Elijah Willcoxon, now living on part of his father's estate, sec. 4; has been engaged in milling and lumbering. May 4, 1854. he married Harriet Laswell, daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Baughman) Laswell, early settlers of Putman tp. She was born March 26, 1836. Of their 12 children 9 are living, viz: Calvin L., E. Amelia (now wife of John Byers, near Bryant), Jeremiah C., Marshall Ney, jr., Charlotte A., Nellie Florence, Margaret E., Mary Inez, and George Ray. He is a Baptist and Mrs. W. is a member of the Christian Church.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a list of the township officials serving since the organization of the township, together with the years of serving:

SUPERVISORS.

Jacob Maus.....	1850-51	Franklin Farwell.....	1866
Thomas H. Hand.....	1852	Jacob Maus.....	1867-68
C. Willcoxon.....	1853	Robert Prichard.....	1869
Jacob Maus.....	1854-58	J. F. Willcoxon.....	1870-72
E. C. Willcoxon.....	1859-60	Jacob Maus.....	1873
D. U. Boyington.....	1861	Benj. F. Scholes.....	1874
Robert Prichard.....	1862-63	Jacob Maus.....	1875
Jacob Maus.....	1864-65	J. F. Willcoxon.....	1878-79

TOWN CLERKS.

A. G. Poe.....	1859-60	James D. Putman.....	1868
Hiram Preston.....	1861-63	Hiram Preston.....	1869
S. R. Quigley.....	1866	Edwin Preston.....	1870
Hiram Preston.....	1867	Hiram Preston.....	1871-79

ASSESSORS.

Elijah Jennings.....	1859	E. Jennings.....	1871
Robert Prichard.....	1860	R. W. Morton.....	1872
James Prichard.....	1861-62	E. E. Saunders.....	1873
E. Jennings.....	1866-67	E. Jennings.....	1874
James Prichard.....	1869	R. W. Morton.....	1875-77
R. W. Morton.....	1870	Elijah Jennings.....	1878-79

COLLECTORS.

R. W. Morton.....	1859	Jesse B. Willcoxon.....	1869
J. B. Willcoxon.....	1860-61	Wm. Shields.....	1870
J. F. Willcoxon.....	1862	J. B. Willcoxon.....	1871
M. N. Willcoxon.....	1863	E. Jennings.....	1872-73
Wm. McCracken.....	1864	Hugh Flemming.....	1874
Robert Prichard.....	1865	S. T. Denny.....	1875-76
F. M. Harrison.....	1866	Frank Preston.....	1877
Robert Shaw.....	1867	Edwin Preston.....	1877
James Prichard.....	1868	Joseph C. Vail.....	1878-79



ORION TOWNSHIP.

Mr. John Wolf and family came to this township in 1828, and settled upon sec. 18. John Orendorff and Wm. Ulmer came into this neighborhood about the same time. Of this family we speak in the personal sketches. Sarah Motsinger was the first child born in the township. The first school was taught by Patsey Brown upon sec. 18. The first school-house erected was in 1833, and Esquire S. N. Breed, now of Canton, taught the first school in it. The first preaching done was in Mr. Wolf's house. Ozias Hale was the first resident preacher. He had charge of the Duck Creek Baptist Church, which is now the First Baptist Church of Canton. John Orendorff erected the first frame house and burned the first kiln of brick. The first saw and grist-mill was erected upon the west branch of Copperas creek by Gabriel Walling.

The township is mostly covered with timber land bordering upon the three branches of Copperas creek with their various little tributaries. At the north line of section 35 Copperas creek divides, and what is known as the East Branch of Copperas creek flows east and north through the township, and what is known as the Middle Branch flows southeasterly. Near the southwest corner section 26, what is known as the West Branch of Copperas creek enters the Middle Fork.

There are 9,931 acres of improved land in the township, and 13,529 acres of land which is not in cultivation. This is not exceeded by any other township in the county except by Liverpool, which has a much larger area.

Rawalt Station was laid out by Jonas Rawalt, upon his land on section 30. It is on the line of the T., P. & W. Ry., and only a few miles from Canton.

Breed's Station is another little place upon the line of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Ry. in this township. It is upon the southwest quarter of section 27, and laid off by C. G. Breed.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Lewis L. Jones, coal-miner, was born in South Wales in 1827; began working at mining when he was 10 years of age; came to the United States in 1848 and spent a year in St. Louis, then went to St. Clair county, Ill., commenced mining in Caseyville, and in 1867 came to Canton and worked on the first shaft ever sunk there. His present mine on sec. 30, Orion tp., he opened in the

spring of 1871. The coal is of first quality, and the working is 4 ft. 8 in. Mr. Jones married Elizabeth Morgan, a native of Wales. They have had 8 children, 6 of whom are now living,—William, Lewis, Elizabeth, Thomas, Margaret and Hannah.

John B. Kelly was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1820; moved to Trivoli township, Peoria Co., Ill., in 1838, and 4 years afterwards to his present farm, sec. 11, Orion tp., where he owns 320 acres. He was married to Miss Rachel, daughter of Joseph Proctor, of Orion tp., and a native of Hamilton Co., Ill. They have had 14 children born to them, 10 of whom are living,—Elizabeth, Nelson, Alonzo, deceased, William, Jane, Hannah, deceased, Ransom, Alice, Stephen A., John, Orin, deceased, Casie, Emy, deceased, and Warren. Nelson and Alonzo both enlisted in the army. The latter joined the 12th Ill. Cav., which went with Gen. Banks on the Red River expedition, where he contracted disease, which terminated fatally at Baton Rouge.

Josiah Ketcham, farmer, was born in Warren Co., N. J., in 1838, brought by his parents in emigration to Canton, Ill., in 1853, followed farming 3 miles east of Canton until 1862, when he entered the 103d Ill. Inf., and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, etc., and on the Atlantic, and "on to Richmond." In 1866 he married Mary E. Addis, a native of Fulton Co., and they now have 4 children,—Jennie, Richard, Eva and Sherman. Josiah's father, George Ketcham, was also a native of New Jersey, married Jane Bannatta, of the same place, and had 10 children. He came to Canton in 1853, and after farming 3 miles east of Canton until 1868, he sold the farm, moved into town, and has since followed wagon-making.

Wm. H. Lowe, farmer, was born in this tp. Aug. 7, 1842. His father, John Lowe, was a native of Virginia, came to Fulton Co. in 1837, and settled on sec. 31, Orion tp., where Wm. H. was born; married Isabelle Riley, a native of Ohio; they were both members of the M. E. Church. In 1868 he moved to McDonough Co., where he died in 1877, and where Mrs. L. is still living. They had 6 children. Wm. H. married Ann E. Bræd, a native of this tp., and they have had 5 children,—Mary, Charles, John, Anna and Blanche. Mr. L. enlisted in the 55th Ill., was in the principal engagements in the Southwest, was also in the 15th Army Corps, with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea, and during the war he was wounded in the neck by a bullet.

Thomas Manuel was born in Wales in 1802, son of Thomas and Catherine (Jenkins) Manuel; obtained his education in Sunday-school in his native country; emigrated to America in 1854, and to Fulton Co. in 1865; by occupation he is a miner, but for 16 years he kept hotel, the Kingston House 14 years of this time; at present he is a farmer on sec. 27, Orion tp. In 1854 he married Elizabeth Jones. They have adopted a son named William. Latter-Day Saints.

John Orendorff, farmer, was born in Wilks Co., Ga., passed much of his early life in several of the Southern States, came to Illinois in 1818, and in 1820 married Margaret Sale, related to the family of Gen. Geo. Washington, and born in Wilks Co., N. C.; April 16, 1825, he became a resident of this tp., taking a farm which he occupied for 49 years. He died Jan. 28, 1876, his wife having died July 19, 1867. He was Justice of the Peace many years, and solemnized the first marriage in the county; he also erected the first saw-mill in the tp., and made the first brick; he erected the first frame dwelling in Orion tp. He was a strong, industrious, honest, social and philanthropic man. At a camp-meeting held by Peter Cartwright near Canton in 1832, he and his wife were converted and joined the M. E. Church, and remained consistent members of the same until death. Their house was a home for the itinerant. They had 5 sons and 2 daughters: one son died young, and all the other children still live in this county, except the younger daughter, who is married and lives in Fort Wayne, Ind. The elder daughter is the wife of Wm. Parlin, of Canton. Wm. J., the second son, is one of the firm of Parlin & Orendorff. John W. is a farmer in Banner tp. Henry H. is a dealer in agricultural implements at Canton. Washington S.'s sketch is next given. We give Mr. John Orendorff's portrait in connection with that of his son, Wm. J.

Washington Sale Orendorff, farmer, son of foregoing, was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Aug. 20, 1822. In early day he was brought to this tp., and he still lives on the old homestead, which now comprises a handsome brick residence and 200 acres of well cultivated land.

Jonas Rawalt, farmer, was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1804; his father, John Rawalt, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and his grandfather was a General in the Revolutionary war. Jonas first came to Fulton Co. in 1829, and was one of the first County Surveyors. He was married in Clarke Co., Ind., March 23, 1825; has had 10 children. John, the eldest son, died in the army; Enoch in the west part of Fulton Co.; Henry and Seth died in infancy; James lives in Urbana, O.; Mary married Wm. M. Ganson, Clerk of the County Court for six years, and lives in Mason Co.; Benjamin lives in Nebraska; Elizabeth married a Mr. Whiteford and lives in Mason Co.; Milton lives on sec. 31, Orion tp.; and Jonas R. resides on sec. 29, same tp. The subject of this sketch was the first County School Commissioner, Supervisor for the first ten years after township organization was adopted, and was the first member of the Legislature from Fulton Co. He was also Major in the 7th Ill. Cav., and three of his sons were in the war,—John in the 56th Inf., Enoch in the 8th Ill. Cav., and Benj. F. in the Minnesota Inf. Jonas Rawalt is a Whig and Republican, and a New Jerusalem Church man ("Swedenborgian"). His wife died Oct. 27, 1878. Five of the children have been educated at the Urbana (O.) University.

L. P. Sprague is engaged in farming upon section 36. P. O., Breed's.

Amos Weller was born in Warren Co., N. J., Oct. 16, 1833, son of Michael and Priscilla Lydia Weller, natives also of N. J. Occupation, farmer; has been also bookkeeper. In 1857 he married Martha Johnson, and their children are one boy and four girls, all living. Democrat.

Jacob C. Wolf, farmer and stock raiser, sec. 17; P. O., Canton. Mr. W. was born in Orion township on sec. 18, in 1839, and is the son of Thomas F. and Joanna (Coleman) Wolf. He was united in marriage with Helen Roe, of Peoria Co., Ill. Five children have been born to them,—E. Lellias, Thomas F., Jasper R., Ann Eliza and Herman Leroy.

Jasper N. Wolf, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 18; P. O. address, Canton. Mr. W. is a member of an old and respected family of this county. His parents, Thomas F. and Joanna (Coleman) Wolf, were early settlers to this county. Jasper N. was born in this township, sec. 18, in 1850. In July, 1873, he took unto himself a wife in the person of Susie Olive Wolf, of Canton. He was married in Banner township. Olive Zuluna and Lola Correna are their children. Mr. W. has served in many of the local offices.

Jeremiah P. Wolf was born in 1841, on sec. 18, Orion township, Fulton county, Ill. His parents are Thomas F. Wolf and Joanna Wolf, *nec* Coleman. Mr. W. has served his township as Supervisor for 11 years and filled other positions. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits upon sec. 18, where he owns a farm. He was married to Emma Wise, of Canton township, and has a family of 4 children,—Luella, Geo. W., Bertha May and Willie Clifford. Both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Thomas F. Wolf was born in Virginia in 1805, but his family early moved into Ohio, where he was raised and lived till 1826, when he started for Illinois. He met with Mr. John Coleman, who was just moving his family to Illinois, and he came with him and soon after reaching Fulton county he married Joanna Coleman, his eldest daughter, this being the first couple the late John Orendorff married in Fulton county. His father, John Wolf, with his wife, came to Fulton county in 1828, where he lived and died. Mrs. Wolf is thought to have been the first person to die in Orion township. Mr. Thos. F. Wolf and wife were blessed with 14 children, 9 of whom are living. The family are all married. Mr. W. was Justice of the Peace for many years and held many other local offices. He was a good farmer and very successful, but worked very hard in his younger days and somewhat impaired his otherwise vigorous constitution. He died in 1863. Of his sons we also speak. They represent among the best farming interest of the county.

William Webster Wolf, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Orion township, this county, in 1852. His parents were Thomas F. and Joanna (Coleman) Wolf. He was married in Feb., 1872, in Orion

township to Esther Kelly, a native of Ottawa county, O. They have 2 children: Alvin and Joseph. Mr. W. owns a farm on sec. 18, where he now resides. P. O., Canton.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following gentlemen have served the township since its organization in the various official capacities named:

SUPERVISORS.

Jonas Rawalt.....	1850-59	J. P. Kelly	1877
Zulmon A. Green.....	1860-65	Zulmon A. Green.....	1878
A. Merrill.....	1866-68	Jerry P. Wolf.....	1879
J. P. Wolf	1869-76		

TOWN CLERKS.

Washington S. Orendorff.....	1859-60	W. S. Orendorff.....	1870
Amos L. Breed.....	1861	Newton Bird.....	1871-73
William Robey	1862-64	J. P. Kelly.....	1874-76
Reuben Laton	1866	J. N. Bird.....	1877
Lloyd Thorn.....	1868	Thomas M. Lee.....	1878
Edmond Johns.....	1869	John Henderson.....	1879

ASSESSORS.

Edgar H. Ross.....	1859-60	John Fillingham.....	1876
Joseph B. Whitmore.....	1861	Milton Vandeventer.....	1877
Joseph B. Whitmore.....	1866-74	Amos Weller.....	1879
John Turner.....	1875		

COLLECTORS.

Simon P. Whitmore... ..	1859	Mark Bowton.....	1872
Thomas F. Wolf.....	1860-61	Henry Seybert	1873-75
S. P. Whitmore	1862-65	William Turl.....	1876
William Robey	1868	Michael Thorn.....	1877-78
James Rowe.....	1869	William Turl.....	1879
Thomas Roy.....	1870-71		



PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by Bernadotte, east by Isabel, the south by Woodland and upon the west by Vermont. The prairie and timber land is finely proportioned, and there are some as finely improved farms and as enterprising and wealthy agriculturists as can be found in the Military Tract. The entire township is underlaid with strata of good coal; however the land is good and produces abundant crops. There are but few coal mines in operation in the township, and only enough coal is mined to supply home demand. There is no water course of any great size in the township. A small stream called Otter creek rises in the township and flows in a southeasterly direction and passes out at sec. 25. William Roland was the first pioneer to establish himself in this township. He was born in Kentucky in the year 1800, and in 1828 came to this county and erected a cabin upon sec. 3 of Pleasant tp. The old cabin yet remains as a monument of the first labor performed in this beautiful township. He had but nicely and snugly arranged his home here when James and Riley Roland came to the pleasant land and founded homes. Besides these there came in during, the year 1829 Daniel Walters, D. Brown and a few other families, and ere many years had rolled around quite a number of daring pioneers were ensconced among the forest trees and tilling little patches they had cleared. It was some time before any ventured out upon the open prairies. These vast unbroken wastes were then thought useless. They were covered with a rank growth of grass that would hide a man from view who was riding through it on horseback, so very tall did it grow. Then the prairie fires were something to be dreaded. When a fire chanced to start in the waving ocean of dried and inflammable material that formed a continuous mass over the wide-spreading prairies, it was a sure messenger of death to every living creature in its relentless course, unless the precaution had been previously exercised to guard against it. The roar of the flames when driven by a strong wind could be heard two or three miles away. The sight was beautiful, but the destruction it carried in its wake was appalling.

The first child born in the township was C. Roland. The first person to die was Nancy Davis. Elder J. Logan preached the first sermon in the cabin of Mr. J. France. Alexander Shaffer was the first Justice of the Peace. The first school-house was built in 1830, and the first school taught by Samuel Clayburg. Daniel Brown

erected the first grist-mill upon Otter creek in 1832 or '33. The first church building was erected upon section 14 in 1842. The congregation was organized by A. M. Smith. It has since gone down.

Among the principal interests of the township outside of the towns, aside from the farming and stock-raising, is the extensive nursery carried on by McCune & Co.

IPAVAL.

Ipava is pleasantly situated, on section 6, which is in the north-western corner of Pleasant township. It is a station on the C., B. & Q. R. R., Rushville Branch, and is surrounded by a country which is as fertile and beautiful as any in the Co. Indeed, the village was at first called Pleasantville, owing to its pleasant location. It was founded by John Easley Sept. 15, 1846, and at present contains about 800 inhabitants, who are noted for their peaceable, industrious habits and enterprise, as well as for their good station in life. Although Ipava is an agricultural town, its good society and increasing trade constitute an index to the character of all the region it represents. It is in fact one of the best business points in the county. We venture here to particularize some of the prominent features of the place.

First, the woolen mills, owned by Moorhouse & Hess, re-modeled by them from the old oil mills; then the bank; the school-house, built in 1876 at a cost of \$3,300, and now in fine condition and well patronized; two well regulated hotels; three churches; mercantile establishments, by McCune, Nathan Hulit and others; two drug-stores; three blacksmith shops; two wagon shops; two furniture shops; one newspaper, the *Stream of Light*; one flouring-mill, owned by C. Trickey; two public halls,—Zull's and Trickey's, etc., etc.

The Presbyterian church was built in 1858 at a cost of \$2,000; Rev. E. Quillin is the present Pastor. The Christian church edifice was built in 1854, by the Methodists, at a cost of \$2,000. The present Methodist church is a fine brick building, with basement, erected in 1867, at a cost of \$12,000. Rev. A. Bowers is the present Pastor.

There are four practicing physicians in Ipava.

The prosperity of Ipava is due in great part to the liberal public spirit of J. L. McCune and N. Hulit, the principal merchants in the place.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

We continue the history of the township and town by giving much personal history.

J. W. Bacon, physician and surgeon, was born in this State Aug. 13, 1838; at 17 to 20 years of age he attended college; taught school; graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1869; has

practiced medicine since 1864; took special lessons in the East on diseases of the chest, under the celebrated Dr. Jonesnay of N. Y.; married Elizabeth J. Bailey Dec. 10, 1863, who was born in Illinois in 1841; they have 3 children,—Alta, Charles E. and Mattie. He owns a valuable piece of land near Ipava.

J. W. Ball, physician and surgeon, Ipava, son of Elijah and Mary Ball, was born in Morgan Co., O., Sept. 26, 1826; came to Illinois in 1854. He commenced his medical studies in 1844 and the practice of medicine in 1849, in Ohio. He settled in Ipava in 1855, where he has had a great run of practice. July 7, 1845, in Ohio, he married Nancy Buckley, who was born in Ohio Dec. 9, 1824, and they have had 10 children, 7 of whom are now living,—Caroline M. (married), Charles, a medical graduate, Dillon P., Sarah J., Amos, J. V. and Bertha. Dr. Ball's father was a first cousin of George Washington. Freemason. Republican.

S. A. Boyer is engaged in farming on section 18. Postoffice address, Ipava.

John N. Chicken, furniture dealer and manufacturer, Ipava, is a son of Daniel and Charlotte Chicken, and was born in Ohio May 4, 1840. He began to learn his chosen trade at the age of 15, which he has continued to follow since. He accompanied his father to this State in 1856 and settled in Astoria, where he began the cabinet business in 1858. He now keeps on hand a fine line of furniture and does a good business. He belongs to the M. E. Church, in which he has been a licensed exhorter for 15 years. He has been twice married, first time Sept. 25, 1861; and again, Sept. 26, 1874, to Mary A. Moorhouse, a native of New Jersey. They have two children, Vernon and Jessie. By his former wife he had 4 children; Elmer, Mary, Sada, deceased, and Carrie E.

G. C. Cooper, sec. 23; farmer, owning 410 acres of fine land; was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 1, 1818; came to this State in 1848, settling in Fulton county; in 1851 he married Sarah D. Beadles, who was born in Illinois, Feb. 24, 1833; they have had 9 children, 8 living at present, namely: Nancy J., wife of C. Crail, Lucinda, Corinne, Sarah E., George, Lucy, Margaret, Anna and an infant, deceased. Mr. Cooper as a farmer has risen from almost nothing to affluence.

William H. Cooper, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Ipava. Mr. C. was reared upon a farm and chose that as a life occupation. He was born in this State Nov. 17, 1839; was married Oct. 22, 1863, to Mary E. Lindsey. Mrs. Cooper was born in Illinois Oct. 15, 1843. She has become the mother of 3 children by her marriage with Mr. C., only one of whom is now living,—Bertha E., born July 21, 1864. Lerew was born Dec. 1, 1872, died Aug. 28, 1872, and Ira M., born June 15, 1875, and died Jan. 6, 1879. Mr. C. is a member of the Christian Church.

G. W. Councilman, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Ipava; was born in Ohio March 1, 1849; came to Illinois in 1866; was married in this



Rev. L. M. Cune



Mrs. J. L. Cune

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county in Sept., '73, to Margaret Buck. She was born in this State in '53. One child, Harry M., has been born to them. He was born Aug. 27, '75. Mr. C.'s chances for an education were quite limited, and he had no means with which to start in life, but by hard labor and good business management has acquired a good farm.

S. Z. Councilman, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Ipava; is the son of George and Emma Councilman, and was born in the Buckeye State on the 29th of Oct., 1839. During the late war he enlisted and went to do battle for his country. He served 18 months in Co. E, 43d Ohio Inf. Mr. C. was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Van Horn, of Ohio. Mrs. C. was born in that State in '42. They have 5 children,—George F., Benjamin M., Boly, Emma and Willie.

J. D. Craig, blacksmith, Ipava, was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 27, '22; came to this State in '55; settled in Ipava in '77; June 4, '51, he married Edith Easley, who was born in Ohio in '27, and they have 4 children,—Melville, Madra, Stickley and Elizabeth. Mr. Craig is a skilled workman at his trade.

Jesse Cramblet, barber, Ipava, son of William and Elizabeth C., was born in Ohio July 26, '33; his father died when he was young, and he first became engineer, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. D, 84th Ill. Inf.; served 3 years; was in battles of Perryville, Buzzard Roost, Franklin, Nashville and many others; was married in Ohio Oct. 6, '52, to Elizabeth Chicken, who was born in Ohio Nov. 24, 1834.

John Danner, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 29; owns 268 acres of land, and a dwelling which cost \$2,000; was born in York county, Pa., April 5, '39; his mother died when he was small, and his father emigrated with him to this State in 1850; in 1860 he married Matilda Trone, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1841, and they are the parents of 6 children, 4 of whom are living,—Jesse, Joseph, George, Charles; deceased,—Littie and Willie.

Daniel David, farmer. Mr. D. owns a fine farm adjoining the town of Ipava, and has his residence inside of the corporation. He was born in Ohio April 20, '26, and has followed farming all his life. He came to this State with his father who located in this county in 1833, being but 7 years old at the time. In 1849 he was married to Winifred Baker, who was born in 1833. She has borne him 6 children, 5 of whom are living: Miner, Reese, Francis M., Melinda and Ellen. Laura E. is deceased.

J. W. David, Police Magistrate, Ipava, was born in this town in Oct. 30, 1846. He began active life clerking in a dry-goods store, which occupation he followed for 10 or 12 years. He was united in marriage April 16, 1873, with Ella J. Coley. She was born in Ohio Oct. 6, '49. The union has been blessed with 3 children,—Vida, born Nov. 11, '74; Lloyd, born Nov. 25, '76, and Mable, born August 16, '78. Besides the office he holds at present Mr. D. has held the office of Town Clerk.

E. H. Diehl; P. O., Summum; born in Bedford county, Penn., May 17, '48; emigrated to Fulton county, April 17, '65; was teacher and farm manager of St. Paul's Soldiers' Orphan Home, Butler, Penn., from Sept. 1, 1873 to Sept. 15, 1875; also, editor and proprietor of Blairstown (Iowa) *Independent* during the Centennial and presidential campaign of 1876; engaged at teaching and farming at present; is an active member of the A. O. U. W. and A. F. and A. M.

John C. Dobbins, retired farmer, son of Robert P. and Catharine A., was born in Ohio March 27, '11; Capt. of militia in Ohio; came to Illinois in 1836 and settled in this county; has been School Trustee and Director and Township Assessor, and connected with the U. G. R. R. In Ohio, in 1834, he married Hannah A. Miller, who was a native of that State. They have had 8 children; the 4 boys who are living are Robert L., John C., Abler N. and David T. Mr. D. had 4 sons in the late war, and lost 2 of them there. He resides in Ipava.

Joseph Elliott, sec. 34; farmer; P. O. Summum; born Nov. 16, 1844; in 1864 he enlisted in Co. D, 151st Ill. Inf., and served 12 months; married in this county Feb. 14, 1870, Virginia Shelly, who was born in Virginia in 1848, and they are the parents of 3 children,—Lillie, Maggie and Adda. Mr. E.'s father was a native of New York and his mother of Ohio; wife's parent's were natives of Virginia. He owns 240 acres of land.

John France, farmer, sec. 29; born in Ohio May 10, 1807; has always been a farmer; came to this county in 1831, with no means, but has acquired a competence. He first married in Ohio, in 1825, choosing Malina Cogan, also a native of Ohio, born in 1816; they had 9 children; 7 are living. In 1869 he married Lucy Brown. Mr. F. was in the Black Hawk war.

Alexander Freeman, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., Summum; was born in Oneida Co., New York, Feb. 6, 1808, son of Richard W. and Abigail (Bowers), the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Connecticut. When 2 years of age he was brought with the family in emigration to Ohio, where he remained on a farm until 28 years of age, when he came with his father to Isabel township, this county; followed carpentering for about 5 years, then returned to farming. In 1830 he built a saw and flouring-mill on Spoon river; was in the Black Hawk war; in Lewistown, May 7, 1829, he married Mary Benson, who was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1814, and they are the parents of 7 children, 4 of whom are living; Marille C., who married A. E. Lane; Malvina, who married A. C. Hatch; Lorin, who died in the army; Harriet, who also married A. E. Lane, and is deceased; William A., Dexter and Mary L., who married John C. Moore, and is deceased.

John Freiley, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Summum. Until he reached his majority Mr. F. passed his life upon a farm, since which time he followed first one thing and then another until 9 years ago, when he again returned to farming. After leaving the farm he first worked

in a saw-mill for a time, then engaged in the dry-goods business for several years, then returned to the saw-mill business. He came to this State in 1834, and is the present Assessor for Pleasant township. In July, 1837, he was married to Mary Lane, who was born in Ohio August 18, 1858. There has been a family of 9 children born to them, 7 of whom are living,—Edgar, Oscar, Grace, Flora, Jason, Lois, Zenas, Fannie and Ira.

William J. Gillett, physician and surgeon, is a son of Samuel and Juda Gillett, and is a native of this State, and his birth occurred July 23, '41. The Doctor began the study of medicine in 1861 under the instruction of a brother in Chicago. He then read with Dr. Durant some 10 months, after which he attended lectures at the Iowa Medical Institute and graduated in 1868. He came to this county in 1865 and began the practice of his profession in Ipava in 1871, where he has enjoyed a liberal practice since and has been eminently successful. The Doctor also graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. On the 14th of June, '65, he was married to Martha E. Mitchell, a native of Illinois, in 1847. They have had a family of 6 children born to them, 5 of whom are living,—Emma, Willie F., Georgia A., Keitha, Mattie, deceased, and an infant. Dr. G. belongs both to the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and is a member of the Christian Church. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, 17th Ill. Inf., and served 3 years.

Nathan Hulit, merchant, Ipava, was born in Ohio in 1836, reared on a farm, well educated, clerked in a store, came to this State in 1857, commenced mercantile business in Ipava in 1869, and has prospered well. In 1859 he married Cassandra Wysong, born in Ohio in 1839. Their three children are Mary, Laura and Stanley. Mr. Hulit carries \$6,000 worth of stock in general merchandise, and also deals in produce. We give his portrait elsewhere in this volume.

Matthew Kingery, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 36; P. O., Sumnum; was born in Indiana Feb. 19, '21, son of Tobias and Mary (Onion) Kingery. Mr. Kingery has always been an industrious farmer, commenced with but little means and now has a comfortable home, the farm consisting of 175 acres in good cultivation. He emigrated to Illinois with his mother in 1837, his father having previously died.

Stephen Kinsey, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Ipava. To Richard and Sarah Kinsey, while residents of Ohio there was born a son upon the 1st of Nov., '21, whom they christened Stephen, the subject of this sketch. Until he reached his majority he passed life upon the farm, at which time he began the teaching of school and has taught steadily for about 8 years. He came to this township in 1842, and has held many local offices of the township; was married in 1848 to Phoebe Bogue, who was born in Ohio in 1828. They have 4 children living of a family of 8 born to them,—Daniel, Stewart, Eli and Joel, deceased, Jesse, Charles, Harry and Mary.

Solomon Kost, proprietor of the Kost House, Ipava. Mr. K. is one of the most genial of landlords and for many years the Kost House has borne a good reputation. He was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 30, '27. At the age of 22 he learned the harness-making trade and continued to follow it at intervals until a few years ago. He came to the State in '47 and settled in this county. In July, '59, he was married to Martha M. Cheny, a native of Virginia, and born in 1832. They have a family of 3 children: William, Horace C. and Ora.

John Lacy, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Ipava. Mr. L. is one of the largest agriculturists in the county, owning 600 acres of fine farm land, worth \$50 per acre. He was born in New York Jan. 28, 1804. He was reared upon a farm, and has continued to follow the life of a farmer, at which he has been very successful. He came to this county in 1837 where he has since resided. He was married in New York to Chloe Herd, who was born in that State in 1806. This union has resulted in the birth of 9 children, 5 of whom are living: Lyman, now Circuit Judge; Harriet, wife of Charley Johnson; Susan, wife of E. Porter, Table Grove; John and Mary. Mr. L. has held the office of Supervisor. He is one of the pioneers of this county and has done his part toward changing it from a wild waste to a fruitful field.

J. M. Landis, of the firm of Martin & Landis, grocers, Ipava, was born in Va., Sept. 26, 1843; attended college 2 years; came to this State in 1855, spent 3 years in McLean Co., then 8 years in Ohio, then 3 years in Iowa, and in 1876 settled in Ipava, where he followed fruit-packing 2 years; but in 1877 he commenced the grocery business, which he has since continued. He edited the *Ashland Union* 4 years, and the *Dallas County (Iowa) News* 2 years; has been Town Clerk and member of Town Board; is a R. A. Mason; married Miss Pancoast in Va., Mar. 10, 1868, who was a native of Ohio, born in 1841; have had 3 children, 2 living,—Sada A., born Jan. 15, 1871; Margaret, July 7, 1873; James W.

N. D. Lindsey, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Ipava; born in this State Jan. 12, 1846, and reared on a farm, where educational opportunities were limited, but is able to calculate for himself; married Nancy J. Hughes in Feb., 1865, also a native of this State, born Jan., 1846, and they have 6 children,—Lowrada, Stephen E., Chas., Alta M., Mary and Nathan D. Mr. L.'s father was a native of Ohio and came to Illinois in an early day.

William A. Littleton, retired farmer. This gentleman was born in the Buckeye State Dec. 7, 1827, and is the son of Fielden and Anna Littleton. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits all of his life until the last 8 years. He came to this State with his father in 1831 and located in Fulton Co. He moved to Missouri in 1856 and remained there until 1865 engaged in herding cattle. He then returned to this State. He was married in 1848 to Amanda J. Lindsey. Mrs. L. was born in Ohio in 1830. She has borne 5



J. Kulot

IPA VA



E. Quillen

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children, 3 of whom are living,—Arthur J., Susannah E., the wife of N. T. Cooper, and Luella. Mr. L. began life with but little property, but by industry and economy has acquired a good property. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Wm. Mathews, retired farmer, P. O., Ipava; was born in Maryland Sept. 2, 1808, son of Charles and Agnes M.; came to this State in 1843; was married in Pennsylvania to Mary Hannum, a native of that State; they have had 16 children, 8 of whom are alive. Mr. M. had 3 sons in the late war at one time; one died at Nashville. Mr. Mathews has always been a farmer during active life.

J. H. Maxwell, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Ipava; was born in Chester Co., Pa., Feb. 17, 1817; passed his boyhood days upon a farm until he was 19 years of age, when he went to Philadelphia and learned the plastering trade, which he followed at intervals. He came to this State and settled upon his present farm in 1853. Mr. M. has also learned the art of working in what is called betony, by which process he has made many fine walks and pavements. He has been three times married: first in Ohio to Jane Campbell in 1840. His present wife is Elyddia Brown, who was born in Ohio.

Joseph Mayall, insurance agent, son of James and Eliza (Shields), was born in Indiana Oct. 12, 1834; enlisted in 1861 in Co. C, 11th Ill. Cav., and served 7 months; came to this State in 1862; Sept. 29, '64, married Alla Doisey, who was born in Virginia about 1843; they have had 8 children, 7 of whom are living,—Willard L., Dessa S., Affa V., Arta M., Emanuel R., Emues C., Sada E. and Lima (dec.). Christian Church.

S. W. McCaslin, merchant, Ipava. Mr. McC. carries a large and well-selected stock of groceries and transacts a good business. He was born in Ohio March 6, '28; passed his boyhood upon a farm, and at the age of 16 began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he continued to follow until 1876, when he came to Ipava and embarked in the mercantile trade. He enlisted in the late war in Co. H, 25th Ohio Inf., and served 2 years as Sergeant. He participated in several hard-fought battles while in that company, and in 1864 enlisted in Co. D, 181st Ohio Inf., and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He came to Ipava in 1870; was married May 9, '50, in the Buckeye State, to Mary Brunker, who was born in that State Nov. 6, '28. Laura E. and Jesse are their children.

J. L. McCune, banker and merchant, was born April 9, '34, in in Muskingum Co., O.; his parents emigrated with him to Fulton county in 1837, settling near Lewistown; at the age of 15 he entered the store of Beadles & Evans and worked there 2 years; then his father sent him to Muskingum College, Ohio, 1 year; clerked for several firms in Lewistown, commanding the highest wages; returned to the college with the intention of finishing his scientific course, which he would have done in 10 months more, but had to come back and take charge of his father's business; since 1856 he has followed the dry-goods trade in Ipava; also dealt in grain and

lumber; besides, he has a good nursery in Buckheart tp. and is connected with a bank in Ipava, established in 1876; he also deals in agricultural implements. Mr. McCune began in life with very little, but by energy and fair dealing he has continued to prosper more and more until the present time. At first he vowed to give 10 per cent. of his income to benevolent purposes until he was worth \$20,000, and then 15 per cent. He has kept his vow. For 7 years he has been Superintendent of the Sunday School. Aug. 28, '60, he married Martha E., daughter of Rev. E. Quillin, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ipava. She was born July 9, '38, in Virginia. They have 6 children,—Henry G., Myron M., Mary E., Adelaide, Anna B. and James H. Mr. McCune's father was born in 1804 in W. Pa., and is now Probate Judge of Grundy Co., Mo. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Long, daughter of George Long, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. McC. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The portrait of Mr. McCune and wife may be found in this volume.

J. N. McLaren, blacksmith, was born in Illinois May 17, 1845; farmed until 18 years of age, since which time he has followed blacksmithing; came to Ipava in 1873; has been Constable two terms, member of the Town Board one term; in 1870, married Jennie Davy, who was born in 1851; has 3 children, 2 now living,—Daisy B. and Frank N. Enlisted in 1863, in Co. C., 151st Ill. Inf., and served one year. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Christian Church.

Horace McMullen is engaged in agricultural pursuits on the south-west quarter of section 25, P. O., Otto.

William Moorhouse, partner of Mr. Hess in the Ipava Fulling Mills. In this factory are employed 15 hands, and a good business is carried on. He was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 6, 1835; came to this State in 1867 and located in Ipava, and soon embarked in his present business. He is a thorough business man and owns one-third interest in the Canton Woolen Mills. His parents were natives of England, and his wife, Margaret Johnson, whom he married in New Jersey in 1859, was born in that State in 1839. They have a family of 3 children: Mary L., Anna E., and William H.

Eli Paull, farmer, P. O., Ipava. The subject of this sketch is a son of James and Emily Paull, and was born in Ohio July 24, 1826. The opportunities enjoyed for an education were indeed meager. He came to this State and county in 1840, and has made this his home since. He has been twice married: first in Indiana in 1861, and in 1876 he was united in marriage with Martha E. Patterson, who was born in this State Sept. 4, 1844. They have one child. By his former wife he had a family of 3 children: Harry, Alva H., and Harriet E.

Robert Paull was born in Va. Aug. 9, 1810; reared on a farm; arrived in this State Nov. 20, 1839; has been clerk in the County

Clerk's office and Justice of the Peace for many years,—the latter office ever since 1842; has been County Treasurer 5 years; married Harriet Bidwell Sept. 28, 1836, who was born in Vt. Oct. 9, 1817, and they have had 9 children, 7 of whom are living,—Frank, Mary, Estella, Sarah, Emma, Amelia and Mary; deceased—Ella and William.

William Paull, farmer, sec. 18, Pleasant township. Mr. P. was born in Ohio Nov. 6, 1824; came to Illinois in 1848, and located in this county. The following year he was united in marriage with Rachel Cary, who was born in Kentucky in 1832. There were born to them 7 children, of whom Charley, James, Alice, Ida and William are living. Miranda and Mary E. are deceased.

Henry Percy, hardware merchant, Ipava, is a native of the English Isle and was born Feb. 15, 1820. He followed the occupation of farming until he was 27 years of age when he learned the carpenter's trade, and which he followed at intervals until 1865, when he embarked in the hardware business at Ipava. For a time he was engaged in the manufacture of steam engines. He was united in marriage with Mary Tratt, who was also born in England. They have a family of 2 children: Sarah A. and Alice M.

Samuel Porter, agriculturist, sec. 22; P. O., Ipava. Mr. P. was born in Ireland Sept. 28, 1840; crossed the Atlantic and came to America with his father in 1849. His father located in Ohio. In 1857 Samuel came to Fulton county and has made this his home since. He was reared upon the farm and has adopted that as a life profession. He has held several of the local offices of the township. June 20, 1860, he was married to Mary M. Gibson, who is a native of Illinois, having been born in this State in 1843. They are the parents of 8 children, 6 of whom are living: Elmer, Ada E., Choel B., Rillie A., Otis, G. H. Those deceased are Willie and Anna.

L. Pratt, retired farmer, Ipava, was born in Vermont April 27, 1798; had a fair education; taught school about 25 terms of 6 months each; came to Illinois in 1854; in 1824 married Sarah McMoinz; they had 11 children, 8 of whom are living; in 1859 he married Minerva Potter, who was born in New York in 1811.

H. C. Pratt, farmer and stock dealer, sec. 16; P. O., Ipava; born in Brown county, O., May 1, 1844; came to this State in 1850, and to this county in 1858 and settled where he now resides; enlisted in Co. B, 84th Ill. Inf. Vol., in 1862, and served 2 years and 10 months; was in the battle of Perryville and several other hard-fought battles; married Laura A. Hannah in 1866, who was born in Kentucky in 1848: they have 4 children,—Charles E., Lanson, James and Frank.

Rev. E. Quillin, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, son of Jas. and Martha Quillin, was born in Virginia March 30, 1808. He was reared upon a farm, and his parents were poor; hence his chances for an early education were very limited. After he reached his majority he attended Greenville College 2 years and attended Prince-

ton Seminary 3 years. He began in the ministry in 1837. During that year he was married to Mary E. Hedges, who was born in New Jersey in Aug., 1808. They are the parents of 5 children: Martha E., wife of J. L. McCune, of Ipava; Laura E., Mary E., J. M. and Anna B. As a minister Rev. Q. possesses considerable ability and exerts great influence for good. We give his portrait.

J. M. Rodman, station agent and operator, Ipava, is a son of Samuel and Mary R., born in Penn. Aug. 30, 1844; came to this State in 1865, settling in Adams Co.; came to Ipava in 1869; clerked in dry-goods store; was switchman at depot; commenced as telegraph operator in 1866; has been Village Trustee; in 1864 married Mary Hormick, who also was born in Pennsylvania; Minnie R. is their only child, born, June 12, 1865.

Lewis Rouch was born in Maryland June 9, 1833; came to Illinois in 1864; first married Tabitha Smith, in 1868, who was born in this State in 1841; they had 4 children,—Lewis E., Thomas, Nathaniel H. and Salina (dec.); then married Nancy Weese in 1866, who was born in Illinois in 1845. Mr. Rouch has always been a farmer, and now owns 80 acres of land worth \$50 an acre. Reformed Church. P. O., Duncan's Mills.

Kinzie Shields, farmer, sec. 36; was born in this county May 4, 1844, son of Kinzie and Katie Shields, natives of Indiana; enlisted in 1861 in Co. H, 3d Ill. Cav., served 3 years; was in the battles of Vicksburg, Perryville, Mission Ridge, etc.; in 1863 he re-enlisted in Co. B, same regiment, and served one year; was on the plains to fight Indians. Oct. 25, 1867, he married Susan Kingery, who was born in this county in 1851; their 5 children are Laura, Etta Guy, Hattie V., Lucy J. and Hiram. Member of the Christian Church.

G. W. T. Smith was born in Tennessee Oct. 19, 1821, son of Arthur and Christina Smith; has always followed farming; came to this State in 1834, settling in Pleasant tp.; Sept. 7, 1844, he married Mary A. Bonnel, who was born in Indiana Dec. 3, 1839, and they have had 7 children, 4 of whom are living,—Christina, Mary J., Samuel, Henrietta: 3 children died in infancy. Mr. Smith is a well-to-do farmer on sec. 12. Methodist. P. O., Ipava.

Robert Tratt, of Pavey & Tratt, dealers in hardware, Ipava. Mr. T. was born in England in May, 1836, and crossed the Atlantic for America in 1851, and first stopped in New York, where he remained till 1857, and in 1863 located in Ipava and engaged in the hardware trade, and at present carries \$6,000 worth of stock. May 16, '66, he was married to Carrie E. Stafford, who is a native of England, having been born in that country in 1846. There have been 2 children born to them, John W., deceased, and Freddie. Mr. T. has been President of the Town Board and held other local offices.

John Vaughn, farmer, sec. 20; 200 acres; P. O., Ipava; Democrat. Mr. V. was born in Virginia Oct. 2, '37; son of Joseph and

Louisa Vaughn; emigrated in 1840 to the place where he still resides. Has been Road Commissioner two terms and School Director 7 years. In 1857, in this State, he married Rebecca France, who was born in Illinois in July, '43, and they are the parents of 8 children, 6 now living,—George M., Mary E., Amanda J., Lillie A. D., Elizabeth and Fanny; deceased,—Sarah and Charley.

Martin Weaver, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., Ipava. Mr. W. was born in Germany May 15, '17, where he spent about one-half century of his life. In 1863 he crossed the Atlantic and came to America and located in Fulton county. He came without means, but has accumulated a nice farm property upon which he doubtless will pass the remainder of his life. His wife, Anna M. Shrader, was also born in Germany. They are the parents of 7 children, of whom one, Conrad, is deceased. Those living are Harmon, George, Henry, Maggie, Nicholas and Mary A. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Dunkard Church.

John J. Weese, farmer, sec. 32; 65 acres; P. O., Summum; was born in Tennessee Nov. 14, '30, son of W. F. and Nancy Weese, both natives of Tennessee; in '43 came to this county with an ox team; married here in '59, Miss Clara I. —, who was born in this county in '43; they are the parents of 9 children,—May E., Wilson P., William J., John E., James A., Nancy J., Cary E., Joseph F. and Everett E.

Pleasant Weese, sec. 28; P. O., Summum; came with his father to this State in '42; in '64 he married Mary J. France, who was born in Illinois in '46; they have had 7 children, 3 of whom are living,—Oliver P., Emma J. and Archie; deceased—Lenna, Willie, Laura and Henry. Mr. Weese commenced with little, but is now in comfortable circumstances.

H. H. Wileman, farmer, son of Jesse and Elyddia Wileman, was born in Ohio April 18, '26; came to this State with his father in 1840, when they had but little means, but has since accumulated a handsome amount of property. Nov. 25, '51, he married Mary Zull, who was born in Ohio in 1832; they have had 11 children, 9 of whom are living,—Laura, Angeline, Charles, Caruthers, Edward, Jesse, Ruth A., William and Cora B, and two infants deceased.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a full and complete list of the Supervisors, Clerks, Assessors and Collectors serving in this township since its organization:

SUPERVISORS.

J. P. Montgomery.....	1850-52	W. M. Marshall.....	1863
John Lacy.....	1853-54	A. H. Smith.....	1864-65
James McCune.....	1855	S. P. Marshall.....	1866
J. P. Montgomery.....	1856-57	Solomon Strouse.....	1867
James Lovell.....	1858	S. P. Marshall.....	1868
William Phelps.....	1859	E. Babcock.....	1859-71
James Montgomery.....	1860	S. P. Marshall.....	1872-79
William Babcock.....	1861-62		

TOWN CLERKS.

R. C. Rowley.....	1850-51	J. M. Isabel.....	1867
Stephen Kinsey.....	1852	S. W. Durham	1868-69
J. P. Montgomery.....	1853-54	P. A. Ray.....	1870-72
Stephen Kinsey	1855-56	C. M. Salzenstein.....	1873
Chas. Babcock.....	1857	Robert Paull.....	1874-75
Stephen Kinsey.....	1858-60	S. E. Carlin.....	1876
Abner Beale.....	1861-63	J. W. Landis	1877-78
O. Garwood.....	1864-65	J. D. Gamble.....	1879
Samuel Porter.....	1866		

ASSESSORS.

Joseph Marshall.....	1850	S. P. Marshall.....	1863
Joseph Paull.....	1851	Amos Bricker.....	1864
William David.....	1852	Henry Babcock.....	1865
W. E. Montgomery.....	1853	Lemuel Lindsey.....	1866
Henry Hilton.....	1854	John Shuman.....	1867-71
Houston Ramsey.....	1855	William Babcock.....	1872-73
John Lacy.....	1856-57	I. M. Van Horn	1874-75
Houston Ramsey.....	1858-59	John Freiley.....	1876-77
Henry Babcock	1860	Obed Garwood.....	1878
H. A. Babcock.....	1861	John Freiley.....	1879
C. E. Babcock.....	1862		

COLLECTORS.

S. A. Rowley.....	1850	Abraham Roberts	1865
Joseph Paull.....	1851	C. E. Johnson.....	1866
V. M. Grewell	1852	Obed Garwood.....	1867
James Lovell.....	1853	L. B. Lindsey.....	1868
Hosea Parvin.....	1854	J. H. Smith.....	1869
V. M. Grewell.....	1855	William Lovell.....	1870
Houston Ramsey.....	1856	J. M. Isabel.....	1871
J. P. Farquar	1857	Robert Paull.....	1872
S. P. Marshall.....	1858	Jacob Hart.....	1873
William David.....	1859	Wm. Walter.....	1874
Solomon Strouse.....	1860	John Freiley.....	1875
A. H. Smith.....	1861	Obed Garwood.....	1876
S. P. Marshall.....	1862	Samuel Porter.....	1877
H. P. Kelley	1863	Benj. Bidwell.....	1878
Joseph Beale.....	1864	Abram Roberts.....	1879



PUTMAN TOWNSHIP.

Of the 22,232 acres of land in Putman township, 9,397 are under cultivation. The total assessed valuation of the land in the township is \$329,084. There are 789 horses, 1,559 cattle, 426 sheep, and 2,382 hogs in the township. It is a good agricultural township and is crossed by the T., P. & W. and C., B. & Q. Railroads, which afford excellent transportation facilities to market the produce raised and the coal mined.

The township is well covered with timber and must have been picturesque and romantic in its natural condition. Then, doubtless, the points of timber and the valleys must have been attractive resorts for the red man. Even now, when dotted over with fields and houses and barns and lowing herds, its stillness broken by the rumbling of long, heavily-laden trains of steam-drawn cars, one cannot help but admire the beauty of the scenery as presented by these groves.

The township received its name in honor of its first settler, Mr. Reading Putman, who located upon the southeast quarter of sec. 2 in 1823. Embracing a good deal of timber land, as this township did, it soon attracted a liberal share of immigration, as it is a fact that all the pioneers sought the timber districts in which to locate their claims, believing that it would be easier to make farms by grubbing and clearing the lands, than it would be to reduce prairie land to farm tillage and remunerative returns. But as time advanced, and the later settlers were forced out upon the prairies and began to experiment upon them, the first settlers were made to realize that they had made a somewhat costly mistake by selecting timbered claims. They had been pitching brawn and muscle against nature; for all that the prairies needed was to be tickled with the plow to make them yield living crops the first year and heavy, remunerative returns the second.

Not many years rolled by after Mr. Putman had erected his cabin on section 2, before Stephen Strickland, John Holcomb, William Pearson, Hugh and Absalom Maxwell, Stephen Eveland, Seth Hilton, Asel T. Ball, Salmon Sherwood, David Haacke, Elijah and William Putman, Asa and Samuel Mallory, Hirah Saunders, Andrew Laswell and Levi Millard came in and improved farms. Messrs. Strickland, Holcomb and Pearson were all Regular, or "Hard-shell," Baptist ministers.

Harvey L. Ross relates that he partook of bear meat at Andrew Laswell's which Mr. L. had killed in his neighborhood.

The first grist-mill was built by Jacob Ellis on Big creek, upon sec. 35, in 1824. This was the first mill in Fulton county. Mr. Ellis also had a cotton-gin here. Much of this article was cultivated in this county at an early day. The first marriage was solemnized Feb. 20, 1825, the contracting parties being Asel T. Ball and Miss Rebecca Ellis. Seth Hilton was the first Justice of the Peace. He subsequently moved into Liverpool township and became one of its first settlers. The first school was taught by Wm. Putman in a small log cabin on sec. 11. The first church was built at Centerville (now Cuba) in 1840, by a congregation of the Christian Church. It passed out of their hands and is now owned by the Methodist people.

CUBA.

This town is situated upon the northwest quarter of section 20, and is one of the oldest towns of the county. It is very pleasantly situated in the midst of a fine agricultural district, and is one of the leading places of the county at which coal is mined. Large quantities of coal are shipped from Cuba, and the mines situated northwest of the village are quite extensive. A small railway track is laid from the mines to the depot of the T., P. & W. Ry., a distance of over a mile. Coal is hauled in small cars by horses to the depot.

Cuba is a good business point and contains several good stores, churches, school-houses, and many pleasant residences. In 1834 Ephraim Brown laid out a little town upon the northwest quarter of sec. 20 which he christened Middletown. Two years afterwards (Nov. 16, 1836) Joel Solomon, D. W. Vittum, Samuel Brooks and T. B. Coggsell, platted another town upon this section and gave it the name of Centerville. Two towns upon one quarter-section was too much, so they were consolidated and named Cuba. Cuba is on the line of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Ry., and about an equal distance from Canton and Lewistown. It is also on the line of the Fulton County Narrow-Gauge Ry., which runs from Fairview to Havana. Grading is now (fall of 1879) progressing finely upon this line.

CIVER.

Civer is a small station on the line of the T., P. & W. Ry. It is located on the northeast quarter of sec. 12, and about 7 miles from Cuba. There is a depot building, postoffice, store, shop, etc., here, but its close proximity to Canton will prevent it from becoming any great commercial center, or ever of local importance, although situated in the midst of a fine farming district.



Joseph R. Herring



Margaret A. Herring

PUTMAN TP

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PERSONAL SKETCHES.

We append as part of the history of the town and township:

Silas J. Bantz. This gentleman lives upon sec. 12; P. O., Civer.

Levi Bevard, farmer, sec. 2; P. O., Cuba. Levi is a son of Jacob and Anna (Buckley) Bevard; was born in Licking county, O., in 1825. Eleven years later he was brought to this county. Mr. B. had very meager opportunities to gain an education. He used to work out by the month. He remembers working for Isaac Dowell at \$7 per month, and also for A. C. Thomas at same figures. He now owns 240 acres of good land. He was married in the Buckeye State to Miss Bettie Newel, who has borne him 5 children. Susan, John and Jasper are living; one girl and one boy deceased.

John Blackaby, farmer, carpenter, proprietor of a saw-mill, sec. 35; P. O., Lewistown; was born in Licking Co., O., Feb. 18, 1829, and is the son of John and Polly (Golden) Blackaby. Mr. B. came to the county in 1854 and has since lived within 3 miles from where he does now. He built his saw-mill in May, 1856, and ran it successfully for 15 years. He now owns 389 acres of land and has improved all of his farm except 60 acres. In 1857, April 9, in McDonough Co., he was married to Sarah Brown, who was born Nov. 26, 1836. Their children number 7,—Luella May, Mary E., Velma, Estella, John T., Andrew Edson, David Dayton, and one deceased.

John Bolton, merchant, Cuba. Mr. B. was born in England Feb. 19, '05, and is of Scotch and English descent, his mother being a native of Scotland and his father of England. He came to this county in 1844. He attended the common schools, and prepared himself for the ministry and has preached the Gospel for 40 years, 17 years in England. He is at present conducting a boot and shoe and general store. He is a member of the M. E. Church. In 1826, while in England, he married Margaret Brown. They have 4 sons and daughters living and all married, out of a family of 10 children born to them.

George H. Boynton, commercial traveler, was born in Fulton Co. in 1845, and is the son of Albert and Nancy Boynton. Mr. B. attended the common schools, Buffalo public schools and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago. July 6, '62, he enlisted in 17th U. S. Inf., regular service, and took part in 16 battles, and was taken prisoner at Peable's farm. He was united in marriage with Sarah Rising July 11, 1877. They reside in Chicago.

C. F. Bump, farmer, sec. 14; P. O., Civer. Mr. B. was born in the Empire State in 1829. His parents, Herman and Ziphia (Fuller) Bump, were natives of the same State, where they died. Mr. B. came to this State in 1848, and since 1850 has resided in Fulton Co. He was united in marriage in New York State with Anna Maria Foote, a native of that State and born in 1832. Mr. B. has led a quiet, peaceable life, and in his business has been moderately successful. His residence is on sec. 14; postoffice, Civer.

Mrs. Henry Clayburg was born in Richland Co., O., Sept. 5, '20, and is the daughter of Simon Peter and Eve (Harpster) Kesler. She attended the common schools in Ohio, where she secured her education. She was united in marriage with Henry Clayburg in 1841, and 10 years later they came to Fulton Co. They had born to them 3 sons, of whom are living John and James. Charlie, the oldest child, died when 22 months old. Her husband's occupation was that of a farmer, and she resides on sec. 11. Mr. C. died in 1863. Mrs. C.'s postoffice address is Cuba.

A. Cruisen, harness and shoemaker, Cuba, was born in Hanover township, Licking Co., O., July 11, '23, and is the son of Francis and Catherine (Ryne) Cruisen, of Pennsylvania. In 1849 he came to this county, where he engaged in farming. This occupation he was compelled to abandon on account of being afflicted with rheumatism, which he did in 1854. Jan. 6, '46, he was married to Nancy Irwin, who bore him 3 children. She died Nov. 25, '55. He was united in marriage the second time March 16, '57, with Sarah Wheeler, daughter of an old settler. She is a member of the Christian Church.

Henry De Graff, barber, Cuba; was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Jan. 15, '43, and is the son of Joseph and Catharine (Hews) De Graff, of New York. He first came to this county in 1847, was taken to Iowa and returned in 1850, since which time this has been his home. He also is a blacksmith by trade, as well as a barber. He has worked at the former trade with his father, who was also a blacksmith. He enlisted in the 103d Ill. Inf. Oct. 2, '62, under Capt. Vandevander, of Canton. Was mustered out July 5, '66, at Chicago. He took part in every engagement his company did save one. He married Miss Nancy Hasty Aug. 16, '66. Margaret Ellen and Mattie Viola are their 2 children.

George W. Downs, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Civer; came to this county in 1857 at the age of 8 years, and was educated in the common schools of this county. He was born in Knox county, O., Sept. 20, '49, and is the son of Theophilus and Catharine (Mansfield) Downs. His father was a native of Maryland, and died here on the farm in 1870, and his mother was born in the Buckeye State. George was married in Lewistown on the 9th of Oct., 1873, to Sarah O. Bryant. Their only child is named Charles Franklin.

Harriet Efnor.—This lady resides upon sec. 8, upon the fine estate of the late George Efnor. P. O. address, Cuba.

John H. Emry was born in Joshua township, this county, in 1841, Dec. 25, and was a Christmas present to his parents, David F. and Catharine (Alms) Emry, who were married on New Year's Day of that year. His father was from Ohio and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. They reside in Canton township. At the outbreak of the war Mr. E. enlisted in the 67th Ill. Inf. and was discharged at Camp Douglas in Oct., '62. On the 4th of Dec., '67, in Canton, he was married to Harriet E. Vaughan, who was born May 27, '45.

They have a family of 6 children: Effie, Daisy, Rosa, Frank Lee, Ralph and the baby. Mr. E. resides on sec. 1; P. O., Civer.

P. W. Gallagher, attorney at law, Cuba, was a native of Liverpool, England, where he was born July 1, 1852; parents were Wm. and Mary (Rifferty) Gallagher, the first a native of County Mayo, the last of County Roscommon, Ireland. They came to the United States in 1854, bringing a family of two children, locating the same year at Canton this county. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the Canton high school; in 1868 he went into the office of the *Canton Ledger* to learn the printing business, remaining there about three years; he then commenced the study of law in the office of J. L. Murphy, Esq., of Canton; read law for five years; while studying law he taught school for 4 terms in this county; was in 1873 elected Police Magistrate of Canton, to fill a vacancy; served two years; then was elected Justice of the Peace; Sept. 18, '75, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court, then in session at Ottawa; has been located at Cuba for the past four years. Mr. G. has probably as large a practice as any lawyer of his age in the county, having been unusually successful. We give his portrait.

John George, farmer. Mr. G. came to the county in 1854 and settled on sec. 10, Putman township, and resides there to the present time. He was born in Brooke county, W. Va., June 16, '31. His parents, Thomas and Sarah (McCamant) George, died in this county. Mr. G. enlisted in the 7th Ill. Cav. under Capt. Herring, in 1862; served till July, '65. His wife, Henrietta Fanning, was born in this county on the 6th day of Nov., '47. They were married in this township Sept. 25, '73. Harry, born July 25, '75, and Mary, born Sept. 8, '77, are their children. Mr. G.'s P. O. is Civer.

Sumner L. Gorham, farmer, sec. 24; P. O., Civer. Among those who did valiant service for his country in the hour of her great peril was the subject of this sketch. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. E, 103d Ill. Inf., under Capt. F. C. Post and served till July 1, '65. He participated in every battle his regiment did and did not receive a scratch. He was never in a hospital and was not away from his regiment a day during the 3 years. Mr. G. was born in Ashland county, O., Oct. 31, '43, and is the son of Nathan and Roxana (Charlton) Gorham, of the Bay State, both of whom are living in this township. In 1868 Mr. G. was married to Susanna McCrary, a native of Fulton county, and who was born in 1851. Their children are Addie, born in 1869, and Fannie, born in 1871.

Francis M. Grigsby, brickmaker, Cuba, was born near Lewistown, this county, June 19, 1840. His mother, Doreas Grigsby, *nee* Collins, was a native of Ohio, and his father, William Grigsby, was born in Kentucky. Francis attended the country schools, and also the seminary at Lewistown. He has engaged in farming and also in the mercantile business. In 1861, July 21, he enlisted in Co. F, 8th Ill. Inf., and participated in all of the battles the noble 8th did save one. He is a Justice of the Peace. He was married Oct. 3,

1870, to Josephine Davett. Grace, born Oct. 16, 1873, is their only child. Both he and his wife belong to the M. E. Church. Mr. G. is an active member in the Order of United Workmen, and in the I. O. of O. F.

J. W. Harper. During the dark days of our country, when our flag was assailed by traitor hands, J. W. Harper shouldered his musket and went to the front. He served for 3 years in Co. K, 103rd Ill. Inf., and was in all the battles the regiment participated in except one, when he was sick. Mr. H. was born in Licking Co., O., May 12, 1843. His father, Andrew Harper, was a native of the Keystone State, and at present lives in Iowa. His mother, Sarah Ann Laws, died in 1854 or '55. J. W. was brought to this county in 1849 and has since lived here. He was never sued, nor did he ever sue a man; was never on the witness stand, never was on a jury and never held an office. He is engaged in farming on sec. 11, P. O., Civer.

Stephen Hayden, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Civer; was born in the Empire State April 15, 1840, and is the son of Nathaniel and Sarah Hayden. At the age of 4 years he was brought to this county, where in the subscription and common schools he received his education. He enlisted in the 155th Ill. Inf. in 1865, and was discharged at Springfield in 1866. He was Corporal and promoted to Sergeant. He has filled several local offices. He was married to Oes Fanning in 1869. Austin H., born July 4, 1869, is their only child. Mrs. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. H. Heller was born in Ohio Dec. 1, 1815. His father, John Heller, was a native of the Keystone State, while his mother, Balenda Heller, *nee* Vanauker, was born in New Jersey. Mr. H. came to this county in 1835 and settled upon section 19 of Putman township. He owns 461 acres of land, and his children attend to his farms while he resides in town, clerking. Mr. H. does not exact any rent from them other than to pay the taxes and keep the improvements up. He gained his education principally in the State of Ohio in the log school-house, seated upon slab benches. When he came to the township he thinks its population was not over 100. He has held about all of the local offices, serving in some for many years. In Jan., 1839, he was married to Hannah Baughman. Only 3 of the 6 children she has borne are living: Elizabeth, Daniel and Cyrus.

Joseph R. Herring; farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Civer; was born Aug. 27, 1819, at Baltimore, Md.; parents were Thomas and Hannah (Burnett) Herring. His father was accidentally killed at sea. He was first mate of the vessel upon which he lost his life. His mother died in Maryland. Joseph R. came to this State in 1835, and has lived on his present farm ever since. He enlisted in Co. K, 7th Ill. Cav., in 1861, as Lieut.; was promoted to Captain and Major. He was wounded in the battle of Corinth, and again in the battle near Summerville, Tenn., and, singularly, was wounded in the same



J. R. Welch M. D.



D. W. Gallagher

CUBA

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place—in the left arm—both times. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Margaret Moran, who was born in Maryland in 1815. Their children are Hannah, Nelson, Josephine and Maggie. Mr. H. owns 490 acres of land, 150 acres of which he has improved himself. We give the portraits of the Major and wife.

Jacob Mowery, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Cuba. Mr. M. is a native of the grand old Keystone State, having been born there Dec. 28, 1810; is the son of Peter and Polly (Shover) Mowery. Mr. M. attended school in the old log school-house in his native State. He landed in this county in June of 1838. He learned the blacksmithing trade, working 3 years as an apprentice. In 1841 all of his tools were sold by the Constable to pay a security debt. He has met with success since, however, and is now the possessor of 600 acres of land. He was married Dec. 20, 1843. His children number 4: Elizabeth Ellen, America, Mahlon and Judia Caroline. We give Mr. M.'s portrait.

Elder Solomon Neff was born in 1814 in Virginia, and is the son of Christian and Anna (Hamaker) Neff. He attended the common schools and also a college of Ohio. Elder Neff is a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church; he is traveling in that capacity at present. He has been preaching the Gospel with success for 41 years, and has organized several Churches and Sunday-schools in the State of Ills. He was pastor of the Pleasant Grove Church (south of Cuba) for 14 years, and for 13 years held pastorate over a Church in Ashland Co., O. He has been Town Clerk of Putman and Supervisor of Cass township: He was married to Alletha Bailey May 23, 1838, who bore him 6 children, 5 of whom are living all are married and 4 living in Fulton Co. The Elder is a self-sacrificing worker for the Master's cause. P. O., Cuba.

B. Newton was born in this tp. Jan. 26, 1842, son of Dr. Charles and Mahala (Louderback), natives of Ct. and Penn., respectively. The subject of this paragraph was educated in the common school; Aug. 19, 1860, he married Phoebe Barkley, and now has 4 children, all living. He is a farmer on sec. 14, has been successful, and now owns 60 acres. In 1862 he enlisted in the 70th Ill. Inf., and re-enlisted in 1864 in the 148th; was Corporal. Since the war he has been School Director and Constable.

Isaac Newton, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 11; is the son of Charles and Mahala (Louderback) Newton, and was born in Putman tp., Aug. 14, 1836, and has never lived 3 miles from where he lives now. His father died about 20 years ago and his mother lives in Canton. In 1864 Mr. N. was drafted to serve in the war, but hired a substitute whom he gave \$1,000 to take his place. He was united in marriage with Rebecca Cluts at Bernadotte, this county. There has been born to them 5 sons and 2 daughters: Charles J., Phebe, Caroline, deceased, A. Lincoln, Frank, Oliver and John.

Daniel Oriatt. One of the oldest settlers of the county is our present subject. He was born in Ohio Oct. 18, 1817, and came to

Fulton Co. in 1831 and has lived here since. His father, Elisha, was a native of New York and died in this county Oct. 16, 1847, aged 58 years. His mother died here in 1873. Daniel enlisted in Co. E, 103d Ill. Inf., in 1862 and served till 1865. He was wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge. There was but one house between where he lives and Canton when he settled there nearly a half century ago. He resides on sec. 3, engaged in farming; P. O., Civer.

H. C. Owen was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, '25, and is the son of John and Caroline (Horton) Owen. Mr. O. came into Adams Co., Ill., in 1837, and to this county in 1849. He learned the cooper's trade with his father and for many years worked at it, but during the past 11 years he has been engaged in farming. Mr. O. took part in the Mormon war of 1846. On Christmas of 1852 he received as a present the hand of Miss Margaret Duryea in marriage. Jenette, Charles, Juline and Abraham are the names of their children. Mr. O. is a member of the M. E. Church. P. O., Cuba.

G. S. Pittman, farmer, sec. 24; P. O., Civer; was born in Fulton, Penn., Nov. 25, '47, son of John and Caroline M. (Ayers), also natives of Pennsylvania; came to Fulton Co. in 1858; educated in a common school here; has 80 acres of land, and as a farmer has been moderately successful; has been Justice of the Peace; is a Democrat, and a member of the U. B. Church; married March 5, '74, and his children are: Charles M., who died Dec. 5, 1876, and Kate L.

John Pittman. There was born to Mary (Sipe) and Richard Pittman, while living in Bedford Co., Pa., and on Nov. 12, 1821, a son, the subject of this sketch. His parents were natives of the Keystone State. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1853 and to Fulton Co. in 1857, and has since resided here. He has served as School Director 14 years, and Constable, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Highways and Supervisor. Mr. P. never subscribed but for one book in his life, that the History of Fulton Co., Ill. He was married Aug. 27, '44, in Fulton Co., Pa. He married his second wife, Elizabeth Kimes, in Putman tp., Fulton Co., Ill., April 9, '65. He has 4 children. Mr. P. is engaged in farming on sec. 13 and owns 240 acres. P. O., Civer.

Charles Putman. Of the numerous members of this time-honored family, Charles is engaged in agricultural pursuits upon sec. 1; P. O., Civer.

Francis Putman was born in Putman township, Fulton Co., Oct. 27, '37. His parents, Harrison and Malinda (Fouts) Putman, now reside in Canton. Francis enlisted in the 7th Ill. Cav. at Peoria Aug. 20, '62, discharged July 12, '65. He was with Capt. Herring when he was wounded the last time; was also on Grierson's famous raid, and on detached duty twice for a short time. In February, 1866, at Canton, he was united in marriage with Clara Sanders, who

was born Feb. 25, '42. They have a family of 1 boy and 3 girls,—Flora, Fannie, Mary Bell and Harrison C.

George C. Putman, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Civer. G. C. Putman, son of Reading and Stacy (Combs) Putman, was born in Indiana Oct. 3, '14. In 1821 he was brought to this county, where, in the primitive schools of pioneer times, he obtained his education. He has held local offices, and in 1834 was married to Charlotte Crosthwait, who bore him 10 children,—8 boys and 2 girls,—7 of whom are living. Three of the sons are dead, one of them being killed in the army.

W. K. Sanders, farmer, sec. 15; P. O.; Civer; was born in this township Jan. 7, '52, son of Augustus H. and Martha J. (Brush), father a native of New York and mother of Missouri; father came to this county in 1832. In 1877 Mr. W. K. Sanders married Alice Sanders, and their children are Laura, born July 23, '78, and Fred., Aug. 26, '79. Mr. S. is a Democrat, and as a farmer has been moderately successful.

Velorus Smith, farmer and teamster, sec. 21; P. O., Cuba. Mr. Smith stepped forward to defend his country in hours of danger,—when she was assailed by rebel hands. He enlisted in Co. D, 70th Ill. Inf., in 1762, and served till close of term. He was born in Union Co., O., Feb. 28, 1842, and is the son of William and Mary—Thomas—Smith. He received his education in Delaware, O. In 1869 was married to Martha Laswell. All the children given them—4 boys and one girl—are living. Mrs. S. is a member of the Christian Church.

Eli B. Stevenson is worthy a notice in a work like this. He was born in Ross Co., O., July 20, 1833, and was brought to this county 5 years later, where he has continued to reside. His father and mother were John and Catherine—Black—Stevenson, of Maryland. Mr. S. was married in '56, Oct. 30th, at Cuba, to Miss Ellen Waldron, who was born in Warren Co., Ill., in 1840. He is an active member of the M. E. Church. He is one of the Trustees and Steward, and has served as Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. S. has a nice farm on sec. 36, which he and his good wife have made themselves. When they settled there it was in a wilderness. P. O., Bryant.

John Still is a native of Germany and came to this county in '50, and has resided here since. He was born on the 2d of Feb., '27. His parents were John and Mary Still, Germans. John learned to speak English at Sunday-school. He first learned cabinet-making and carpentering, but is now farming, and owns 2 farms, both of which he made by his own exertion. He was joined in matrimony with Rebacca Bay, a native of Ireland, who was born in the year 1828. They are the parents of 3 children: Arthur, Reson, John and William D. His postoffice is Civer.

D. Stirrat, merchant, Cuba, was born in Scotland, Feb. 23, '36, and is the son of James and Kate Stirrat. He came into this

county in '65, and has engaged largely in coal-mining and has his coal works at Cuba, where, besides this interest and running a general store, he owns the hotel of the place. He was married in '58, and has 2 children, — Elizabeth and James. Mr. S. has succeeded in life by his own personal exertions and energy.

John Stockbarger, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Cuba, was born in Pennsylvania on the 29th of Aug., 1811, and is the son of Michael and Catharine Stockbarger. He came to this county in 1856. He has been exceedingly unfortunate in meeting with accidents. Aug. 20, 1872, he was run over by the cars, breaking an arm and a leg. Again in 1878 he was run over. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Mary Watson, who bore him 7 children — 4 boys and 3 girls, all living, and 3 of them are married.

Milburne Swearingen. This gentleman is engaged in agricultural pursuits on sec. 8. P. O., Cuba.

Jonathan M. Thomas, retired farmer, Cuba, was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Feb. 10, 1836. His parents, Nathan and Sarah (Lott) Thomas, were natives of Kentucky. Jonathan was brought to Fulton Co. in March of the year of his birth. Here he received such learning as the schools of his boyhood afforded. He has held many of the local official positions, and in 1857, Aug. 21, he was married. Hattie M., born July 30, 1860, is the only living one of 3 children. He attends the United Brethren Church.

Beritha Thompson, relict of A. C. Thompson, whom she married in Sept. 1834, and who died Sept. 15, 1863. There were born to them 11 children, 8 of whom are living, — 3 boys and 5 girls. Mrs. T. was born in Yates Co., N. Y., and is the daughter of Allen and Eagleton — —. Mrs. T. has proven herself to be a woman possessing unusual business capacities. For 16 years she has managed a large farm consisting of 322 acres at present. She has purchased 320 acres of land since she has been a widow. P. O. address, Canton.

J. E. Turner, farmer, sec. 12; P. O. Civer. On the 3d day of June, 1840, in Putman tp., the subject of this sketch was born to Samuel and Sarah (Brooking) Turner. His father died in this Co. in 1867 and his mother in 1870. His father came from New York to Illinois in 1835. Mr. T. was educated in the common schools of this county and has held several of the local offices. He has a finely-improved farm, well drained with tiling. Oct. 6, 1863, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Turner, who was born June 3, 1844. The birthday anniversary of both himself and wife occur on the same day. Henry, Carrie, Carroll and Sadie are their children.

James K. Welch, M. D., Cuba, whose portrait we give in this book, was born in Nelson Co., Ky., Sept. 4, 1845, and is the son of James W. and Mary (Swazey) Welch, both of Kentucky. His father died July 27, 1878, in McDonough Co., Ill.; his mother at the same place in 1859. Dr. W. was brought into the State at the

age of 3 years, and was educated at Blandinsville. He received his professional education at the Iowa Medical University, graduating in 1865, and June of the following year located at Cuba and has continued in practice to the present. He served as President of the Town Board, and was in the hospital service 8 months. His first wife was Hulinda Clayberry, the mother of 2 of his girls. She died Sept. 23, 1874. He married E. E. Wilson, Feb. 21, 1878. They have one child, a son.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a list of the township officials serving since the organization of the township, together with the years of serving:

SUPERVISORS.

H. S. Hyatt.....	1850-51	Inman Blackaby.....	1867-69
Wilson Bolen.....	1852	Albert U. Birch.....	1870
John Riley.....	1853	T. J. Peirsol.....	1871
Jesse Burr.....	1854	Simon C. Burbridge.....	1872
Absalom Maxwell.....	1855	Daniel Heller.....	1873
W. N. Cline.....	1856-58	H. C. Berry.....	1874
Alex. Hull.....	1859	A. S. Fuller.....	1875-76
Absalom Maxwell.....	1860	John Pittman.....	1877-78
Geo. Elnor.....	1861-62	Inman Blackaby.....	1879
H. S. Hyatt.....	1863-66		

TOWN CLERKS.

W. N. Cline.....	1850-55	P. H. Snively.....	1868
Jos. T. Warner.....	1856	T. J. Peirsol.....	1869
Solomon Neff.....	1857	John W. Bowen.....	1870
J. W. Hall.....	1858	John M. Heller.....	1871
Albertis Nickell.....	18 9	Joseph Harmison.....	1872-74
William Morgan.....	1860	H. M. Smith.....	1875
M. C. Stoner.....	1861	Stephen Call.....	1876-78
Albertis Nickell.....	1862	Cyrus Heller.....	1879
J. K. Harmison.....	1863-67		

ASSESSORS.

A. Nickell.....	1850	J. H. Heller.....	1868-69
J. R. Herring.....	1851	James George.....	1870
A. Nickell.....	1852-53	Francis Putman.....	1871
J. R. Herring.....	1854	John Pittman.....	1872-73
W. B. Mesler.....	1856	Inman Blackaby.....	1874
J. H. Heller.....	1857-58	J. C. Cline.....	1875
H. Putman.....	1859	J. H. Heller.....	1876-77
J. H. Heller.....	1860-66	Joseph Harmison.....	1878-79
Wm. Clayberg.....	1867		

COLLECTORS.

T. J. Walters.....	1850-51	J. C. Cline.....	1867
A. Nickell.....	1852	Alex. Shaw.....	1869
H. Wright.....	1856	Simon P. Henry.....	1870
William Belford.....	1857	Isaac Porter.....	1871
J. H. Heller.....	1858-60	J. M. Heller.....	1872
R. C. Thomas.....	1861	Samuel Clayberg.....	1873
J. H. Heller.....	1862	S. L. Gorham.....	1874
A. H. Saunders.....	1863	J. C. Hedrick.....	1875
T. J. Walters.....	1864	Ira Porter.....	1876-77
Inman Blackaby.....	1865	J. J. Mosher.....	1878
J. H. Heller.....	1866	J. E. Turner.....	1879

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union township was first settled by Robert Grant, Isaac Hulick and a Mr. Betson, who located in 1829 on section 12, near where the ancient town of Troy stood. Job Babbitt settled on the same section in 1831. The first Justice was James Ogden. Rev. Mr. Betson preached the first sermon. Melinda Babbitt was baptized at Troy in 1832, which was the first baptism in the township, and also the first in Cedar creek. The first married was John Rogers to Miss Taylor. Mary Ogden was the first child born in the township. The first death was a son of Rev. Mr. Betson. Among the early pioneers who settled in this township prior to 1838 were Rev. Richard Haney, Stephen Tompkins, Job Babbitt, John Gallet, and others. Jonathan Babbitt is the oldest pioneer now living in the township. The first school in Union township was taught by John Parkerson in 1836, in old St. Augustine. The first mill was built by Nathaniel B. Childs in 1833. For further history, see history of Avon, biographies, sketch of the Churches, etc.

TROY.

The town of Troy was founded by Nathaniel B. Childs, in 1833. It was a prosperous town in the days of ox carts and mule teams, but has mouldered away since the advent of railroads in Fulton county.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

This village was founded in 1836 by Smith and Mattingla. It was an enterprising little town, but there being no suitable place for a depot, new St. Augustine was founded near by in Knox county, on the completion of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and like many other once fortunate places old St. Augustine is one of the towns of the past.

AVON.

This lovely little village is situated in the western part of Union township, on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and was founded March 5, 1854, by R. Woods, O. H. Woods and D. N. Wright, and now has a population of about one thousand inhabitants. The town of Avon was chartered March 8, 1867, by a special act of the Legislature, and the first corporate election was held the same year, at which the following officers were elected: D. H. Small, President; J. L. Coe,

L. H. Hewett, A. J. Churchill, and M. R. Gutridge, Trustees; Simon Stevens, Police Magistrate; J. W. Frampton, Clerk. The first name of the town was Woodville, but in 1843 an application was made for a postoffice, and as there was an office of that name in Adams county, the town and office were changed to Woodstock. On April 4, 1852, the Postmaster General, James Campbell, changed the name to Avon, as the county seat of McHenry county had also the name of Woodstock. The first postmaster was Stephen Tompkins, who held the office 7 years. It is said that he at first kept the postoffice in his hat, so that he would not have to leave his work when any person called for mail, as he was a shoemaker, and was very busy.

Mr. Tompkins is the oldest merchant in Avon; commenced business in 1839, and has been engaged in business ever since, with the exception of one year. In 1865 he took his son, A. B. Tompkins, in partnership with him, since which time the firm was known as S. Tompkins & Son, until January, 1878, when they took another son into the firm, and is known now as S. Tompkins & Sons.

For sketch of other leading business men of Avon, see biographies.

The Avon District Agricultural Board was organized under the corporate name of the "Avon Agricultural Society," Oct. 11, 1872, with the following officers, viz: L. F. Ross, President; D. H. Gorham and John Woods, Vice Presidents; H. V. D. Woods, James Lockwood, O. Crissey, Geo. L. Snapp, L. H. Hewett, R. A. Saunders, John A. Butler, A. A. Mailliard, W. J. R. Fennessy, J. B. Hatch, and Wm. J. Austin, Directors; A. B. Tompkins, Treasurer, and A. J. Churchill, Secretary. The present officers are, D. H. Gorham, President; O. Chatterton, J. B. Hatch, S. Tompkins, and L. M. Green, Vice Presidents; Treasurer, O. J. Beam; Secretary, A. J. Churchill. Authorized capital, \$10,000.

One of the leading features of this society, is that it offers two classes of premiums, one to the general public, and one to the stockholders of the society. In the early part of its history the society maintained monthly stock sales, when all the farmers could bring stock, farming implements, etc., and sell them at auction, the company employing the auctioneer. It had held eight annual fairs, each with considerable profit to the stockholders.

THE SCHOOL.

The first school in Avon was taught in 1840, in a small house near the present residence of E. D. Mailliard; the teacher was Charles Davis. The first school-house built is the present residence of A. J. Churchill. The present structure was erected in 1857, and is a two-story brick, with four rooms, and cost about \$6,000. The first teacher in this building was Henry Stump. The Avon schools have reached a high degree of excellence, through

the wise management of ex-Principal Leroy S. Bates, who is now in Lewistown, Ill., where he has a larger field of labor.

CHURCHES.

First M. E. Church—Organized 1849 by Rev. Uri J. Giddings, with a membership of six, viz: D. N. Wright, Mrs. E. Wright, Mrs. Hannah Wright, Joseph Mings, Mrs. Mings, and Mrs. A. Stout. The first house of worship was built by this society in 1857, at a cost of \$7,000, and is the largest edifice in town. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. Richard Haney, one of the pioneers of Union township. Through death and removals this society has grown so weak that public services are not held at present (1879).

First Congregational Church.—Organized Nov., 1855, with 8 members, by Rev. L. H. Parker, Rev. Samuel Dilley and Deacon E. G. Roe. Dec. 1 of the same year Stephen Goodspeed was elected Deacon for two years and G. A. Marsh for one year. Church edifice erected in 1861. This organization sprang from the First Congregational Church of Virgil in Lee township, which removed to Prairie City about the year '58, and changed its name to First Congregational Church of Prairie City. Communicants 29. Services every Sabbath by Rev. A. P. Loomis, Pastor.

First Baptist Church.—Organized July 9, '64; bought a house in 1865, in which they have worshiped until the present. At one time this organization was the strongest Church in the village; but by death and removals it has been reduced to the small number of 36. Sabbath-school every Sabbath at 10 A. M.; services every Sabbath at 3 P. M. by Rev. William Sturgeon, Pastor.

First Universalist Church.—Organized Jan. 18, '69; church edifice erected in 1869; Sabbath-school every Sabbath at 12 M.; services each alternate Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. B. N. Wiles, Pastor. Communicants, 66.

Avon Catholic Church.—Organized in the summer of 1871, when a church edifice was also erected. Communicants about 150. Services every 3 weeks by Father Riley, Pastor.

FACTORIES.

The Paragon Mills were erected in the spring of 1875 by Garret Van Winkle as a planing mill, and was converted into a grist-mill in 1877. To this in the spring of 1879 was added a tile and brick factory, both of which are being operated with success.

The Bardolph Fire-Clay Works, of Avon, were erected by Morey & Ullery in 1877. Capacity, 60,000 tile per month.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Nicholas H. Ackerman, proprietor of the Ackerman House, Avon, was born in Bergen Co., N. J., Aug. 11, 1829, and is the son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Yeoman) Ackerman; the former is liv-



O. J. Beam
AVON

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

ing with his son at Avon at the age of 90 years. He reads every day without the aid of glasses, and is very active and healthy. Mr. A. was educated in the common schools of New Jersey. Oct. 23, '49, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Winters, by whom he had 4 boys, 2 of whom, Charles and Harry, are living. Mrs. A.'s grandmother, Winters, is living in Newark, N. J., at the age of 100 years.

David J. Austin, son of Elwell E. Austin, was born in the town of Gouverneur, N. Y., Dec. 20, '20; removed to Mount Sterling, Brown Co., Ill., in 1850, and the following year came to this county. He has been twice appointed Postmaster, and twice elected to the office of Collector; was married June 12, '43, to Nancy C. Smith, by whom he had 4 children, 3 of whom are living. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church of Avon, and are zealous workers in the Master's cause. He has driven a huxter wagon for 14 years. P. O., Avon.

Isaac F. Babbitt was born in Hamilton Co., O., March 18, '10; is the son of Stephen Babbitt, a native of Washington Co., Pa. Mr. B. left home at the age of 14; came to Indiana, where he remained until 1842, when he came to Fulton Co.; was educated in subscription schools in Ohio and Indiana. He was Captain of the militia in Indiana for 5 years, and has filled the offices of School Director, Highway Commissioner, Town Clerk for 11 years here, also Justice 4 years in Indiana. He married, Jan. 13, '29, Samantha Hurley; she was born in the same house that Mr. B. was, July 6, 1810, his father having moved out shortly after his birth, and her father moved in the house a short time previous to her birth. By her he had 5 children; she died, and Feb. 17, 1848, he was married a second time, this time to Ailsie Phelps, sister to Mrs. Lois Cooper, of Union township, and was born near Rochester, N. Y. They have 6 children. Both Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church. He is a mason and plasterer by trade, but is farming at present. P. O., St. Augustine.

James Babbitt, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., St. Augustine. One of the first pioneers of Union township is James Babbitt, who was born in Fayette Co., O., April 9, 1813. He is a brother of Jonathan Babbitt, of whom mention is made in this volume. He was united in marriage with Mary A. Randall Nov. 5, 1837. She became the mother of 12 children, 8 of whom are living,—Jonathan J., Delilah, James, Eliza J., Sarah C., Edwin, Azuba and Wilford. They also have a grandniece, Estelle Babbitt, whom they have raised from 5 years of age.

Jonathan Babbitt, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., St. Augustine; was born in Fayette Co., O., March 13, 1811, and is the son of Job Babbitt, who removed with his family to Indiana in a flat-boat in 1818, thence to Springfield, Ill., in 1829, and to Fulton Co. in '30. Job Babbitt was one of the first pioneers of Union township, and helped carry the chain for General Stillman while the latter was

surveying the State road from Farmington to Burlington in 1835. The subject of this sketch is the oldest pioneer now living in Union township, and has undergone the anxieties and hardships of pioneer life. In 1832 he, in company with the other members of the family and neighbors, left their log huts during the Black Hawk war and went to the Fort at Canton. He helped bury the first person that died in the township. To Mr. B. belongs the honor of naming the township (Union). Several years ago Mr. Babbitt saw a trough (dug from an elm log) containing the skeleton of an Indian, which had been fastened in the fork of a leaning tree on Spoon river, where the State road crossed said river; hence the name, Indian Ford. Mr. B. has been married 3 times: first, Oct. 18, 1832, to Amelia Jennings; second time, Oct. 12, 1834, to Charlotte Dugolon; third time, Dec. 6, 1838, to Elizabeth E. Taylor. He is the father of 7 children. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Christian Church.

S. B. Bays was born in Champaign county, Ill., Feb. 14, '41, the son of John and Susan Bays, the former (deceased) a native of East Tennessee and the latter of Fayette county, Pa., now residing in Avon at the age of 76 years. Mr. Bays came to this county with his mother in 1846. He is now doing good business as a photographer in Avon, where he established himself permanently as an artist in 1876. He was married May 15, '73, to Phoebe Caverly, daughter of Peter G. Caverly, of Elmwood, Ill. They have 3 children, viz: Harry S., Debert C, and an infant. His brother J. W. is a leading photographer of Peoria, Ill. He has 3 other brothers in Illinois, all in the photograph business.

O. J. Baum, banker, Avon, whose portrait we give, was born in Clark county, O., Dec. 30, 1838. His parents moved to Champaign county when he was quite small, and he came to Warren county, Ill., in 1851, and to this county in 1875. He attend the common schools and then entered Abingdon College, from which he graduated in 1869. He was united in marriage with Miss Emma Lafftus on the Christmas of 1870. She was born in Warren county, Ill. Grace E. and Walter H. are their children. Mr. B. united with the Christian Church in Feb., 1859, and is now serving his fourth year as President of the Western Illinois Christian Conference. In 1870 he began business as a farmer with a capital of \$1,000, and the following year bought a farm of 40 acres. Having a desire for a commercial business, however, he quit farming, and, Nov. 2, '75, embarked in the banking business in Avon. So successful has he been that even at this early day he is numbered among the wealthiest and most enterprising men of Avon. During this year (1879) he erected a magnificent brick block in which his bank is situated. The upper and lower stories are used for various branches of business.

Royal Bliss, son of Isaac Bliss, of Avon, was born in Orange county, Vt., June 21, '27. He was educated in the common schools

of his native State and came to this county in 1856, and since has filled several local offices. He spent 20 years upon the railroads of the East. He was united in marriage with Maria Stoddard, in Putney, Vt., May 1, 1840. She was born in Westminster, Vt. They had 7 children born to them, 6 of whom are living. William clerks in the store for his father, who is engaged in general merchandising. Royal's father has recently returned from California where he has been living for several years.

Jeremiah S. Botkin, farmer, was born in this township March 3, '43, and is the son of Levi O. Botkin, who was born in Clark county, O., Nov. 7, '09, and came to this county in '39. He rented a house of Mr. Kline, and the following spring erected a log-cabin, which has long since been replaced by a more substantial and spacious residence. Mr. J. S. B. was married Feb. 8, 1877, to Laura Simington, daughter of James Simington, of Union township. They have 2 children,—James and Elsie. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church. P. O., Ellisville.

Colonel John Butler was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., July 26, 1802, and is the son of William and Tacy (Gray) Butler. His parents took him to Gallia Co., O., in 1804, where he remained until '33, when he went to St. Joseph Co., Ind., thence to Warren Co., Ill., in '39, where he entered land, raised and dealt largely in cattle, and grew quite wealthy, owning at one time 1,300 acres of well-improved land. Although the Colonel was never in the army he has long merited the title Colonel on account of his valuable services as a militia officer, both in Ohio and Illinois. In the former place he served as Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Adjutant; and in the latter was elected Colonel of the 84th Ill. Militia. His father helped build Fort Recovery under Gen. Wayne. His uncle, Isaac Butler, helped capture Black Hawk. A southern man, but true to the Union. He built the first frame barn in the Southern part of Warren Co. He married Mary Adney April 25, '22, who gave him all his education. They had 13 children, 7 of whom are living, and all married except Mary Helen, who is now in Minnesota traveling for her health. Mrs. B. died while on a visit to Kansas, Nov. 12, 1875.

James Carr, sen., was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 17, 1808, and is the son of John Carr, who was of Scotch descent. The subject of this sketch removed to Cass (then Morgan) county, Ill., in 1825, and went through our present capital, which then contained but few houses, and looked through, between the logs of the first courthouse there, and saw what was transpiring on the opposite side of the house. His father said he was a prisoner of war when but 4 years old, while the British had possession of Philadelphia. Mr. C. was educated in the common schools; has been the School Director; School Trustee here, and was Justice of the Peace 12 years in Cass county; has been married twice, and is the father of 4 boys and 4 girls, 7 of whom are living. He married his second wife,

Mary N. Reavis, in 1837. Mrs. C. is a member of the M. E. Church. Son James is married and living on the farm of Mr. C. John and Edward remain with their parents. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. P. O., Avon.

George Childs, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Avon. Mr. C. was born in Canton, this county, May 6, '32, and is the son of Nathaniel B. and Jane (Hall) Childs. He was educated in Canton; celebrated the 4th of July, 1856, by marrying Margaret A. Cane, who was born near Canton in '38. They have had born to them 8 children, 6 of whom are living. Mr. C. has never seen the soil of any other State, and is now 47 years old. His father was in the dry-goods and distillery business with General Stillman in Canton previous to the Black Hawk war; also built Troy, on Cedar creek, and in early days used coon-skins as a legal tender.

Sylvester S. Clayberg, physician and surgeon, Avon; was born in Cuba, this county, Jan. 4, 1838, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Baughman) Clayberg, of Cuba, who came to Fulton Co. in 1837. The Doctor attended the common schools of Cuba, and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he spent two terms. He subsequently graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and returned to Cuba in 1860 and began the practice of his chosen profession. From Cuba he went to Fairview, and to this place in 1873, where he has won a large practice. He was married May 25, 1864, to S. Belle Bowen, who bore him 3 children. She died Oct. 29, 1870. Mr. C. obtained another helpmeet June 22, 1875, in the person of N. Abigail Mings, also a native of Fulton Co. The result of this union is 1 child.

J. W. Fisher, son of Jacob and Lucy (Gardner) Fisher; was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., April 1, 1842. He came with his parents to this county in 1855, and was educated in Wenona Seminary, Wenona, Ill. He is also a graduate of Eastman's Business College, of Chicago. He served 3 years in the late war in Co. B, 103d Ill. Inf.; was in the battles of Mission Ridge, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, siege of Atlanta and others; was wounded in the battle of Griswoldville, and draws a pension. He was married, Oct. 18, 1871, to Addie Flake, who was born in Union township, this county, June 24, 1855. They have 2 boys and 2 girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the E. M. Church. Mr. F. taught school successfully for 10 years; is now a farmer and mechanic. P. O., Ellisville.

R. S. Gorham, farmer, son of F. S. and Parna (Sullivan) Gorham, was born Nov. 2, 1833, in Alleghany Co., N. Y. His parents first removed with him to Onondaga Co., N. Y., thence to this county in 1837, where he received a common-school education; attended the first school that was taught in Ellisville, which was in 1840. His father died in Ellisville in 1847. Mr. G. was married June 4, 1868, to Harriet Sweet, daughter of G. S. Sweet, who lives with his daughter. Mrs. G. was born in Erie Co., Pa. They are the

parents of 5 children. In 1852 Mr. Gorham went "overland" to California, and returned by water in 1866. P. O., Avon.

Allen H. Harrod was born in Scott Co., Ind., Jan. 4, 1831. His father, Wm. Harrod, was the first child born in Louisville, Ky., and was related to Col. James Harrod, of Harrodsburg. In his younger days, like Daniel Boone, he spent most of his time in the forest, hunting deer, panthers and other game. He lived a devoted member of the Baptist Church till his death, which occurred Jan. 28, 1835. He left a family of 10 children, of whom Allen H. was the youngest, being but 4 years old. His mother, Elizabeth (New) Harrod, was born in N. C., Dec. 6, 1786. When 12 years of age she moved with a colony of 300 into Kentucky, a distance of 500 miles, the journey being made through a wilderness with pack-horses. After the death of her husband she labored hard to support and educate her children, which she did well. She died July 4, 1875. Her father, Jethro New, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and helped capture Major Andre, and witnessed his execution. The subject of this sketch, Allen H., came to Illinois in 1848, and in 1850 married Ailey, the eldest daughter of James Cox, a pioneer of Fulton Co. She was born in Canton, Ill., Dec. 7, 1830, and possessed those noble Christian graces which so beautifully adorn life. She died Aug. 28, 1875, leaving a family of 5 children. Mr. H. was again married March 16, 1876, to Eliza J. Babbitt, daughter of James Babbitt. They have one child, Silva New, born Sept. 10, 1877. Mr. H. was musician in Co. I, First Board of Trade Regiment. He is a cousin of John C. New, ex-U. S. Treasurer, now living at Indianapolis, Ind. He has held many local offices and is an Elder in the Christian Church at St. Augustine.

Jerome B. Hatch, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Avon; was born in Medina Co., Ohio, March 9, 1827, and is the son of Noah Hatch, who removed with his family to Cass county, Mich., in 1836, where he died. Mr. Hatch's educational advantages were confined to the common schools of Ohio and Michigan, and received but little of that. His father was in the war of 1812. Mr. H. came to this county in 1845. He was married Nov. 7, 1852, to Mary Woods, by whom he has 6 boys, 3 of whom are living, viz: Warren W., Geo. A. and Arthur E. They are members of the Universalist Church. He lived in Warren county 7 years. He made a tour through the West a few years since; owns a farm of 320 acres.

John M. Heller, attorney, Avon. The subject of this sketch was born in Cuba, Fulton county, April 3, 1847, and is the son of Simon S. and Susan (Dunnivan) Heller, of Cleburne, Texas. He was reared and educated in Peoria, also attended the St. Louis Law school one term. Some time previous to 1869 he was pierced by Cupid's arrow, hurled by a Miss America Mowery, whose father was decidedly opposed to any intimacy whatever between his daughter and the said Mr. Heller. On the night of Nov. 17, '68, as he (Heller)

was entering the premises of Mr. Mowery, the enraged old gentleman hurled another arrow (which was made of lead), and this second arrow did its work so well that in consequence, on the 14th day of Jan., '69, the right arm of Mr. H. was amputated. Finally, on the 21st of Feb., '69, he succeeded in wedding his dearly bought wife. Five children are the result of this union, 3 boys and 2 girls, all living. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church. During the war Mr. H. kept sutler's tent, and in '65 enlisted in Co. D, 14th Ill. Cav., but was discharged before he reached the regiment. Went to Texas in '73, and there in '74 began the practice of law. Also practiced law in Kansas one year, and in '77 was admitted to the Bar in Ill., since which time he has practiced with great success in the courts of our State.

Chandler Hollister, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Avon; son of Dr. Elisha Hollister, was born in Gill, Franklin Co., Mass., Aug. 14, 1804; received a common-school education in Mass., and moved to Catteraugus Co., N. Y., in 1833; thence to Trumbull Co., O., in 1836, and to this county in 1837. Mr. H. has served in many local offices. He was married in Oct., 1833, to Delana Stubbins, who is a native of N. Y. They had 7 children born to them, 5 of whom are living. Both Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church. He kept hotel in Ellisville 4 years; went to his native State in 1878, visiting every State on the way.

Thomas C. Hovell, farmer, P. O., Avon, is a son of Thomas and Prudence Hovell, of Union township; was born May 20, 1848, in this township. His father was at Fort Madison and saw the great warrior, Black Hawk, expire; was also one of the first settlers in Ellisville. Mr. Hovell received a common-school education in this county; was married April 2, 1872, to Angeline Brown, daughter of Wm. Brown, of Lee tp. They have 4 children,—2 boys and 2 girls. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. H. and his brother J. J. are proprietors of a butcher shop in St. Augustine, Knox Co.

Eloy D. Mailliard. The subject of this sketch, Monsieur Eloy D. Mailliard, was born at Mortfontaine, then a country-seat belonging to Joseph Bonaparte, near Paris, France, March 9, 1797. Here the treaty of peace between the United States and France was signed in 1804, an event which Mr. Mailliard well remembers. The Mailliards being retainers of the Bonaparte family, he and his two brothers were taken by Joseph Bonaparte and educated in Paris and became members of his household. In 1811, when Joseph Bonaparte was crowned king of Spain, Mr. Mailliard accompanied him. In 1814 Mr. M. accompanied his lord to Switzerland, and in 1815 returned with him to Paris, where he remained until the battle of Waterloo. He remembers Napoleon I, and says the last time he saw him alive was at the last grand review of his army at the Palace of the Tuileries, just before that great battle which was so disastrous to the Bonaparte family. He saw him frequently at

Mortfontaine, and followed his funeral cortege on the return of his remains from St. Helena. Mr. M.'s oldest brother, Louis Mailliard, accompanied Joseph Bonaparte in his flight to America. In 1816, Mr. Mailliard, with Joseph Bonaparte's family, joined the unfortunate exile in Bordentown, New Jersey. He was present when Lafayette paid the family a visit, and saw Bonaparte and Lafayette embrace and kiss, and heard their conversation. Mr. Mailliard still has vivid recollections of the younger members of the Bonaparte family. He was very familiar with Louis Napoleon, and when, in 1848, while living in Avon, he read of his election to the Presidency of the French Republic, he wrote to him, congratulating him on his election, and received an autograph letter in reply, which is full of affectionate remembrance and bears date, "Paris, 8 May, 1849." In 1859, after Napoleon had been crowned Emperor, he caused a letter to be written to Mr. M. enclosing a token of remembrance more substantial than words, as the following letter from Baring Bros. & Co. of London, will show:

MR. E. MAILLIARD, Avon, Fulton County, Illinois:

SIR:—Conformable to an order that has been given to us by His Excellency, the Minister of State and of the Household of the Empire of France, we have ordered Messrs. James King's Sons, bankers, of New York, to pay to you the sum of 10,000 francs.

Receive, dear sir, our distinguished consideration,

BARING BROS. & CO.

Victor Hugo was one of Mr. Mailliard's young companions, and was page to King Joseph. In 1826 Mr. Mailliard went to Italy to reside with Napoleon Louis, elder brother of Louis Napoleon, who was the husband of Princess Charlotte, daughter of Joseph and Julie Bonaparte, remaining with them in Florence until 1832; from thence he returned to France and resided at the castle Suresnils, in the department of the Seine, until 1831. He was married Dec. 29, 1824, to Amanda Teresa Gallet; by whom he has had 3 sons and 7 daughters—seven of whom are living in and near Avon. Mrs. M. was born at the castle of Mortfontaine in 1806, and was a god-daughter of Joseph Bonaparte and his daughter Zenaide (for whom their daughter Zenaide was named) and was adopted by the family, reared by Queen Julie, Joseph's wife, who educated her in Paris. Miss Gallet had gone with her godmother to Germany in 1816, and in 1821 came with the Princess Charlotte to America to visit Joseph Bonaparte, and returned to France in 1823. Mr. Mailliard followed, and they were married as above stated, at Mortfontaine. Mrs. M. was Queen Julie's confidential maid, and has several kind letters from her. After their marriage the Mailliards returned to America and resided with Joseph Bonaparte two years, when they returned to Florence, Italy, to reside with Princess Charlotte, who was then an exile to that place. They resided there six years, then returned to the place of their birth, Mortfontaine, and in 1841 returned to America and settled in Avon. They have

a collection of valuable presents from different members of the Bonaparte family. Among these is a painting by the immortal Raphael of the head of Christ in his last agony. This is a masterpiece of art, and was a present from Queen Julie to Mrs. Gallet, mother of Mrs. Mailliard, and when presented, it was with the understanding that it should be inherited by her. It was a present to the Queen by Napoleon First. A daughter of Mailliard's, Mrs. Geo. Simmons, who was a goddaughter of the Princess Charlotte, has an opal cross and ear-rings, of great value, presented by her godmother. The cross contains an opal an inch long, with two others one-half inch long, surrounded by twelve rubies set in gold. This set was a present to Charlotte from Bernadotte, King of Sweden. Mrs. Mailliard has a gold watch and chain, the watch a present from Princess Charlotte, and the chain from Queen Julie. While living in Rome, Mrs. M. was intimately acquainted with Madame Letitia Ramolina, mother of Napoleon the Great, and visited her frequently. She was at that time 90 years old, and had seen her family rise until they ruled Europe, and saw their influence and power decline until all were exiles. Mr. M. occupied the position of purveyor of the household in the family of Joseph Bonaparte for several years, and was Captain of Militia under Louis Phillippe, having still the uniform he then wore. Mrs. M. was two years older than Princess Charlotte, and four years younger than her godmother Princess Zenaide, and was their companion and confidential maid until she and they reached years of maturity. On the death of Princess Charlotte she directed in her will that an annuity of \$380 be paid to Mrs. Mailliard from her estate so long as she should live, and it is received promptly each year. Mr. Mailliard's brother, Louis, staid with Joseph Bonaparte until his death, and was executor of his will. He was also in the Franco-Prussian war, and was in Paris during the Siege, attending to the interests of Joseph Bonaparte's family, and sent out a letter by balloon to Mr. Mailliard, which was received. Mr. Mailliard is a hale old man, a little deaf, but quite jovial. Mrs. M. is also hearty and an entertaining old lady. The children are all married except Zenaide, who lives with and takes care of her parents.

Robert A. Mitchell, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O., Avon; was born in the Emerald Isle, Aug. 12, '29, and is the son of Chas. Mitchell, who came across the ocean with his family to Pennsylvania in 1831, thence to Ohio, and from thence to Knox county, Ill., and in 1865, Mr. M. settled in Fulton county. He was married, April 12, '55, to Sarah Hendricks; she was born in Indiana, Aug. 21, '30. They had 12 children, of whom 10 are living, viz: Caroline, Oliver, Stephen A., Henry, George, Elizabeth, Silas, Emma, Mary and Robert. Mr. M. owns between 400 and 500 acres of land.

Rev. Amos Morey, son of John Morey, was born Sept. 16, '12, on the Penobscot river, in what was then the Territory of Maine.

His parents removed with their family in 1815 to Oneida county, N. Y., thence to Huron county, Ohio, in 1831, and in 1837 Mr. M. came to Fulton county. In 1838 he hauled wheat to Chicago, sold it for 50 cents a bushel. He was married Sept. 16, '33, to Lydia H. Wright, by whom he had 10 children. Mrs. M. died April 8, '76, and he again married, Oct. 22, '76, to Elizabeth J. (Shoemaker) Little. They are members of the M. E. Church; was Pastor of the Avon M. E. Church last year; is now a superannuated minister. His son Geo. M. is Pastor of the M. E. Church at Millersburg, and was Pastor of the M. E. Church at Lewistown 2 years. His daughter Emily E. is the wife of Rev. George W. Martin, Pastor of the Prairie City M. E. Church. His son, Amos F., is patentee of Morey's iron truck and of a sulky attachment for plows.

Thomas Pool, son of John and Elizabeth (Fulton) Pool; was born in La Porte county, Ind., March 31, '33; removed with his parents to Montgomery county, Ind., in 1837, thence to Wayne Co., Ind., in 1840, and to this county in 1843. He served 3 years in the Rebellion, in Co. I., 72d Ill. Inf., and was in the siege of Vicksburg, and the battles of Champion Hills, Mobile, Franklin and Nashville; was married Jan. 16, '57, to Charlotte Leeper, in Fairview township. They have had 7 children, 6 of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Pool began in life poor, and has gained a large farm which is well improved and stocked. His brother, Joseph Pool, went to California in 1858, and died there in 1859. Mrs. Pool's brother, John Leeper, married a sister of Gov. Cullom. P. O., Avon.

A. P. Potter, farmer; P. O., Avon; son of Nathan B. and Lucy (Northrop) Potter; was born in Sussex county., N. J., Jan. 21, '27, and came to this county in 1858. He enlisted, Aug. 22, '62, in the late war, and was discharged June 29, '65; was taken prisoner near Scottsborough, and afterward exchanged. He has held local offices, Mr. P. was married Jan. 26, '48, to Elizabeth B. Crate, of New Jersey, by whom he had 10 children; 7 of them are living. E. V. C. and Lucy D. are married. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. P. has cleared over 100 acres of land in the timber.

Alvah S. Richardson was born in Harrison Co., Md., Sept. 8, '36, and is the son of Pliny and Elizabeth (Pierce) Richardson, who started West in an ox wagon when Mr. R. was but 10 days old, and settled in Knox Co., Ill. Mr. Richardson was educated in the common schools of Knox Co., and settled in this county in 1868; was married, April 1, '57, to Ann Eliza Dagget, by Chas. B. Housh, J. P., in Warren Co. Mrs. R. was born in Knox county April 1, '39. They are the parents of 11 children, of whom 9 are living,—Eden S., Samuel A., Rodrie R., Sarah E., Harmonia, Christina W., Minerva C., Orpha D., and John P. They are Universalists. He is a farmer and stock-raiser. P. O., Avon.

Gen. Leonard F. Ross. This well-known and distinguished gentleman is a native son of Fulton Co., having been born at Lewis-

town, July 18, '23. His father, Ossian M. Ross, was the founder of Lewistown, and figured very prominently in the early history of the county. His mother, Mary Ross, *nee* Winans, died in Peoria in 1875, at the ripe old age of 82. The General received most of his education in his father's private school, tutored by Chas. E. Blood, who since died in Knox Co. He attended Illinois College, at Jacksonville, one year. He was the first Secretary of the Fulton Co. Agricultural Society, and the first President of the Avon Agricultural Society. During the Mexican war the General served as Lieutenant of Co. K, 4th Ill. Inf. He has in his possession a blood-stained sword taken at Cerro Gordo. Mr. R. organized the first company (Co. H, 17th Ill. Inf.) that went from Fulton county during the Rebellion. Of this company he was chosen captain, but upon arrival in camp he was elected Colonel, and in April, 1862, was promoted to Brigadier General. He participated in some of the most hotly contested engagements during the entire struggle for Union and supremacy of the General Government, and by superior judgment and having the unshaken confidence of his men, won some great victories. Prior to the war he was a Democrat, politically, but took a determined stand for the Union, and won laurels while defending it that will cause his name to live through future ages in American history. He then acted with the Republican party until the "salary grab" in 1872, when he affiliated with the Independents until, recently, he returned to the Republican party. Besides occupying responsible positions in both the Mexican and civil wars, Mr. Ross has filled the offices of Probate Justice and County Clerk of Fulton Co., also Police Magistrate, Collector of Internal Revenue, Supervisor and minor positions. He was twice defeated for Congress, but was a strong candidate for his ticket. He never sought any office except that of County Clerk. He was married to Catharine M. Simms Nov. 13, 1845. She bore him 7 children. He married a second wife in the person of Mary E. Warren Jan. 10, 1865, by whom he has 4 children. Of all his children 1 is living. The General is engaged in farming and breeding Devon cattle. He has some fine herds, some of which took the premium last year (1878) at the St. Louis National Fair, and some at the Illinois State Fair. P. O., Avon.

David M. Stump, dealer in agricultural implements, Avon, is one of the leading and representative men of this township.

Stephen Tompkins, merchant, Avon, is a son of Brownell Tompkins, and was born Jan. 17, 1815, in Madison Co., N. Y.; removed to Galesburg, Ill., and entered the farm he now owns adjoining Avon, and a portion of the present town plat of Avon, in '37, and in '38 removed to his land and began improving it. Mr. T. is a much married man, having married three sisters: Mary F., Ethelinda G. and Julia P. Woods. His love affairs are rather sadly romantic. He first became attached to Mary, and as her father was about to start to this country, Mr. T. could not think of forever

parting with the one he so dearly loved, hence he also started for Illinois, but was permitted to live but a short time with her until she was called away by death. He shortly afterward married Ethelinda, who also died in a short time. He then returned to the house of his double father-in-law and took the remaining daughter, with whom he has since happily lived. They have had 8 children born to them,—7 boys and one girl, 4 of whom are living. When he first settled here he followed shoemaking and began keeping a few groceries, after which he established the first store in Avon, and is still in business in this place with his sons, Albert B. and Stephen L. In '41 he erected a tannery, which he operated for several years; and in 1856 built the Avon flouring-mill, at a cost of \$20,000.

Joshua G. Walker, farmer, P. O., Avon; son of Hugh Walker, was born in Lewis county, Ky., Oct. 6, 1831. His parents brought him to this country when but 4 years old; received his education in a log school-house with paper windows and slab benches; has served the people as Supervisor of Union township: is now one of the Trustees of Hedding College, Abingdon. He was married March 28, 1854, to Minerva Brown, who was born in Fulton county, June 18, 1831. They have had 9 children, eight of whom are living. Both are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. W.'s grandfather, Samuel Barrows, served in the war of the Revolution, and she still preserves a lock of his silver hair, which was black when taken from his head. She also preserves his wine vessel, which is in the shape of a barrel, and holds about a pint.

George Woods was born in Sullivan, N. Y., June 5, 1831, and is the son of Asa Woods, who came to this county with his family in 1836. They came in a two-horse wagon, and were on the road six weeks, and the old gentleman was sick nearly the entire time. Asa Woods' brother, Salem Woods, came to McDonough Co., Ill., in 1831, and still lives on the farm he first entered. The subject of this sketch, Mr. George Woods, attended the first school in Union township. It was taught by a Mr. Davis. He was married, Dec. 20, 1854, to Sarah A. Parkin, who is a native of England, and was born July 4, 1832. They have 5 children, 1 boy and 4 girls. Mr. W. is engaged in farming. P. O., Avon.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

SUPERVISORS.

L. H. Bradbury.....	1850	Thomas Vandecar.....	1864
J. G. Gallet.....	1851	D. H. Gorham.....	1865-67
L. H. Bradbury.....	1852	F. H. Merrill.....	1868-69
S. Babbitt.....	1853	Leonard F. Ross.....	1870
John Gallet.....	1854	J. G. Walker.....	1871
James Robb.....	1855	Silas Babbitt.....	1872
D. M. Stump.....	1856	L. H. Hewett.....	1873
M. Gutridge.....	1857-58	James T. Staggs.....	1874-75
Robert W. Townsend.....	1859	James F. Mings.....	1876-77
Isaac Cunningham.....	1861-62	Frederick H. Merrill.....	1878-79
Stephen Tompkins.....	1863		

TOWN CLERKS.

Isaac F. Babbitt.....	1850-52	H. V. D. Voorhees.....	1863-71
A. Baldwin.....	1853-54	A. J. Churchill.....	1872-75
George Simmons.....	1855-60	Mark Ullery.....	1876-77
Thomas Crabb.....	1861	George W. Abbott.....	1878
Naaman Snively.....	1862	James R. Shawcross.....	1879

ASSESSORS.

F. H. Roby.....	1850	L. McGarraugh.....	1864
Ansting Mattingly.....	1851	M. Head.....	1865
Isaac Babbitt.....	1852	L. R. Thorp.....	1866-67
E. M. Clements.....	1853	Giles Crissey.....	1868
J. Mings.....	1854-55	George Simmons.....	1869
Isaac Babbitt.....	1856	Jerome B. Hatch.....	1870-71
D. C. Woods.....	1857	James Staggs.....	1872
P. H. Smith.....	1858	M. R. Gutridge.....	1873
George Simmons.....	1859	J. W. Fisher.....	1874
E. M. Clements.....	1860	James F. Mings.....	1875
J. M. Mattingly.....	1861-62	D. H. Gorham.....	1876-79
D. H. Gorham.....	1863		

COLLECTORS.

George R. Tippet.....	1850-51	L. R. Thorp.....	1868-69
Isaac Cunningham.....	1852-53	Chas. Edmonson.....	1870
George Simmons.....	1854	John W. Thorp.....	1871
Isaac Cunningham.....	1855-58	L. A. Hall.....	1872
W. S. Woods.....	1859-60	W. B. Stoddard.....	1873-74
Oliver Crissey.....	1861-62	A. B. McFarland.....	1875
A. Harrod.....	1863	Geo. Simmons.....	1876
James McGowen.....	1864	M. F. Shawcross.....	1877
David Armstrong.....	1865	Luther J. Adams.....	1878
Wm. Stewart.....	1866	John M. Heller.....	1879
Job Babbitt.....	1867		



VERMONT TOWNSHIP.

One of the best improved townships in Fulton county is the one the history of which we now write; yet to attempt a history of the township separate and distinct from that of the town would be to recapitulate or repeat in a great measure what is to be said of the town of Vermont. Hence with a few references to some of the leading historical items of the township, we will pass to the history of the town.

It is probable that Moses Davis was the first settler to locate in the township, who came as early as 1832 and erected his cabin one-half mile southwest of where the town of Vermont is located. The first Church was that of the Protestant Methodist denomination, and was organized in 1843. The society erected a building the same year. The first school-house was built in 1836 on the Public Square in Vermont. It was constructed of hewn logs. James Spicer taught the first school in the same year. The first saw-mill in the township was built by Job Bogue in 1838 or '39. The first grist-mill was built by Rhodes Dilworth in Vermont in 1840. The first tannery was erected by James Boyle in 1843. On the farm of Jonathan Bogue stands the first barn that was ever erected in the township. It was built by Jesse Cox about the time of Job Bogue's settlement in this township.

By 1844 there were quite a number of settlers in the tp. Among them were Isaac Cadwallader, John Evans, the Deane family, Stephen Lindsey, Josiah Zull, Thomas Holmes, J. P. and J. W. Powell, Wm. Marshall, Mr. Chaddock and others.

At this date and previously there were no frame houses in the township and very little land under cultivation, and supplies for settlers were obtained at Lewistown and St. Louis. A horse-mill located on Spoon river and a little water mill on Potatoc creek, built by Mr. P. Williams in 1832, supplied the settlers with their grist. Considerable time, however, was consumed by the pioneers in securing a sufficient quantity of meal to run the family larder.

As immigration set in rapidly westward, the township soon became thickly settled by an industrious, energetic people whose enterprise has brought Vermont to the front rank among the townships of the county. Among the leading farmers of Vermont township outside the town who have contributed most largely to the development of the resources of the county, we mention the names of Jonathan Bogue, T. C. Robinson, Joseph Robinson, J. W. Robin-

son, J. H. Marshall, John Fleming, Samuel Etnier, Isaac Cadwallader, Abraham Kost, Granville Wright, Nicholas Hipsley, J. D. and Geo. W. Powell, Reuben Kinsey (who planted the first vineyard), Charles Russell, Evan Fremont, Thos. Holmes and others.

The simplicity of agricultural implements in early days may be more readily conceived from the following incidents, as related by W. G. Clark: The old wooden mold-board plow then in general use would not scour in the tough prairie soil, and Talman Litchfield, disgusted at having to clean his plow every rod or two, offered to deed 50 acres of land to any one who would produce a plow that would scour itself. Mr. Clark, who was then in very limited circumstances, thought this an excellent opportunity to obtain some real estate without expense, and accordingly he and Warren Vail, a blacksmith, manufactured one which was very similar to those now in use. It worked exceedingly well, keeping itself perfectly bright. This was the first really improved plow in Vermont township. Mr. Litchfield was now asked to fulfill his agreement and deed the land; but this he refused to do. Consequently a lawsuit was undertaken, and a sort of mock trial was had in the old log school-house at Vermont, where much joking, laughing speech-making and flowing of whisky ended the contest.

As illustrative of the happiness of some of the pioneers, the following was told by Mr. Cassidy, of this township: During the earliest settlement of this country there dwelt at Barker's Grove a man named Osborn, who lived alone in a small cabin. When the deep snow of 1830-1 fell his humble abode was almost obliterated under a heavy drift of snow. As the snow remained upon the ground for several months, some of those who had settled in his vicinity became uneasy about him; and having discussed the matter among themselves, they determined to rescue the man or furnish him provisions. Accordingly several citizens, laden with provisions, made their way over the crust that had formed upon the snow to his cabin. When within a short distance of his house, they heard the sound of a violin, and when they entered the rude home, the supposed corpse, or at least invalid, was found with his face wreathed in smiles and enjoying the sweet strains of his violin, and his only visible means of support was one, solitary half-gallon of corn meal.

VERMONT.

This is one of the most attractive and beautifully situated towns in Fulton county. It contains many as handsome residences as can be found anywhere in this part of the State. As an old land-mark of this county, the history of its growth, past and present, will no doubt be appreciated by those who have been instrumental in its growth and by those whose settlement in the county has been of recent date. As much of our history is obtained from the original pioneers who came from the sunny South and the enterprising East,

we shall, before entering upon any detailed description of Vermont, mention the names and dates of arrival of many whose honorable record and business thrift have made them respected in the community, where many years of trying and eventful life have brought them their reward.

James J. Crail came here in March, 1833, and settled permanently in 1834; Joab Mershon located here during the autumn of 1838, James Dilworth in 1837, Henry Nelson in 1836, Eliakim Kirkbride in 1839, Ezra Dilworth in 1837, Dr. Wm. H. Nance in 1841, S. F. Hoopes in 1841, James A. Russell in 1847, Col. Thos. Hamer in 1845, Edward and Patterson Hamer in 1854, Cephas Toland about the year 1841, Emer Dilworth in 1837, Robert Dilworth was born in the township in 1833 and was brought into town in 1839, Edward Webster settled here in 1850, and others.

James and Joseph Crail were the founders of Vermont. They were Kentuckians by birth and came from Indiana to Vermont in 1833, as above stated, but did not locate permanently until the following year. They had purchased an 80-acre tract of land, which is now within the corporate limits of the town; and seeing the necessity of a town in this part of the county, they determined on founding one. Assisted by Jonas Rawalt, County Surveyor, who at present resides in Orion township, in 1835 they began a preliminary survey for the town, and ere long the 80 acres just mentioned was platted into town lots. These lots sold quite readily and at fair prices to the few pioneers who then dwelt within the limits of Vermont township. Jas. Crail built the first dwelling, which was a small frame building, and is now occupied by Mrs. Margaret Collins. Mr. Joseph Crail, a brother of the well-known James J. Crail who resides in Vermont, and who died in Kansas several years ago, erected the second residence. The first store building was reected in 1837 by Mr. G. Reeves.

Digressing a little from detailing first occurrences, we will relate the circumstances under which Vermont was named. In early day the "little brown jug" was thought to be an indispensable article among the pioneers. Mr. Crail was at a loss to know what the name of the town should be. At the general sale of lots, which was held shortly after the laying out of the town, much discussion and jesting was indulged in on this point; for, be it known, the early settlers were inveterate jokers, and they never lost an opportunity for a little fun. Abitha Williams, said to be an eccentric character, proposed to Mr. Crail that if the naming of the town was left to him he would see that a gallon of whisky would be forthcoming. The proposition was accepted and the bidders for lots when they were sold partook freely, and then, as now, no doubt, some felt considerably exhilarated. Mr. Williams was a native of the Green Mountain State, and accordingly selected for the name of the town "Vermont," in honor of his State. Jonas Rawalt, the surveyor, had suggested the name of "Meridian," owing, no doubt,

to his knowledge of latitude and longitude, and as the town was located only one-half a mile from the fourth principal meridian.

During the autumn of 1837 Wm. Dilworth and Jesse Cox settled in the township, and the following year moved into the village. There were at that time perhaps a dozen buildings, log and frame, in the place. A postoffice, of course, was a necessity to the pioneers, and accordingly, in a rough round-log building in the vicinity of David Kirkbride's hotel, a postoffice was started. Wm. McCurdy and A. G. Frisbie were postmasters, and mail was carried once a week by A. G. Frisbie first, who made the trip to Bernadotte with a little mail bag thrown over his shoulders. After him James Crail was carrier. The trip was made on horseback, and often Mr. Crail carried the mail in his hat. The postage ranged according to distance, from 6½ cents to 25 cents on each letter. In those days letters were not enclosed in envelopes, but were folded and sealed in a mysterious way and bore an undisguised appearance of quiet dignity. Very often considerable skirmishing around had to be done by the settlers to procure the necessary 25 cents to get the long looked-for letter from relatives hundreds of miles away.

In 1837 there were three small general stores in the place. Trade was quite limited, and the three merchants did not continue in business a great length of time. Wm. Dilworth started a general merchandise store in 1840, and the same year Rhodes Dilworth built the first steam mill, which is supposed to be the first in the Military Tract. Customers came from a distance of 50 or 60 miles to this mill. Goods were purchased from St. Louis, transported to the most convenient landings on the river and hauled from there in wagons. During the winter of 1838 salt sold as high as 6½ cents per pound; subsequently it sold readily for 8 cents per pound. It was not long before the increased immigration began to tell upon the business and prosperity of the town. In 1838 Joab Mershon, poor and unknown, entered the town, and for several years engaged in shoemaking. In 1841, with a light capital but an abiding faith in the future prosperity of the town, he entered into business, erecting a two-story brick building on the east side of the Square. This was at the time the only store in the place, and from the start Mr. Mershon transacted a very good business. The following year Enos Monohan, a Christian preacher, bought a small building south of town and entered into competition with Mr. Mershon.

Previous to 1850 the several merchants of the place, besides those we have mentioned, were Edward Stapleford, who kept a general store, John J. Lynn and James Dilworth. In 1842 the American House was built by the present proprietor and J. W. Kelly. It was then 18 by 20 feet, and two stories in height, and erected of brick. It was looked upon by the citizens with something akin to pride. In 1840 a grist-mill was built by Rhodes Dilworth and William Fellon, west of the Square, 40 by 40 feet. This was a three-story frame building, and was really the main stay and hope of the town

for some time. It brought many customers from the remote parts of this and adjoining counties, to the joy of its enterprising proprietors. About this time James Boyle erected a small building, and in connection with Robert Anderson built a tannery, which establishment boasted but little of the modern and improved machinery of this day, the process of tanning then requiring weeks. Being only moderately successful, they sold to Cephas Toland, who transacted quite a large and successful business. Still a second tannery was found to be necessary,—at least it was thought so. The proprietors of this one were Heizer & Stevens, who built a tan-yard in the western part of town.

In 1844 or '45 a saw-mill was erected. The first saw-mill was run by horse and ox tread power, but was turned into a steam grist-mill in 1845. The saw-mill drew but little trade to the town and proved unprofitable to its owners, and accordingly it was converted into a carding-mill. This, it appears, was not a financial success, and accordingly the machinery for a distillery soon arrived and the manufacture of the ardent began. This was perhaps a more successful bid for a little of the hard-earned money of the pioneers. The distillery was run about 4 years and was then converted into what was known as the East Grist-Mill. About this time Benj. Swartz and John Evans ran a shoe-last factory. In 1846 a general merchandise store was opened by Winans & Smith; in 1849 by Stevens, Heizer & Winans.

For a time the town grew quite rapidly and it often presented a very busy aspect. As the westward flow of emigration was great, many were attracted to this pleasantly situated town. The surrounding country was fertile, the land easily cultivated and yielded large quantities of wheat and other cereals; and ere many years had rolled around, all the Congress and patent land in the township was occupied. Vermont enjoyed a season of prosperity lasting for several years. Main street was often crowded with teams, sometimes extending for a distance of half a mile, being a solid mass of wagons. Large quantities of pork were packed here in early day, which was hauled to landings on the river, put aboard steamboats and shipped south.

The following detailed account of the cholera of 1851 was prepared by Esquire H. S. Jacobs and published in the *Lewistown Democrat* June 5, 1879:

THE CHOLERA OF 1851.

It will be remembered that this scourge appeared in New Orleans in the fall of 1848, and raged there during the following winter. It made its appearance in St. Louis in February, 1849. The first case was attended by Prof. Barber, of McDowell's Medical College. The faculty laughed at him for pronouncing it cholera; but in a few days after Dr. Barber himself died with it. The doctors then gave the alarm, and great preparations were made to stay its progress. But

it spread rapidly, and that, together with the great fire of May 17th which swept away a great part of the city, seemed to blight the prospects of the growing city. The cholera continued there during the summers of 1850-51.

About the first of June, 1851, Esq. Jechoniah Langston went from here to St. Louis on business. Soon after his return he was taken ill. Not knowing the disease to be cholera, the people attended to him as was the custom. He died on the 7th of June. The remains were taken to the church of which he was a member, and a funeral preached, the coffin opened, and the body viewed by those present. The weather was very warm, with southeasterly winds and frequent rains.

John McHenry and several of his family were taken down the day after Langston's death. There not being room in his house for all of them, he was taken to the Christian church, where he received all the care and attention that was possible; but he died shortly after. Four of his children died—Samuel on the 8th, Enos on the 10th, Thomas B. on the 12th, and Mary A. on the 17th of June. On the 12th a young man named Thomas Kent Woodward died at the American House, and on the same day another young man, a stranger, died at Nathan Searl's. On the 20th a young man by the name of Wm. Haney, employed as clerk for Dr. John Hughes, died. Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, wife of the Doctor, died on the 19th. Mrs. Mary E. Blanton, a friend of the Doctor and his family, was taken ill about this time and died on the 23d. Two colored boys also died at this house,—one on the 21st and one on the 23d. Wm. Boswell, a saddler, also died on the 21st.

Dr. Isaac B. Bacon, who had recently come to the place, and who had gained quite a reputation for his close attention to the sick, came home from the country with the disease about dark on the evening of the 27th, and died about daylight the next morning. James B. Fowler and a Mr. Frankenburg lost two children each about this time. Wm. P. and Rebecca J. Edie died on the 23d and 24th respectively. Grandfather Euclid Mercer was buried about this time. As the friends returned from his burial, the man who made his coffin (a Mr. Murphy) came for Dr. Nance to go and see his mother-in-law. The Doctor with I. B. Witchell went out there. The man met them at the door, and showed clear symptoms of cholera. They were both buried before 12 o'clock that night. John Kirkbride, a brother of David Kirkbride, died June 27th, on the farm beyond Sugar creek, in McDonough county, now owned by Robert Andrews. His brother Eliakim died in town a few days after. Mrs. Jane Andrews, mother of Robert, died at the house of Joseph Crail July 4th. Bird Anderson, brother of Mrs. Cephas Toland, was taken down about this time. He was thought to be dead, his coffin was prepared and preparations for his burial made. But he recovered and lived to serve his country faithfully in the war of 1861, removed to Kansas where he died five or six years ago. A

young woman named Maria A. Patterson died at the Hayes House July 2d. David Merrick died on his farm just west of town July 11th. Elizabeth, wife of John A. Craig and sister to Mrs. William Alexander, died on the 24th, and her sister, Mrs. Taylor, died soon after. Oscar D., son of James A. and Elizabeth Russell, died Aug. 1st. Julia A., wife of Wm. Hayes, died July 31st. Philip Weaver died August 27th; Elizabeth Davis August 6th, and Richard C. Johnson, brother of Mrs. T. Hamer and Mrs. J. A. Russell, on Sept. 3d. Lemuel Burson, one of those who waited on the sick during the whole time, was taken down among the last cases and went to join those he had helped to care for.

These are the names of a majority of those who died, although there were others whose names we could not get. There were also many others who recovered.

Mr. Witchell says he waited on some seventy cases. During the prevalence of this dread disease in our midst many cases of extreme sadness occurred, and some that were mirth-provoking—among the latter being a man who came to town with a lump of tar sticking under his nose. All business was suspended, except to furnish what was needed for the sick and dead. Mr. Mellor kept open the store of Stephens & Winans for that purpose.

During this trying time Mansfield Patterson kept the Hayes House, and kept his table set at all hours for those waiting upon the sick and dying.

In this, as in all cases of the prevalence of epidemic or contagious disease, a few persons took hold and in a systematic manner waited on and cared for every one of the sick during the whole time of this dreadful calamity, forgetting self and thinking only of the suffering around them. Most prominent among these were the following: Isaac B. Witchell, Cephas Toland, John Mathewson, Joseph B. Royal, H. S. Thomas, Mansfield Patterson, Wm. Mellor, C. B. Cox, Lemuel Burson and David Clark. Among the ladies who assisted in this noble work were Mrs. Elizabeth Westlake, Mrs. Martha Burr, Mrs. Sarah M. Witchell, Mrs. America Toland and Mrs. Patterson; and many a poor sufferer had the benefit of their kind care and attention. But of these only Mrs. Toland and Mrs. Burr survive. Mr. Clark, after the cholera ceased here, went to Bluff City where the cholera soon made its appearance. He again waited on and nursed the sick, was himself taken down and died, being the last case.

Of all these it can truly be said, they did all that men and women could do during that trying time, and during all these 28 years since, those who survive have ever been ready and willing to aid the sick and relieve the distressed wherever and whenever their services were needed, and this without ostentation or display. Such self-sacrifice will never go unrewarded.

No person is more to be remembered for what he did during those trying days than Esq. H. S. Jacobs.

SCHOOLS.

Early in the history of the town Churches and schools were established. At first religious services were held in private houses and an old log building that remained for a number of years on what is now the Public Square; and in this the pioneer boys and girls were instructed in the "three R's,"—"Readin', 'Ritin' and 'Rethmetic," these being the only studies then in vogue; and yet there were graduated—if so it might be termed—from this humble cabin a class of men who vie with any throughout the county, of a wider field of learning, in wealth, intelligence and enterprise. Their old familiar school-teacher, Wm. McCurdy, with his kindly ways and strict honesty, will long be remembered by many who now are prominent as farmers and business men.

At present the town of Vermont is well up with the other towns of the county in the educational advantages offered. There are two graded schools, known as the North and the South schools. Prof. Brake presides as principal of the North school. The number of scholars in attendance at this school is about 150, and the several teachers, besides the principal are Misses Askew, Searles and Miller. The school building is constructed of brick, pleasantly located and substantially built, at a cost of several thousand dollars. The graded school known as the South school contains about 130 scholars. The principal is Miss Narcissa Bates, and the other teachers are R. Sergeant and Miss Jennie Gilbert. This is a handsome two-story brick structure located in the southern part of the city. The Board of Directors for the North school is composed of Edward Hamer, Henry Daugherty and Elwood Sidwell. The Board for the South school is composed of Jesse Bogue, Aaron Bellange and Ezra Dilworth.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Church.—The early settlers assembled in the old school-house and dwellings for religious worship and to listen to the circuit preachers as they made their monthly visits. Early in the history of the town the Methodist Church was organized. A fine frame church building was erected in the northern part of the town, and is the largest church structure in the place.

The Presbyterian Church of Vermont was also organized in early day, and a house of worship erected in the southeastern part of town.

The Christian Church was organized in November, 1847. Following are some of the original members: J. H. Hughes, J. B. Royal (since Pastor), J. G. F. Henderson, S. Frankenburg, Cephas Toland, J. Langston, Wm. Schooley, L. D. Cleringer, Robert Andrews and many others. About this time the present church structure was built. It is situated on North Union street. The several pastors have been Elders J. B. Royal, J. B. Corwin, Wm. Grif-

fin, Henry Smither, P. D. Vermillion (the present Pastor), H. T. Buff, D. K. Shields and others. At present the membership is large, numbering over 200, and among those who take a leading position in the Church we mention John A. Gilliland, Ebenezer Freeman, Wm. Worsdell, H. S. Jacobs, John A. Webster, and Cephas Toland. Among the ladies are Mrs. America Toland, Elvira Toland, Martha A. DeFraine, Elizabeth Hamer and Mrs. C. M. Parker. It is quite probable that the Vermont Church is the strongest Christian Church in the county. Elder P. D. Vermillion, the present Pastor, is a gentleman of ability and high culture, and is well qualified for the position he holds. He is a native of Kentucky, brought up in Sangamon county, Ill., and came to Fulton county in 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Vermont Library Association was organized in 1858, with a fund created by an association of the women of the place known as the Vermont Ladies' Sewing Society, and a contribution of books by the ladies and gentlemen of the community. The institution prospered finely until the suffering condition of the sick and wounded soldiers in the army during the late war rallied all the interests, sympathies and exercises of the women into the sanitary work for the soldiers' relief and comfort, when it was entirely neglected until years after the war closed. The library now contains 500 volumes, and is in a prosperous condition.

Bank.—As the town grew in importance, a bank for the purpose of exchange, loans and deposits became necessary, and accordingly Joab Mershon, with his usual enterprise and having ample capital, set about the erection of a suitable building for this purpose. He had previously purchased a good portion of town property, and in 1868 laid the foundation for the present handsome and substantial bank building and public hall, known as Mershon's Hall. This is one of the finest brick buildings in the county.

The several *Postmasters* of Vermont have been Wm. McCurdy, A. G. Frisbie, Joab Mershon, Lewis Kelly, Moses Mathewson, A. G. Herron, H. S. Thomas, Horace Johnson, H. Kirkbride, John T. Evans, John H. Hunter and H. S. Thomas, the present incumbent, who has officiated in this capacity for a period of 16 years.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Adams & Sexton, wagon-makers and blacksmiths, Vermont; have been associated in business four years; Jonas Adams was born in this county in 1849, learned his trade at Springfield, Ill., worked as journeyman in Vermont, and in 1875 entered partnership with Mr. Sexton. James Sexton, born in Madison Co., O., in 1833, emigrated with his parents in 1844 to a point about 8 miles north of Ellisville, this county; at the age of 19 he learned carriage-

making at Canton, and in 1865 came to Vermont and followed his trade. During the war he enlisted in Co. F, 84th Ill. Inf., and was honorably discharged in March, 1863, on account of physical debility.

Milton Amrine, merchant, of the firm of Amrine, Nelson & Co., settled in Fulton Co. in 1845. He was born in W. Va. in 1833. His father, Frederick Amrine, was a native of Pa., was shoemaker, then millwright, distiller and merchant, and accumulated property very rapidly. While in Va. he married Nancy Shepard, of Maryland, by whom he had 7 children. From 1835 to 1850 the family resided in Illinois, mostly in Woodford Co. In 1850 Mr. Frederick Amrine started for California, but death overtook him at Ft. Bridger, near Salt Lake City. Milton married Roxana Litchfield, daughter of Chauncey L., and they have had 10 children, 9 of whom are living,—Mahlon, Martha N., Ansel, Clover, Lucy, Ida, May, Charley and Roscoe. In 1850 Mr. A. went to California, the following year he returned home and since then has followed farming, except that for the last two years he has been in the mercantile business.

Henry Anfield, bridge-builder and miner, was born Dec. 3, 1833, in Yorkshire, Eng.; his father, Wm. Anfield, was a prominent merchant, who married Frances A. Colby, and had 11 children, 3 of whom died in infancy. Henry learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and in his 19th year married Eliza J. Oldfield; in 1859 he came to America and followed his trade at Colchester, Ill., until he came to Fulton Co. 14 years ago; settling at Table Grove, he followed mining, principally, until 1868, when he removed to Vermont. They have had 5 children: Charles (deceased), William, Isabel H., Charles E., and Emily A.

Derry & Arringdale, manufacturers and dealers in carriages, buggies and wagons, etc., Main st., Vermont. These gentlemen are practical workmen, and their principal work is jobbing and repairing. Mr. J. W. Derry is a native of this county and learned his trade with Mr. G. W. Derry in Vermont. Jacob B. Arringdale was born in Ohio, reared in Fulton Co., and learned his trade with Reuben Huff. Mr. A. is said to be one of the most skillful workmen in the State.

R. R. Atherton, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 24; P. O., Vermont; was born in Harrison Co., O., in 1823; his father, Boaz A., was a native of Penn., where, in 1812, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Mary Ross; the following year he settled in Ohio; in 1852 he emigrated to Vermont tp., where he died at the age of 88 years, and his wife died soon afterward, aged 83. Mr. R. R. Atherton married Jane Hilton in Ohio, in 1848; she was a daughter of Wm. Hilton, of Ireland. In 1852 they emigrated to this tp. Children—Mary E., Wm., John, Kester, Ella, Boaz, Richard E. and Laura.

Evan Bailey, deceased, was born in Brooke county, W. Va., in 1805, son of Thomas Bailey, who was born in East Pennsylvania

and was a farmer. Evan married Elizabeth McHenry, daughter of James McHenry, of Ireland. In 1836 they emigrated to Vermont township, settling on a piece of timbered land which he had previously purchased, where he found but an acre and a half cleared, with a cabin on it. Here he worked and prospered and obtained a good reputation as a citizen. In 1868 he was elected County Treasurer. He was killed by a runaway July 15, 1878. He left a widow, now in her 71st year, and 10 children, 4 having formerly died.

George Bateson, farmer, sec. 21: P. O., Vermont; was born in Perry county, O., in 1843; his father, Lewis Bateson, was an Ohio farmer who married Nancy Forsythe and had 12 children; they emigrated to this tp. when George, the youngest, was about 13 years of age; in 1862 the latter enlisted in Co. A, 28th Ill. Inf., fought at Mobile and in several other noted engagements; honorably discharged March 10, 1865.

Joseph Beans, farmer and brick-maker, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., in 1814. His father, Amos Beans, was also a native of Penn., married Miss R. H. Congler, by whom he had 3 children. They moved to Harrison Co., O., where Joseph grew up and learned the mason's trade; married Abigail Rankin, daughter of John Rankin, of Pa., in 1837; in 1844 he came to Illinois, Vermont tp., and bought 60 acres of land from Morris Merrick, who had recognized Mr. B. on his arrival here by the loss of two fingers which he, Mr. M., had accidentally cut off when they were boys 30 years before. In 1857 Mr. Beans built the largest brick dwelling-house in the township. He has had 5 children, 4 of whom are living: Sarah J., who married Wm. Forquer; Amos, who enlisted in Co. B, 84th Ill. Inf.; severely wounded. John R., who was a soldier in Co. F, 65th Ill. Inf., and wounded at Marietta; George, who died in the army while enlisted in the Union cause; Martha, who married Jas. Forquer and resides in California; and Joseph, who enlisted in Co. G, 50th Ill. Inf., went through Sherman's campaign, returned to Fulton county, married in 1874 Margaret Toland.

Jonathan Bogue, farmer, sec. 28; P. O., Vermont; was born in Harrison Co., O., in 1822, and about 1829 the family moved to Indiana, and the following year to Bernadotte tp., this Co.; he built the first house and plowed the first furrow on Ipava Prairie; in 1850 he married Miss Emily, daughter of Thos. and Anna Robinson, early settlers of Vermont tp., and 4 children have been born to them, 3 of whom are living,—Job, Ruth A. and Harry.

Jesse Bogue, merchant, was the first white child born in Pleasant tp. His father, John Bogue, was born in N. C. in 1875; at the age of 16 he settled in Ohio, where he afterward married Mary Ann Easley, daughter of Daniel Easley, of Virginia, by whom he had 11 children; 10 are living at the present time. The family arrived on Ipava Prairie in the spring of 1831 and pre-empted $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. of land. Here he built a cabin, obtaining help from Lewistown; three years afterward he moved into Vermont tp., where he built

the first saw-mill. He died in 1876. Mrs. B. died in 1871. Jesse, the 9th child, went to school in a log school-house on the ground which is now the Public Square in Vermont, his first teacher being Lewis Kelly. In 1855 he married Rebecca Cox, of Fulton Co.; in 1856 he built a steam saw-mill on Otter creek, in Vermont tp., where he continued until 1864, when he built a first-class grist-mill in Vermont, of which he is still proprietor. In 1876 he started a grocery on Main street, and has good success.

Robert Bogue, miller, was born in Harrison Co., O., in 1826; he was 3 years of age when his parents emigrated with him to this county. He worked in the saw-mill with his father and went to school in the winter. His teachers were James Spicer (the first in the tp.) and J. Frisbie. When of age he bought an interest in a saw-mill at Browning, which was subsequently destroyed by fire. He also assisted in the building of a grist-mill at Browning, and did a fine business from 1849 to 1868, in partnership with his cousin, John Bogue. Their flour had a great reputation, finding its way to remote parts of the Union; but in the manufacturing of wagon material they did not do so well. In 1874 he oversaw the construction of a bridge 65 feet high and 1,000 feet long over the Vermilion river at Danville,—one of the best bridges in the State. He then rented the grist-mill at Browning a year, and then returned to Vermont and took charge of the mill owned by Jesse Bogue. In 1858 he married Mary A. Marshall. Mrs. Bogue died in October, 1864; and in 1866 he married Martha J. Ramsay, daughter of Wm. Dunlap, and they have had two children, Sarah and Mary.

Jacob Bottenberg, retired farmer, was born May 13, 1803, in Ohio, near the Ohio river, on which water he spent much of his youth in boating. April 12, 1827, he married Elizabeth Swengen in Virginia. In 1836 he and other parties built a keel-boat and sailed down the Ohio, and Mr. B. came by way of St. Louis to Vermont tp. Here he commenced in a very humble way, but by industry and frugality has now a good 200-acre farm. Has had 11 children: 7 survive,—Lewis, Josephus, Nancy, Martha, Epaminondas, Levi and Wm. The latter married Florence Foster and lives on the homestead. They have 4 children,—Ora A., Cora, Jennie M. and Carl D.

Charles Brown, farmer, sec. 16, and proprietor of the Brown saw-mill, was born in Medina Co., O., in 1824. His father, Obadiah B., was born in Connecticut and reared in the Excelsior State, where he married Miss Clarissa Loomis. Of this union were born 13 children, the 9th of whom was Charles. About 1834 the family moved to Indiana, where Mrs. B. died; about 1840 they moved to Missouri, where in 1846 Charles married Miss Emeline, daughter of Wm. Bradley, of Va.; 1855–60 they lived in Warren Co., Ill., and since then in Vermont tp.

John Bucy, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 4; P. O., Astoria; was born in Jefferson Co., O., in 1813. His father, Joshua Bucy, was

born in Maryland and moved to Ohio in 1801, where he married Ellen Ryan. John grew to manhood in Ohio, following agriculture. In 1833 he married Mary Ann Fellows, daughter of Wm. Fellows, of Maryland, by whom he had 8 children, only 4 of whom are living,—Ellen, John, Wm. and Mary. Mrs. Bucy died March 12, 1851; in 1853 Mr. B. married Mary Ann Ryan, and they have had 6 children, 4 of whom are living,—Matilda E., Sarah M., Nancy C., Hezekiah and George. The family emigrated to this tp. in 1866.

Joshua Bucy, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., Astoria; born in Jefferson Co., O., in 1843; his father, John Bucy, was also born in Ohio, he moved to DeWitt Co., Ill., and after remaining there one year he moved to Vermont township. Joshua passed his youth in Ohio, and was liberally educated. Aug. 15, 1867, he married Mary E. Clark, daughter of W. G. Clark. Children: John W., Minnie B., Ann E. and Henry R.

Lemuel Burson, deceased, was born in Guernsey Co., O., in 1818; married Elizabeth Otters, and had 5 children, only 2 of whom survive, namely, Jesse, who is married and resides in Vermont, and Franklin, who resides on the homestead. He died in 1854, leaving a widow, who is still living. By trade he was first a plasterer, but during most of his life he was a farmer.

Isaac Cadwallader, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 14; P. O., Vermont; born in Ohio, in 1806, and in 1829 emigrated to Lewistown, Fulton Co., with the family; in 1830 moved to Vermont, where he pre-empted land in 1832. He was therefore among the very earliest pioneers in this tp. His cabin was the second or third in the tp. He still has some of the stock of bees he took from a bee-tree 40 years ago. In 1831 he was married by Esquire John Howard (the first settler here) to Miss Elizabeth Ackerson, a daughter of Garrett Ackerson, of N. J., by whom he has had 7 children, all of whom are living and in comfortable circumstances,—Thos. T.; Isaac B. resides in Nebraska; John Garrett and Anna E. live in McDonough Co.; and Susan C. and Sarah E. reside in Fulton Co. Mr. C.'s father, John C., was a native of Penn., where he followed farming, and where he married Ruth Bogue and had 9 children; in April, 1806, he emigrated to Tuscarawas Co., O., where he remained until 1829, when he came to this county. He died in 1866; Mrs. C. died in 1843.

Leander Cassidy, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 7; P. O., Vermont; born in New York in 1832; reared on a farm; liberally educated; taught school; in 1856 moved to Ohio and taught school a few months, then moved to McDonough Co., Ill., where he taught for 8 years. In 1859 he married Louisa Cox, by whom he has 7 children; in 1865 he moved to Fulton Co., settling in this tp.

John Chaddock, farmer, sec. 24; P. O., Vermont; was born here in 1833, son of James and Lydia (Mercer), natives of Ohio; his father came on foot to Illinois, and being overtaken by the deep

snow (1830-31), he became discouraged and returned to Ohio in the spring, but in 1833 he settled permanently in this county; he died in 1868, and his wife died when John was but 10 years of age; the latter received a liberal education; in the last war he enlisted in Yates' Battalion of sharpshooters, and was in many a sharp encounter. He married Mahala B. Petty, daughter of John Petty, of Indiana, and their children are Minnie, Irving and Jesse.

W. G. Clark, farmer, sec. 36; P. O., Astoria; born in Ohio in 1812; his father, John Clark, was born in Maryland, and died in Ohio when the subject of this sketch was very young; Nov. 26, 1834, the latter married Rachel Knock, of Delaware, and they are parents of 6 children, 3 of whom are living,—John, Wesley and Eliza. In 1842 the family emigrated in a covered wagon to Bernadotte tp., this county, took 80 acres of wild land, except a few acres around a log cabin and a saw-mill, formerly owned by Moore Marshall, the builder. Mr. C. ran this mill until the late war, when his two sons, John and Wesley, left for Uncle Sam's service. Mr. Clark's first wife died Oct 1, 1843, and he married Elizabeth Traynor, March 22, 1844, and they have 4 children,—Mary, Rachel, Henry and Jane.

S. Cochran, barber, was born in Pennsylvania in 1851; his father, Jesse C., emigrated with him to Iowa, where Snowden (our subject) grew to manhood and received a liberal education. He moved to Clinton, Mo., and married Lizzie Montgomery, and came to Vermont in 1876, where he has since followed his vocation with great success.

Caleb Cox, deceased, was a merchant and banker of Vermont. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, the 3d son of Jesse and Therdisa Cox, who settled in this Co. in 1837, in Vermont tp.; he received a liberal education, and Oct. 18, 1860, married Anna Wilkinson, of Pennsylvania, whose parents emigrated to this county about 23 years ago. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Co. F, 84th Ill. Inf., was first elected Captain and afterward Major, and served faithfully until the war closed. Was in many battles, notably that of Murfreesboro. He then returned to Vermont, bought property, and in 1868 he became an equal partner with Joab Mershon and organized the Vermont Bank. In 1871 he erected one of the finest residences in the county. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislature, the first Republican representative from Fulton Co., He was an energetic business man, very popular, but while yet in the prime of life he took sick and died, leaving a widow and 7 children,—Wilmer, Theodore, Mary, Olive, Edward, Howard and Sherman.

Geo. Cox, farmer, etc., sec. 18; P. O., Vermont; was born in Guernsey Co., O., in 1847; his father, Thomas Cox, settled in McDonough Co. in pioneer times; George was brought up on a farm; in 1868 he purchased his present farm. In 1867 he married Nancy Craigo, by whom he has three children,—Granville, Maud and Edna.

Jesse Cox, retired, was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1807, of Quaker parents, who were of English descent. Thomas Cox, father of Jesse, grew to manhood in Penn., where he followed the two callings of carpenter and farmer; he married Elizabeth Messer, and they had 5 children, of whom Jesse was the third. The parents died in Penn. Jesse learned the carpenter's trade; married Theodosia Mershon, daughter of Henry Mershon, of N. Y., July 27, 1829, in Penn.; came to Vermont in 1837, followed carpentering, built the first store (of any note) in Vermont, and both grist-mills; he was the first Justice of the Peace, serving 8 years in this capacity; has been Supervisor; in 1841 he purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ sec., and afterwards $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. more, and one year he raised the largest crop of wheat ever raised in the county, shipping 350 barrels to St. Louis one day. Mrs. C. died July 8, 1871, leaving 4 children,—Samuel, Henry, Rebecca and Mary.

Samuel Cox, agriculturist, sec. 12; P. O., Vermont. Forty-two years ago Jesse Cox, the father of Samuel, moved from Chester Co., Pa., to this county. He married Theodosia, sister of Joab Mershon, of Vermont, and came to this township, where he now resides. Samuel was 4 years of age when his parents came here. He grew to manhood upon the farm, received a good common-school education. In Sept., 1854, he married Abigail Freeman, daughter of Minshall G. F., who bore a prominent part in the early history of the county. Like nearly all of the leading farmers, Mr. C. began life poor. His children are Ann J., Jesse, Eben and Melvina.

Wm. Craig, deceased, was a native of Harrison county, Ill., followed farming, married first Miss Wallace, secondly her sister and lastly Miss Elizabeth Jamison, Isabel township, by whom he had two children,—William and John. He emigrated to Isabel township in 1842, with some means, and has prospered, at one time owning over 1,400 acres of land. He died Feb., 1871, his widow still living.

James J. Crail, auctioneer, and founder of the town of Vermont, was born in Kentucky, Sept. 12, 1812. His father, Wm. Crail, was also a native Kentuckian, a wheelwright by occupation, and married Margaret Mayall, daughter of Joseph Mayall, a Revolutionary soldier, who lost his property by British confiscation. In 1834 Mr. C. moved to Fulton county, where he died at an advanced age. Mrs. Crail is still living, and is in her 85th year. Of their 9 children James J. is the eldest. He came into this township with the family, when there were but 6 or 7 cabins here, the residents being Wm. B. Higgins, Abraham Williams, Mr. Wright (father of Granville Wright), Issac Cadwallader and Caleb Dilworth. Mr. Crail, of course, at that early day went through all the experiences characteristic of the times, fully described in chapters I, II and X of this volume. He saw that the citizens began to consider Havana and Beardstown rather too far for convenience, and that there was a demand for a business place nearer by. He selected a site and

erected a cabin on the ground now occupied by Sidwell's. Wm. McCurdy built the second cabin, and here subsequently these two gentlemen carried on saddle and harness-making, and this was the germ of the village. The next building was a frame, used as a store-house by Greene Reeves. Other buildings went up, and directly Mr. C., in partnership with Dr. A. M. Johnson, started a dry-goods and grocery store, shipping and packing. Dr. Johnson was one of the most active and enterprising men in the early history of the county, and did much to further the interests of Vermont. After two or three other changes in business he, in 1850, went to California with an ox team. Mr. C. still resides in Vermont.

George W. Derry, wagon manufacturer and general blacksmith, west side of the Square, Vermont, Ill. Mr. Derry was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1824. His father, Wm. Derry, was also a native Virginian, a farmer, who married Barbara Ross; they had 9 children. George W., the youngest, went to Freeport, Harrison Co., O., when a lad, and in 1841 emigrated to Astoria, Ill., where he went to school and worked at the usual rough and heavy drudgery of pioneers; worked with Franklin Fackler and Zachariah Gilbert, learning his trade with the latter; carried on business two years at Pulaski, Hancock Co., then resumed business at Astoria. In 1847 he married Melinda Anderson, a daughter of James Anderson. For a time Mr. Derry lived in Mason county; in 1853 he settled at Vermont and put up his present establishment, and does a good business. Of his 7 children 5 are living, namely, John and Armadale, manufacturers of wagons and buggies in Vermont; Wm. L., a farmer in Kansas; George L. and Elmer E., at home; and Sarah S., who married E. Knock, of Astoria.

W. H. Derry, school-teacher and newspaper correspondent, was born in Freeport, Harrison Co., O., in 1842; his folks emigrated to Vermont tp., where he grew to manhood, received a liberal education, has taught school several terms, and been Assessor, Collector, Justice of the Peace, and township Clerk. In 1863 he married Miss Martha Dennison, of Ohio, by whom he has six children,—Vieta, Alonzo, Amos, Dora, Irene and Grace. Democrat. Mr. Derry's father, John D., emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, followed cabinet-making and married Miss Bathia Wharton, of Ohio. They had 8 children, 4 of whom are living and are residents of Fulton Co., with one exception. John Derry, with his family, emigrated to Vermont tp. in 1850, where he now resides.

Ezra Dilworth. During the spring of 1868 Ezra Dilworth and Emer added to the attractiveness of Vermont in the erection of the two-story brick business house on Main st., now owned and occupied by Ezra Dilworth as a hardware store and agricultural ware-room. Later they erected another, which adds beauty to Main st. As far back as 1854 Messrs. E. & E. Dilworth began business in a small way,—purchasing a small one-story frame building 16x30. This store was stocked with goods from St. Louis. The new firm,

through well directed energy, business tact and honesty, soon gained for them a trade, and step by step they have climbed far beyond the lowest rungle of the ladder, carrying as large a line of first-class goods as any similar firm in the county.

James Dilworth, agriculturist, bought a tract of land near Vermont in early day, while doing a successful business as a merchant in town; married Elizabeth Harris, of Farmer's tp., in 1851, by whom he had two children, Clara and Wm., who resides in Fulton Co. Mrs. D. died in Jan., 1867. In Sept., 1869, Mr. D. married Miss Mary Chicken, and they have one child, Elza. Mr. D. owns 340 acres of good land, and recently has erected a fine residence. For the past 15 years he has been School Treasurer, and has been Township Assessor.

Rhodes Dilworth, retired farmer, etc., was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1800, the second child of Caleb and Ann Dilworth; at 13 he moved to Ohio and learned the miller's trade; became proprietor of a mill and a steamboat; came to Vermont in 1837; followed farming three years; in company with Wm. Felton, built a grist-mill in Vermont; in 1848 sold out and went into the shipping business at Browning; burned out in 1855, since which time he has been comparatively out of business. He married Rebecca Falk and they had 8 children, but 2 of whom are living: Sarah, who married Joab Mershon, and Lydia, now the wife of Dr. Clevinger.

Wm. D'lworth, deceased, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1794; came to Ohio in 1814, where he was a merchant and was married; in 1837 he came and settled first in Vermont tp., following the mercantile business until 1842, and then until 1847 he followed flat-boating to New Orleans. He died in 1863 and was buried in Vermont cemetery.

David T. Dobbins, agriculturist, was born in this tp. in 1849, a son of the next mentioned. He owns and occupies the old homestead on sec. 1, which is one of the best in the county.

John C. Dobbins, a well-known pioneer and farmer, was born in Clermont county, O., in 1811; was a Captain in the Black Hawk war; in 1835 married Harriet A. Miller, and next year he emigrated to this tp. and occupied an 80-acre lot of "raw" prairie, which his father had purchased and given him; went diligently to work and in course of time obtained possession of 500 acres, but he has since given each of his children 120 acres. He reserves 50 acres as a donation to churches. His children were and are: Alexander, who died at Nashville in the late war; Franklin, killed at the battle of Wahatchie Bridge; Robert and Calvin, who enlisted in Co. H, 28th Ill., and Co. D, 151st Ill.; and David T., above mentioned.

R. N. Dobbins, farmer, sec. 2; P. O., Ipava; born in Clermont Co., O., in 1814; his father, Robert B., was a native of Va., moved to South Carolina, and after several years back to Va., where he received a collegiate education and became a Presbyterian minister; was an Abolitionist; in 1814 he and his young wife came to Ohio

on horseback, bringing all their possessions with them; in 1835 they came to Vermont, where he purchased over a section of land; he died in 1854; Mrs. D. died in Nov., 1847. Robert N., in his 26th year, in this tp., married Martha Jane Erving, daughter of James Erving, of Lancaster, Pa.

Oscar Easley, farmer and mill owner, sec. 26; P. O., Vermont; was born in Freeport, Harrison Co., O., in 1835; his father, Isaac Easley, a native of Ohio, married Mary Norris, and they became the parents of 11 children; in 1836 they emigrated to this tp., settling upon 120 acres of wild land, and in a round-log cabin, when wolves and panthers abounded here; Mr. Easley died in 1861; Mrs. E. died in 1859. Oscar received a good education; when the war broke out he enlisted in Co. F, 84th Ill. Inf.; was in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River, Resaca, etc.; honorably discharged in 1865; for 12 years has owned a good saw-mill. In 1859 he married Amy Freeman, daughter of Marshall Freeman, deceased. Children: Marshall, Perry, Fred, Lillie and Norris.

Henry Ellison, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Vermont; born Dec. 25, 1841, in Lancashire, Eng.; his parents were Wm. and Ann (Blandon) Ellison, who emigrated to America when Henry was a boy, with 6 children altogether, 4 of whom are living, all in Vermont tp.; they first located in Ohio, where he remained for 6 years, then to Jefferson Co., where he stayed 3 years, and in the spring of 1852 he settled in this tp.; they moved into McDonough Co., where Mr. E. died; Mrs. E. died at the age of 78. Henry has remained in this tp.; in 1866 he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Allen Stewart, of Ohio, and they have had two children, Charles and George. Mrs. E. died Aug. 26, 1878.

John Ellison, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 22; P. O., Vermont; was born in Lancashire, Eng., in 1835; his parents are referred to in the above sketch; he passed his boyhood and youth in Ohio, where he received a liberal education; Feb. 15, 1860, he married Miss Cinah Sidwell, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sidwell, the former of Maryland and the latter of Penn.; their children are William, Edward, Thomas, Frank and Elizabeth.

Samuel Etnier, farmer, was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., June 24, 1804. Martin Etnier, his father, was born near Boonesborough, Md., was a soldier under George Washington, afterward married Elizabeth Proctonia and had 10 children, Samuel being the youngest. In the 21st year of his age, the latter married Elizabeth Harker, a daughter of Joseph Harker, of Penn.; spent 4 years in Ohio running a saw-mill, then 8 or 9 years in Penn., then near Macomb, Ill., and finally settled on a $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. of raw prairie near Ipava. Mrs. E. died July 19, 1878. Mr. E.'s present wife was Miss Mary Good, a native of Ohio.

Bell Fleming, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Ipava. Parents, John and Elizabeth F., the former a native of Ireland, who came to New Brunswick in his 10th year, and ultimately to this county, where

in 1848 he married Elizabeth Kitt, purchased 80 acres of land and settled down to farming, commencing poor but now having 360 acres of valuable land and ranking among the leading farmers of the tp. Mrs. F. died in 1870. Bell was born in 1853, attended a business college, and in 1878 married a daughter of Eben Freeman, of this tp.

Lewis Fleury, farmer and merchant, sec. 17; P. O., Vermont; was born in Penn., near Philadelphia, in 1809; his father, Pierre Fleury, emigrated from France to that place in 1798, was a brilliant, well educated man, and private secretary to the French minister, Petrie; married Elizabeth Sanford in Virginia, by whom he had 6 children; Lewis, the eldest son, grew to manhood in Washington, learned the carpenter's trade, emigrated to Ross Co., Ohio, in 1828, married Mary daughter of Coonrod Zimmerman, and their children are 7, viz: Eugene, born in Kingston, Ross Co., O., Feb. 4, 1839; Mary E., born in Kingston Sept. 8, 1838, died Feb. 16, 1841; Adelaide, born Sept. 16, 1840, at the same place, died July 27, 1846; Eliza J., born Feb. 16, 1842, same place, and married David Bell; Julia, born Oct. 16, 1843, and married Robert Bailey; Estelle, born July 18, 1844, in Ross Co.; Adeline, born Aug. 7, 1847, in Fulton Co.; Edgar, born Dec. 7, 1848, in Fulton Co.; Belle, born April 1, 1853, in same county; and Ella, born in 1857. Eugene enlisted in Co. H, 65th Ill. Inf., May 19, 1862.

Cyrus F. Fordyce, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Table Grove; was born in Green Co., Pa., in 1807; lived in Ohio a few years, and in 1828 came to Fulton Co.; in Ohio again during the deep snow; returned to this county in 1831; saw hard times; in 1835 he married Parmelia Hughes, daughter of George Hughes, of Farmers' tp., and he has 3 children living,—John, George and Mary.

John F. Fordyce, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 7; P. O., Table Grove; was born in Fulton county in 1836; reared amid pioneer associations; enlisted in Co. F, 183d Ill. Inf.; honorably discharged after 8 months' service; Sept. 25, 1860, married Minerva I. Hagans, daughter of Campbell Hagans, of Eldorado tp., McDonough Co.; their children are, Clara, Henry (dec.), Effie, Frank, Sherman, Bruce, Charles and Freeman. Mr. Fordyce has taught school some and was once a business man in Table Grove.

Daniel Frazier, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Vermont; was born in Belmont, Co., Ohio, in 1825; his father, Wm. Frazier, was born in North Carolina, but moved while young to Ohio, where he married Miss Anna Ross; of this marriage 12 children were born, of whom 8 are living. Daniel, the fifth of these, was married in Noble Co., O., in 1850 to Miss Nancy Stoneking, by whom he has 5 children, two have died. Sarah A. married S. Brown, of Astoria tp.; Wm., John and Lucy (twins), and Mary B. reside at home.

Reuben Frazier, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Vermont; born in Belmont Co., O., in 1827. His father, Wm. F., was a North Carolinian, who emigrated to Ohio in early day. Reuben married, in

Ohio, Mary E. Swan, daughter of John and Elizabeth S., by whom he had 10 children, 5 now living,—Rebecca C., Daniel S., Emma J., Nancy E. and Anna. In 1856 he came to this county. Mrs. F. died July 19, 1871; Oct. 26, 1872, Mr. F. married Melinda Derry, daughter of Solomon Derry, and had one child. In 1864 Mr. Frazier enlisted in Co. H, 12th Ill. Inf., and was in the battle of Kingston, N. C.

Ebenezer Freeman, agriculturist, sec. 35; P. O., Vermont. Marshall G. Freeman (father of Ebenezer) was a native of the Bay State, learned shoe-making while young; moved to Providence, R. I., where he married Europa Stafford, by whom he had 11 children. In early days he emigrated to Isabel township, this county, and in company with Samuel Hackelton erected a grist-mill on Spoon river, but it was swept away by a freshet. The next year he sent for his family. In 1835 he entered Government land on section 35, Vermont township, and proceeded according to the necessities and characteristics of the times to make a home. He succeeded, as nearly all the sturdy pioneers have done, in this domestic enterprise, and he died Sept. 28, 1859, leaving a good farm. Mrs. F. is still in this world, 71 years old. Ebenezer married Anna Nelson in his 23d year, and they have had 9 children: Marvil, Nelson, Corrilla, Marshall, Mary, Charles, Laura, Lucy and Arthur.

W. L. Green, house-painter, Vermont.

W. P. Green, contractor, builder and chair-maker, Vermont, was born in Fayette county, Pa., in 1822; learned his trade in that State; in 1842 married Miss Eliza, daughter of Bowell Brownfield, of that county; enlisted in Co. G, 85th Regt. Pa. Vol., and participated in many noted battles, as Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, etc.; was honorably discharged in 1864; remained at his old home until 1868, when he emigrated to Wayne county, Ill., and two years later to this county. He guarantees all his work; headquarters at the factory on Main street.

Willis Hager, farmer, stock-raiser and shipper, sec. 13; P. O., Ipava. This gentleman is well known as a business man, liberal and industrious. He is engaged extensively in shipping.

Wilson Hager, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 12; P. O., Ipava; was born in Belmont county, O., in 1827, son of Jacob Hager, an Ohio farmer who died many years ago, and whose widow died in Vermont township more recently. The subject of this paragraph grew up in his western home, and in 1871 married Martha Middleton, daughter of John and Martha Middleton. Katy is their only child. In this township and McDonough county Mr. H. owns 500 acres of land; is an extensive dealer in stock.

John Hall, farmer, sec. 34; P. O., Vermont; born in Belmont Co., O., in 1816; married Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel Knock, by whom he has 5 children. In 1839 he came to Vermont tp., where he has since lived; was a cooper by trade but is now a farmer. One day, when out in the woods cutting hoop-poles, Mr.

Hall heard his dog barking a little way off, and going to the spot he found that the dog had treed a large catamount. On his arrival the cat jumped down, aiming to attack the dog, but failed at the first effort. However he turned upon the dog and would have killed him had not Mr. Hall at that juncture run up to them, and given the wild animal a few well directed blows with his hatchet, and killed him.

Edward Hamer, merchant and farmer, was born in Delaware Co., Pa., Sept. 30, 1816; in 1829 his parents moved to Chester Co., where he learned the tailor's trade and remained until 1854, when he emigrated to Vermont, Ill., where he has since continued in business. In all he has kept store nearly 40 years. In Chester Co., Pa., Aug., 1860, he married Miss A. A. Morris, and they have two daughters,—S. M. and M. H. Mr. Hamer is a Republican and has held several local offices: is not a member of any Church or society. He is a prominent business man who has won a high reputation.

Patterson Hamer, merchant, was born and reared in Eastern Pennsylvania, where he taught school, worked on a farm and learned the tailor's trade. His cousin Edward (noticed above) assisted him in his educational career, and they subsequently entered the dry-goods and grocery business in partnership, excluding the retail of liquors. Although many predicted their defeat, they succeeded, and continued to prosper for 14 years, while many other business firms in their community failed. In 1854 they came to Vermont and purchased the building they now occupy, besides several town lots, and other business property. They are also joint owners of a valuable farm, and have done much toward the material advancement of the village of their choice. Patterson has declined all public office except that of Supervisor or other local positions. He has always been opposed to slavery, and in the days of its existence he aided many a fugitive. In the late war he contributed largely to its prosecution, hoping thereby the sooner to end it.

Col. Thomas Hamer was born in Union Co., Pa., in 1818. His father, James Hamer, was born in 1785, also in Pa., and he was the son of James Humer, of Scotland, who settled in Northumberland Co. prior to the Revolutionary war, and was elected the first Sheriff of that county. He married Elizabeth Lyon and had 8 children, the eldest of whom was James. James H. was a farmer, settled in Vermont, Ill., in 1845, and died there. He was a very generous man. Col. Thomas Hamer received a thorough education in his youth, besides being brought up at farm work; clerked in a dry-goods and grocery store for several years; in 1847 was employed as clerk by Joab Mershon for two years, then entered partnership with Jas. A. Russell and Richard Johnson in the dry-goods line, and prospered until the spring of 1851, when Jack Matheny plundered the store and set fire to the building, entailing a total loss of \$8,000. He was then in partnership with E. & P. Hamer until 1861, when

the war broke out, and he organized Cos. B and F, 84th Ill. Inf., and was commissioned Major. He beat Bragg in a race to Louisville, Ky., and afterward was engaged in pursuit of the same rebel general in a race for Nashville; was wounded at the battle of Stone River, but next day after receiving the wound he commanded so valiantly that his men gave him a gold watch as a testimonial of his enthusiasm; his wound, however, compelled him to resign. He came home and finally recovered. In 1864 he entered mercantile business, which he followed until 1876, when he sold out to Ayres & Whitney. He has been Supervisor, and has been nominated three different times for the Legislature by the Republican party, drawing the full vote; has been delegate to every Republican county convention held since he came into the State; and was elected President of the annual Army Reunion at Springfield. In 1850 he married Harriet E. Johnson, daughter of Franklin Johnson, a native of New York. Has had 6 children: two are living now, namely, Wylie and Lee Ray.

James Harmon, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Vermont; was born in Penn., in 1815, son of James Harmon, sr., a farmer, and Margaret (Neeley); he first learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed 37 years; married Martha Keene, who died, leaving 4 children,—Calvin, Margaret, James and Isabel. In 1849 Mr. H. settled in this tp. In 1860 he married Tacy Hagar, by whom he has one child, Nancy.

Jacob S. Harper, miller, was born in Jefferson Co., O., Feb. 14, 1830. His father, Joseph Harper, was a carpenter, a native of Pa., and died when Jacob was yet a lad. The latter learned to be a blacksmith, married Myrtila Wasson, of Pa., had 5 children, 3 of whom are living,—Indiana, Montie and Dilla. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Harper settled in Vermont, worked one year in the blacksmith shop of Geo. Durell, and then 8 years for T. F. Wisdom; 1862-6 he followed the business independently, then bought an interest in the steam grist-mill east of the public square; in 1869 he purchased an interest in the City Mills, in partnership with Jesse Bogue.

Alfred Hart, cabinet manufacturer and dealer, was born in Kent, Eng., in 1817. His father, Wm. Hart, was a paper-maker, who died in England, leaving several children, Alfred, the eldest, received a liberal education and early rendered himself proficient in the trade of cabinet-maker. In 1847 he married Sarah Hattan, by whom he had 6 children, 3 of whom are living,—Alfred, Charlotte and Louisa. In 1849 Mr. Hart came to America and located in Vermont the following spring, since which time he has pursued his vocation.

Aaron Hickle, deceased, was born in Virginia, but was taken to Ohio when he was 7 years of age, where he grew to manhood and married Sarah Stanhope, daughter of George and Mary Stanhope, of New Jersey. In 1848 he came to Vermont tp., and died in 1877. He left a wife and 8 children: Rebecca, who died Aug. 27, 1874; George, who married Miss Parmelia Wilson and resides in this tp.;

Eliza, who married John Brown and resides also in this tp.; Samantha, who married John Mills and resides in Astoria tp.; Harriet, who married Wm. Grady and resides in Astoria; John, who married Agnes Diehl and lives in Vermont tp.; Sigourney, who married Elisha Elliot and lives in Woodland tp.; and Cassius A., who dwells on the old homestead.

Thomas Holmes, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 3; P. O., Ipava; was born in Washington (now Marion) Co., Ky., Nov. 7, 1813. His father, Nathan Holmes, was also a native of Kentucky, a farmer, who married Mary Miller, of Ky. In 1833 the family came to Farmers' township. Dec. 1, 1836, Mr. Thos. Holmes married Rachel Derry, daughter of John Derry, of Va. In the fall of 1836 he built a cabin, and continued to labor industriously and economically until he is now a wealthy man. His present fine residence was built in 1865. He now owns 500 acres of valuable land. He has had 10 children, 8 living now: Mary, who married Samuel Miner and now lives in Kansas; Sarah, now the wife of Thomas Matthews in Nebraska; Josephine A., the wife of Harrison Edie; William, who married Miss Battles and after her decease, Miss Mary Stoops; Franklin, who married Sarah Hipsley; Charles, who resides in Vermont; Edward, still at the old homestead. Thomas E., a grand-son, also lives at the homestead.

Wm. H. Holmes, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Vermont; was born on the old homestead in this tp., in 1845, son of Thomas Holmes; pursued a business course of study at Lewistown; on Christmas, 1867, he married Olive E. Battles, daughter of G. W. Battles, formerly a merchant of Ipava, but now a resident of California. Their only child is Edward B. Mrs. H. died Sept. 20, 1871. In 1873 Mr. H. married Sarah J. Stoops, daughter of Wm. and Keziah S., early settlers here. Of the latter marriage were born Wm. S., Gertrude F. and Olive M.

Ellis Hoopes, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 26; P. O., Vermont; is a native of Chester Co., Pa., born in 1804; his father was also a Pennsylvanian and a school-teacher, married Elizabeth King and had 9 children, the eldest but one of whom is Ellis, jr. The family moved to Ohio about 1813, where Ellis was educated and learned carpentering; was naturally very skillful; in 1826 he married Miss Grace Foulk, daughter of Judith and Sarah F., natives of Bucks Co., Pa.; in 1841 he came to Vermont tp., where he has since resided, making for himself a comfortable home. July 27, 1878, Mrs. H. was buried in Vermont cemetery.

S. F. Hoopes, manufacturer of and dealer in buggies and carriages, Vermont; was born in Ohio in 1839; in 1841 his parents settled, with him, in Vermont tp. When 19 years old Silas F. commenced to learn his trade, proved extraordinary apt, and in 1859 entered partnership with his elder brother William. In the war he enlisted in the 3d Ill. Cav., in the Musical Corps, or Regimental Band. He returned home and opened the large manufac-

turing establishment he now occupies. In 1864 he married Miss Mary J. Cox, daughter of Caleb Cox. They have three boys and one girl.

Dr. A. L. Hoover, Vermont, was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1843. His father was John Hoover, a farmer, also a native of Indiana. Abraham L. was reared in his native county, and to obtain an education he had to earn money at 40 cents a day, chopping wood, making rails, etc., and taught school some. He studied medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich., at the University, and commenced practice at Baltimore (now New Haven), Mich. Here he married Della J. Knotts, daughter of N. C. Knotts, of Pa., and they have one child. He spent 5 years at Eaton, Ind., and then came to Vermont, where he has established himself in a good practice. He takes special pride in his library, supplying himself with the latest valuable works and keeping up with the times.

H. S. Jacobs, Justice of the Peace, was born in 1822 in Kentucky; his father, John Jacobs, was a native of old Virginia, a sailor, who had to discontinue his occupation prior to the war of 1812, owing to the cessation of commerce and the troubles which led to the war. He moved to Kentucky in 1810, married Nancy Gwinn, by whom he had 12 children. Harrison S., the 5th child, attained his 12th year, when his parents moved with him to Missouri; at the age of 18 he went to St. Louis, learned the chair-maker's trade, married Miss M. W. Coolidge, and in 1849 settled in Astoria, continuing the business of chair-making 4 years. In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace for the tp. of Vermont, in which capacity he has given great satisfaction.

John Kelly, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Table Grove; born in Vermont township, Oct. 14, 1837. His father, Ebenezer Kelly was a Kentucky farmer, who married Susan Hayes and had 11 children. In 1834 the family emigrated to this township, and Mr. K. built his own and many other cabins; in later years he became successful in the more modern system of architecture. He died in 1874, and Mrs. K. is still living, a resident of Vermont. Five of their children survive: Elizabeth, who married John Hamer, of Vermont; John, who married Sarah A. Hodgen; Martha, who married Jean Moore, resides in Nebraska; Mary, who is married and lives in Farmers' township; and Carr, who married Ella Simmons and resides in Vermont.

Henry Kirkbride, keeper of livery and feed stable, Vermont, the oldest and most successful institution of the kind ever established in the place. He commenced business prior to the building of the C., B. & Q. Railroad to this point, and by enterprise, perseverance and integrity he has outstripped all his competitors, many of them having started in the race and "got left." Mr. K. of course keeps a first-class line of carriages and stock.

A. J. Koons, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 10; P. O., Vermont. Thirty years ago Mr. Koons arrived in Fulton county with only

half a dollar, and now has a fine 250-acre farm with a handsome brick residence upon it,—all from his energy and economy. He was born in New Jersey in 1830; his parents were Jonathan and Elizabeth Koons; he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, but afterward worked 3 years on a farm in Pennsylvania; then, in 1848, he emigrated to Ipava; in 1857 he married Margaret Kost; in 1862 he enlisted in Co. B., 84th Ill. Inf.; returned to his farm, on which he has prospered ever since. He was among the first to adopt tile draining, and now has 1,900 rods of 3 and 4-inch tiling on his farm. His dwelling is possibly the finest in the county. He has but one child, Frank, born in this county in 1859, who is a natural artist.

Abraham Kost, agriculturist, sec. 11; P. O., Ipava; born in Penn. in 1821, son of John Kost; was 12 years old when the family emigrated with him to Ohio; there he received a liberal education, and in 1842 married Mary Walker, daughter of Jesse W., by whom he has had 4 children; settled in Astoria in an early day, buying a piece of land, and after a residence there of 5 years he moved into Vermont tp. He has had 4 children; Julia Ann, who married Jabez Beers; Elizabeth, who first married James Koons, and, after his death in the army, R. S. Thomas; William and Catharine, who married James Hayes.

W. F. Kost, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Ipava; born in Fulton county; is a young, enterprising farmer; was brought up amid pioneer surroundings and influences, and inured to industrious habits.

D. W. Lambert, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Vermont; was born in Knox Co., O., in 1844, the second son of Francis L. and Mary M. Lambert. Francis L. was a soldier and musician in the Mexican war, a member of the 2d Ohio regt.; in the late war he was elected Captain of Co. I, 95th Ohio; in 1876 he came to Illinois and soon after died. D. W. came to Illinois in 1860; in 1861 he enlisted in Co. L., 7th Ill., Cav.; in 1864 re-enlisted as Sergeant; during the war he was in 27 battles. He also participated in Grierson's raid, riding 800 miles in 12 days. In 1873 he settled in this tp., married Miss Sarah A. Barron, and they had one child, Myrtle, who was born in Feb., 1874, and died the following May. In Dec., 1877, Mr. L. was married (a second time) to Phoebe J. Beatty, and they have one child.

Brinton Lewis was born Dec. 19, 1805, in Chester Co., Pa., passed his youth there, except 6 years on the sea as a sailor; obtained a systematic education withal; in 1828 he married Phoebe Ann, daughter of Wm. Ring, and they had 11 children, only 5 of whom now survive, namely: William, who married Miss Harriet Cox; Joseph, who married Amanda Smith; Rebecca, who married Stephen Bogue; Sarah J., who married Caleb Brinton, and Mary F., who is still at the old homestead. Mr. Lewis served in the army during the Mexican war, and about 1850 he settled in this tp. and has followed farming and teaching school. He was in all the battles in

the valley near the city of Mexico, as Chapultepec, Churubusco, Contreras, Molino del Rey, etc., two of these being the most severe of the campaign. Always votes the straight Democratic ticket.

Benjamin Marshall, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Vermont; was born in Indiana Co., Pa., Nov. 6, 1830, son of Walter Marshall, also a native of Pa., and a farmer, who married Mary Purnell and had 7 children; Benjamin, the eldest, grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, receiving a liberal education, married Margaret Duncan, and had 7 children,—6 of whom are living,—Hadillah, Louisa, Wm. H., Scott (dec.), Stewart, Mary and Emma. May 31, 1855, he located in this tp., purchasing 40 acres of land, where he now has an excellent orchard and vineyard; in the latter are a thousand vines. He is pretty generally ahead, also in quality of live stock and poultry.

J. S. Marshall, farmer; P. O., Ipava; born in Jefferson Co., O., in 1816; in 1823 his father, Wm. Marshall, died; he was brought up to farm labor and strict habits of economy and perseverance, and is now credited with being the wealthiest citizen in Vermont tp.

Wm. Marshall, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 22; P. O., Vermont; born in Harrison Co., O., in 1823. His father, of the same name, was a native of Pa., moved when young to Ohio, followed teaming, many times going over the mountains to Baltimore; married Miss Sarah Marshall, of Ohio. Of the four children two are living, John S. and Wm. (Margaret and Thomas deceased). Wm., jr., was but 13 years old when his father died (in 1835), and he then accompanied his mother and brother to this tp. Wm. commenced going to school at the age of 16, in an old-fashioned log school-house characteristic of the times. In 1851 he married Charlotte Loomis, daughter of Russell G. L., and they have had 6 children, only 2 of whom are living,—Ross E. and Alice J.

Thomas Maxwell, farmer; P. O., Ipava. This gentleman was born in Ohio in 1847; in 1856 he became a resident of Vermont tp., where he rents 150 acres of land. In 1874 he married Miss Lovina Boozle. They have one child living,—Perry.

Andrew E. McCartney, deceased, was a native of Kentucky. His father, James McC., was from Virginia. Andrew E. was reared on a farm; in 1839 he emigrated to Vermont tp. Mrs. McC. is still living. They had 11 children, 9 of whom are yet living: John A., Andrew E. (on the homestead), Rachel E., Benj. F., Addison P., John H. (married Belle Underwood), Mattie I. (married Melvin T. Wilson) and Delilah C.

Wm. McCarty, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Vermont; was born in Frederick Co., Va., near Winchester, in 1811. His father, John McC., was born in Frederick Co., Md., a farmer, and married Hannah Nevitt, of Va., by whom he had 8 children. Wm., the eldest, settled in Belmont Co., O., in an early day and followed farming; in 1838 he married Susannah Derry, in Coshocton Co., daughter of Wm. Derry, of Va., and had 11 children, only five of whom now

survive,—Elizabeth, Sarah, Wm. P., Isaac and David. This family resided in Mason Co., Ill., from 1844 to 1867, then moved to this tp.

Columbus McCurdy, physician and surgeon, Vermont, was born in McDonough Co., Ill., in 1844. His father, Alex. McC., a miller, was born in Virginia, but emigrated to McDonough Co. in an early day; in 1843 he married Eliza Renner; in 1847 he settled in Vermont, where he followed his vocation until his death in 1851; his widow died in 1875. The only survivor of the family is the subject of this sketch, who thoroughly educated himself at the common schools, studied medicine under Drs. Taylor & Clark, and subsequently graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, O. In 1873 he married Caroline Freeman, daughter of Marshall Freeman, a pioneer. Dr. McC. is regarded as both learned and skilled in his profession.

Wm. McCurdy, deceased, a well and favorably known pioneer, was born in Virginia in 1808; the name of his first wife we were not able to obtain; his second wife was a Miss Eliza Elliot, born in Ohio; in 1832 he settled in Fulton Co., Ill., as a farmer, but soon resumed his trade of harness-maker; he died in 1870, leaving a wife and the following children: Joseph and Martin, in California; Jane, in Bushnell; Mary, Maggie, Henrietta, William and J. R., all in Vermont. The last mentioned married Elizabeth Harris, of Cass Co., and has one child, Tony E.

Wm. Mellor, attorney at law, is a native of Manchester, Eng., born in 1830; having acquired a liberal education, at the age of 17 he came to America and located in Eldorado tp., McDonough Co., Ill.; labored hard at farm work for a season, and then went to Vermont and clerked in Stevens & Winans' dry-goods store for 4 years, then was a member of the firm of Heizer & Co., dry-goods dealers, until the financial panic of 1857; then traveled in the South as salesman of nursery stock until the spring of 1861, when he returned to Vermont and warned the people in a public speech what the South intended to do, but was little heeded. In 1862 he joined the 103d Ill. Inf., was unanimously elected 2d Lieut. of Co. F., then (Oct. 18, '62) 1st Lieut. and Regt. Q. M., which position he retained until the war closed. April 2, 1864, he was incarcerated in the rebel prison at Atlanta, then 3 weeks at Andersonville, then to Macon, Savannah and Charleston, where, Nov. 15, 1864, he was exchanged. Taking two months in Annapolis, Md., and a short time at home in Vermont to recover health, he was assigned to Benton Barracks, Mo., as Q. M., and May 15, 1865, he was honorably discharged. Before the war he had read law, and during his life he has been Supervisor, Tp. Collector, Clerk, etc. In 1847 he married Charlotte Cowan, in England, and has three children,—George, Robert and Luella.

Isaac Mendenhall, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Vermont. Mr. M. was born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1815. His father, Aaron, also a

native of Penn., married Deborah Brown and had 10 children, Isaac being the eldest son. The latter married Jane Kinsey, daughter of John Kinsey, and they had 4 children,—Mary E., Wm., John and Esther J. Mrs. M. died in 1849, and the same year Mr. M. married Hannah J. Thompson, and they had 8 children. In 1864 Mr. M. emigrated with his family to this tp.

Elmer Meredith, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Ipava. Born in Morrow Co., O., Feb. 18, 1852. Benjamin Meredith, his father, was also an Ohioan, and a physician and surgeon. Elmer married Catherine, daughter of Daniel Lybarger, an old settler here, and they have 3 children,—Alta B., Lillian and William. In 1873 Mr. M. purchased his present farm.

Henry Mershon, one of the leading merchants of the county, of the firm of J. & H. Mershon, the senior being his father. Henry is a native of this county, has been reared amid pioneer associations, and has by his integrity of character and capacity won a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Their stock of goods is always selected with great care, so that in the quality of their goods as well as in low price, etc., they are not surpassed.

J. & H. Mershon, dealers in dry-goods, Vermont. Among the mercantile houses of Vermont undoubtedly the most extensive is that of Joab and Henry Mershon; their goods are selected with great care, are all in style and durable. As early as 1842 the senior partner of this firm began mercantile business in this place on Main street, and steady prosperity so attended him that he has enlarged and improved his building from time to time, keeping fully up with the demands of the community. He also carries on a banking business, where his integrity and business qualifications have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public.

Joab Mershon, banker and merchant, is one of the leading business men of Fulton Co., a position he has obtained purely by merit. Years ago he commenced in Vermont with no capital but that of the mind and heart, which, however, was considerable. An abiding faith in the future prosperity of this township and county, joined with industry, mental capacity and honesty has enabled him to-day to rank among the highest in this section of the country.

Martin Miles, proprietor of the meat market, Vermont, was born in McDonough Co., Ill., in 1837; came to Vermont about 1870, and in 1877 entered his present business. He married Melissa Husted in McDonough Co., and has two daughters and one son.

Abner Miller, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 23; P. O., Vermont; was born in Noble county, O., in 1836; his father, Stephen Miller, was also a native of the Buckeye State, where he married Phoebe Ross and had 5 children,—Elijah, Amos, Abner, Mary J. and Sarah A. In 1855 the family moved to this tp. and Mr. M. died in Aug., 1878; Mrs. M. is still living, upward of 73 years old; Abner was in his 18th year at the immigration to this place; in 1859 he married Ethelminda Walker, daughter of Jesse Walker, who settled in

this township in 1853. Children: Jonathan L., Mary A., Frances E., Josephine, Emma, Lewis, Jesse G. and Howard, besides one deceased.

Abraham Miller, farmer, sec. 2; P. O., Ipava; was born in Pa., in 1803; his parents were Abraham and Catherine (Bender) Miller, the former an agriculturist, who moved to Ohio in 1815 and died in 1827, in Clermont Co., that State; the latter migrated to Vermont tp. in 1836 and died in 1842. Abraham, the younger, grew to manhood in Ohio, where he married Miss Mary G., daughter of Robert Dobbins, and has had since the following-named children: Eliza J., who married John Cadwallader and resides in Bushnell township, McDonough Co.; Mary, who married Cyrus Bartholomew, and after his decease John Ross; Robert M., who married Mary Cadwallader, and after her decease Miss Sarah Ackerson; and Amanda Ann, who married Jesse Wiley, of Hancock Co. Robert M. was severely wounded at the battle of Murfreesborough.

Jacob Miller, farmer, sec. 2; P. O., Ipava; was born in Penn. in 1814; in 1815 the family moved to Ohio; in 1836 Mr. M. emigrated to Vermont township; in 1839 he married Amanda, daughter of Rev. Robert Dobbins, a Presbyterian minister, and the second settler on the prairie in this township. These are the children: Philetus, who was killed in 1863 by a horse running away; Mary C.; Eliza M.; and Jane C., who married Charles Hixon, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. M. relate many interesting reminiscences of pioneer times.

Joseph Miller, retired farmer, sec. 10; P. O., Vermont. Abraham Miller, his father, is above alluded to. Mr. Joseph Miller was born in Clermont county, O., Nov. 10, 1817; in the spring of 1836 he settled on "Ipava Prairie," working as a farm hand. In 1844 he married Jane Stoops, daughter of Michael Stoops, of Ohio, and they have had 6 children, 3 of whom are living,—Michael S., John W. and Laura Leoni,—and are in this county.

Charles R. Morgan, farmer and fruit-grower, sec. 6; born in 1851, in Fulton county, on the old homestead of his parents, Wm. and Esther Morgan, whose biographies are next given.

Wm. Morgan, deceased, was born near Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; married Hannah Wheeler and had 3 children; then married Esther Walworth; in 1832 he moved to Ft. Dearborn, Ill. (now Chicago), when there was but one grocery store there; soon afterward he moved to Vermont township. He died, leaving to the care of his wife 7 children. Peter married Miss Martha Crow and resides at Farmington; Walter married Mary Decampnes (?), Diamond City, Montana, and Elsie is deceased. Of the second marriage were born Hannah, who married Geo. Fike and resides at Table Grove; James H., who first married Mary Harmon, and afterward Alice Markham, now residing at Bardolph; Lydia, who married Wm. Haller and resides in Wayne county, Iowa; Jacob W., who married Lydia

Coulter and resides at Foster Point, McDonough Co.; and Charles R., unmarried.

Hiram A. Pickering, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Vermont; was born in Harrison Co., O., in 1836, son of Hiram Pickering, a native of the Old Dominion, who moved to Ohio in early day and married Helena McNamee. Hiram grew to manhood in Ohio and married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Abel Pickering, of Va. In April, 1860, he came and settled in Farmers' tp.; in 1852 he removed to Vermont tp. His children are Susannah, Elva, Cordelia, Flora, Franklin, Oscar and Ellen.

Geo. W. Powell, farmer, sec. 4, was born in Pickaway Co., O., in 1821, lived during his youth in Menard Co., Ill., obtaining a fair education; then labored as a farm hand about two years in Whitesides Co., Ill.; then in Fulton Co. awhile in the same capacity. In 1850 he bought 100 acres of unimproved land; in 1852 he married Elizabeth Abernathy, daughter of Charles A., one of the older pioneers of the county. He worked hard, managed well, bought more land and continued to prosper until the present time. Miley and Albert are his children.

Joseph D. Powell, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 4; P. O., Table Grove; born in Pickaway Co., O., in 1827. His father, Samuel P., was born in Virginia, moved first to Kentucky, then to Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Alptire, by whom he had 12 children, Joseph being the youngest but one; the family emigrated to Menard Co., Ill., in the fall of 1827; Mr. Samuel P. dealt in stock, increased his property, and was Road Commissioner for the Springfield and Havana road; he died in 1835. Mrs. P. died in 1856. Joseph settled in this county in his 18th year; in 1849 he married Caroline Baughman, daughter of Daniel B., a Virginian. He now owns 480 acres of land and a valuable farm residence. He has withal been correspondingly generous, contributing largely to Abingdon College, Knox Co., and to the construction of the Rushville branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R.

Wm. Provine, miller, was born in Clark Co., Ind., a son of Wm. and Mary Provine. Wm. P., sen., was a native of Tennessee, but early came to Kentucky, where he married Mary Buchanan, and in 1803 emigrated to Indiana where he was county surveyor. William, in 1836, settled in Macomb, Ill., where he worked three years at his trade as cabinet-maker. In 1838 he married Paulina Scott, daughter of Martin Scott, of Ky. In 1847 he moved to Vermont and engaged in wool-carding for a short time, and then for 10 years he was connected with Isaac Witchell and Jesse Burr in the building and running of a saw-mill; then he was a merchant at Abingdon a short time, then back to Vermont, and in company with Stevens & Winans remodeled and ran the Excelsior Mills (now the Monitor). In 1858 he went to Tennessee, Ill., then to Bushnell, then back to Vermont, then assisted in building the flouring mill at Astoria now owned by Wm. Kost. Of the 11 children born to him 7 are living.

Wm. Rankin, retired farmer, Vermont; was born in York Co., Pa., May 10, 1806, son of John and Martha Rankin, who moved to Jefferson Co., O., when Wm. was in his 7th year; the latter worked a short time as a miller; he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Robert and Martha Mercer, and they have had 13 children. In 1847 the family settled in this township, near where Vermont now is; some years afterward he bought 35 acres of land, which he has subsequently increased to a much greater amount and is now in affluence. Children—John, Rhodes, Jane (dec.), Martha, who married Charles Branson, of Woodland tp., Olive (?) A., who married Wm. Hall; Alice, who married Henry Taylor, Emily (dec.), Julia A. (dec.), James (dec.) and Charles D.

Elias Ring was born in Chester Co., Penn., in 1831, where he received a liberal education and resided the greater portion of his life in Vermont tp.; in 1872 he married Mattie M., daughter of Henry Bailey, of Belmont Co., O.; in 1873 he purchased the town property he now owns, including the millinery establishment presided over by Mrs. Ring, and the wagon shops of Adams & Sexton, and he rents also the photograph gallery of Samuel Murphy. Mrs. R.'s millinery business is unequalled in Vermont.

Joseph Robinson, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 1; P. O., Ipava. Thomas Robinson, his father, was a native of Penn., a farmer, who married Anna Branson, of the same State, and of their 6 children Joseph was the eldest, being born in 1813 in Chester Co., Pa. The family emigrated to Fulton Co. in 1841, settling on a quarter of sec. 1, Vermont tp. The father died in his 66th year, and the mother survived him a year. In 1845 Joseph married Ruth Bogue, daughter of Jonathan B. Mary, the wife of Elmer Meredith, in this township, is their only child.

Elder J. B. Royal, minister of the Christian Church, was born in Franklin Co., O., Nov. 1, 1816; his father, Thos. Royal, was born in Manchester, Eng., and came to America near the beginning of the Revolutionary war and fought for American independence; he subsequently married a Miss Cooper in Virginia, raised a family, and after her death he married Rebecca Matthews; then moved to Franklin Co., O., where the second wife died, leaving one child; he afterward married Ellen Brink, by whom he had one son,—Joseph, whose name heads this sketch. In 1824 they came to Sangamon Co., Ill. Aug. 19, 1841, Joseph married Louisa Downing, in Sangamon Co., who died Jan. 8, 1853, in Vermont, Ill., leaving 4 children (2 died young). Mr. and Mrs. Royal have 3 children,—Geo. A., Mollie M.; and Eugene D., who married Emma S. Sexton. Joseph B. has formerly been pastor of the Christian Church here, and has been in the ministry 32 years.

Charles Russell, sec. 11, is among the more prominent farmers of Vermont township.

James A. Russell, a pioneer merchant of Vermont, is a native of Alexandria, Va., where he was born in 1819. He first studied civil

engineering, then followed the sea for a time, then was civil engineer in Terre Haute, assisting in the survey, location and building of the Wabash Canal, in 1840 settled in Vermont, followed farming, and finally mercantile business. He married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of New York, in 1846. Of their 7 children 5 are living, viz: Frank, who married Miss Ida Sturges and lives in Peoria; Oscar H., a partner of his father in the drug business; Lula, Eva and Charley.

John Searl, farmer and minister, sec. 19; P. O., Vermont; was born in Campbell Co., Ky., son of James Searl, a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., and who married Anna Mayall in Ky.; in 1834 emigrated to Sangamon Co., Ill., with an ox team, and next year settled in Vermont tp.; he died May 10, 1852, and his wife April 7, 1870. John was in his third year when his parents settled in Fulton Co.; was liberally educated as he grew up; in 1849 he married Rebecca Parrish, daughter of Enoch Parrish; in 1878 was licensed by the M. E. Church to preach. His living children are: Emma, Nancy, Jasper E., Elizabeth and Aldia B. He has 148 acres of land.

George Shaver, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Ipava; born in Penn. in 1816; his father, a Penn. farmer, married Mary Glass, of New Jersey, and they had 10 children, George, the youngest; March 8, 1838, he married Margaret McElhaney, daughter of Wm. and Catharine McE., and they had 9 children, of whom 6 are living,—Kate, Camelia, Ann, Maggie, John and Samuel. In 1846 this family emigrated to this county, settling near Bernadotte, but the following autumn he located permanently in Vermont tp. Jan. 9, 1873, Mrs. S. died, and Jan. 23, 1876, Mr. S. married Miss Mary, daughter of John Matthewson, of Vermont.

E. Sidwell, grain dealer and shipper, Vermont, was born in Belmont Co., O., Nov., 1828; in 1839 he accompanied his father, Thos. Sidwell, to this tp., who gained considerable reputation as an agriculturist and sheep-raiser, and died in 1870. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Polk, and she died in 1845. Elwood S., the subject of this biography, grew to manhood in this county, followed farming for many years, and in 1850 entered business with Cephas Toland and John S. Douglas; in 6 years the style of the firm was changed to Sidwell & Kelly, which continued 3 years. Mr. S. was then in business at Odin, Ill., awhile, and in 1868 returned to Vermont, engaged in mercantile pursuits for a time, and then with Wm. Provine bought an interest in the old East Mill. He now conducts the grain elevator, which has a capacity of 12,000 bushels. He married Miss Mary Anderson of Fulton Co., daughter of Robert Anderson, of Kentucky. They have one child. Mrs. S. died in 1871; and in 1875 he married Mrs. Anna Swazey, daughter of Dr. Owens, of McDonough Co.

Robert Smith, sec. 1; P. O., Ipava; was born in Cass county, Ill., in 1855; his father, Daniel Smith, was a native of England, who was

well educated and came to this country in an early day, locating in Cass Co., where he was a farmer and finally died. Mrs. S. subsequently married a Mr. Biggs, and is still living. Robert came to Fulton county in 1871, and in 1873 married Electa Brown in Pleasant township, a daughter of Capt. Brown, of Ipava. Has had two children,—Charles E. and Calvin, the latter deceased.

C. W. Sperry, manufacturer of fine boots and shoes, Vermont, was born in Ohio; in that State and New York he learned his trade; in 1869 he married Docia Moore, a daughter of Thos. J. Moore of Virginia; came to Vermont in 1870; has had 3 children,—Dewitt being the only one now living.

Charles G. Stafford, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Vermont; was born in Appinoy, R. I., in 1815, which place was also the native place of his father, Thomas R., a sailor; of his 9 children 7 are living; Charles married Mary P. Burress, daughter of John R. Burress, in Providence; worked principally at carpentering; in 1856 he settled in this township; owns 193 acres of land; is a farmer, and has succeeded well; of his 9 children these 4 are living: Willard, Sarah, Salina and Corrilla,—all married except the last. Mrs. S. died Aug. 1, 1878.

Benj. Stevens, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Vermont; was born in Philadelphia in 1812; married Maria Dennis, daughter of Archibald D., of Cumberland Co., Pa. Their only child, Sarah A., died in 1844. Mr. Benj. Stevens was reared on a farm, but also worked at carpentering some; moved to Steubenville, O., where he followed his trade for 18 years; then was 3 years in Iowa, and then (1872) he settled in Vermont, but he now has a home on a farm.

Wm. Stoops, agriculturist, sec. 10; P. O., Vermont. Michael Stoops, a native of Penn. and a farmer, early settled in Ohio, and in his 17th year married Ellen Van Sickle. They had 9 children, the eldest of whom was the subject of this sketch, born Jan., 1815, in Hamilton county, O. Mr. Michael Stoops, in 1836, came to Fulton county. In early day Mr. Stoops suffered the extreme privations of frontier life. The first two winters the bill of fare for the family was hominy and venison; the wife's dress linsey-woolsey; the man's, buckskin. They had to get their groceries in Lewistown on credit, and that was very difficult. Milling was almost impossible and the noted grater had to be used. Mr. Wm. Stoops' first wife was Hannah Lyndsay, who died Jan. 33, 1852: they had 8 children. His second wife was a Miss Keziah Clark, who died Dec. 28, 1860: they had 5 children. His third wife, now living, was Mr. Margaret Wentworth, of Kentucky, daughter of Wm. Hannah. They were married in 1862 and their children are 4.

Geo. Swartz, cabinet-maker and joiner, is a native of Vermont, is yet a young man, but is one of the most live business men in the village, and one of the best workmen in the county. He is associated with his mother and brother in the cabinet factory at Vermont. He was united in marriage with Miss Emma Worsell, of Vermont, in 1875. They have one child, a bright little girl.

S. J. Swartz & Son, manufacturers of furniture and upholstery, and undertakers. About the year 1844 Benj. Swartz, a chair-maker, of Northumberland Co., Pa., began business as a cabinet and chair-maker in Vermont, with a capital of 75 cents; but in one year he was able to return to Penn. and marry Miss Sarah Hamer, sister of Col. Hamer, of Vermont. Coming back to this place he pursued his calling and made money; although very generous he accumulated a great deal. He died Nov. 27, 1875, and Mrs. Swartz took charge of the property, under the firm name above given. They conduct a very successful business. The survivors of the family are 7 in number. The 6 children are, John H., a member of the firm; George, who married Miss Emma Worsdell, of Vermont, and has one child; Nellie M.; Margaret C.; Anna M. and Ida E. Sarah F. is deceased.

Benjamin Taylor, physician and surgeon, Vermont, was born in Chester Co., Pa., April 5, 1829; his father, Benjamin T., was also a native of Penn., and a farmer by occupation, who married Miss Hannah Richardson, and had 13 children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest; he came to Vermont in 1850 and purchased a piece of land; but he concluded to study medicine, which he did under Dr. Clark, of Rushville, and afterward became his partner, soon attaining prosperity. In 1853 he married Marietta Clark, by whom he had 9 children; she died in 1868, and Oct. 21, 1869, the doctor married Gabriella Gilson, daughter of Wm. G., of this State; of this marriage 6 children are born, 5 of whom are living. He is a relative of the late Bayard Taylor, the traveler, historian, poet and U. S. Minister.

D. W. Ten Eyck, druggist, Vermont, came to this place from Havana in February, 1877, bought out the stock and business of T. J. Crail at an assignee's sale, and since then has been doing well. He has had 11 years' experience in his business, and is careful and reliable.

Thomas & Vermillion, brick-makers, Vermont. As early as 1855 Mr. Thomas followed brick-making, being employed by Mr. Glower; in 1869 he formed a partnership in the business with Horace Miner, and after several changes in the style of the firm, he entered into partnership in 1876 with Rev. P. D. Vermillion. They have shipped as many as 400,000 brick in one year.

George C. Thomas, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 2; P. O., Ipava; born in Fulton Co., in 1844. His father, Wm. Thomas, was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1800, and was brought up a farmer; moved to Ohio; in 1832, married Eliza Dobbins, daughter of Boyd Dobbins, a native of Virginia; came to Vermont tp. in 1835; he and his wife are still living. They had 8 children, 7 of whom are living, —Melissa, Martha, William, Thomas, Erastus, George C., and Leander. George is the only one residing on the old homestead. In 1864 he married Rebecca Beers, daughter of Samuel and Phoebe

(Allen) Beers, and has had 5 children, 4 of whom are living,—Charles E., Jabez B., Lillian (deceased) Della and Marion G.

R. T. Thomas, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Ipava. Wm. A. Thomas was an Ohio farmer who married Eliza Dobbins and had 8 children, and settled in Vermont in 1829. These old people still live here. Robert T., their fourth child, was born in this tp. in 1839; enlisted in Co. H, 28th Ill. Inf., re-enlisted as a veteran, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. In 1867 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Koons, widow of James Koons and daughter of Abram Kost, and they have had 5 children, 3 of whom are living,—Hattie M., Arzula and Mary.

Hiram S. Thomas, postmaster, Vermont, was born in 1814 in Adams Co., Pa. His father, Isaac Thomas, was a farmer, in limited circumstances, and Hiram was brought up to hard work. Although he did not attend school after he was 14 years of age, his native good judgment has enabled him to school himself successfully in the practical affairs of life. In 1824 the family emigrated to Ohio, and in 1843 Mr. Hiram S., then a man of a family, emigrated to this tp. He first was a tailor by occupation, but in 1843 he began to lecture on temperance, and continued with great success for many years. He stumped the State for the temperance party in 1848, and was nominated by the party for the Legislature. In 1861 Vermont had grown to some importance as a commercial center, and Mr. T. was appointed Postmaster, which position he has ever since filled except for a short period, with satisfaction to the public. While Mr. T.'s temperance principles prevail in Vermont so that there are no saloons there, he has otherwise done much for the business interests of the place. In Indiana, in 1843, he married Mary Witchell, daughter of John and Bathsheba W., of Ohio. Cordelia and Edwin are their children, the former station agent at Vermont and the latter the wife of Dr. Parker, of Ipava.

Cephas Toland, retired merchant, was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1816. His father, James T., also a native of Pa., a farmer, married Margaret McWhirter, who died when Cephas was in his 6th year. The latter then lived with an uncle until 14 years old, when he for years followed the tannery business. Fire destroyed his establishment in Alexandria, Va. He came, in 1840, to McDonough Co., Ill., where he taught school, and the following year he commenced business in a tannery in Vermont, and then with Enos Moneyhon in this place he entered the dry-goods and grocery business; they dissolved partnership in a few months, and Mr. T. entered partnership with J. H. Hughes and W. B. Wright in the same business, adding the grain trade, and after some time Mr. T. became a partner of John Shaffer, located at Sharpe's Landing, and did a large business shipping grain. The warehouse burned down, and Mr. T. went into the stock trade and succeeded well. In 1866 he became a member of the firm of Toland, Sidwell & Douglas, Vermont, and three years afterward retired to a farm of 320 acres which

he had previously purchased. He married America Anderson in Vermont, in 1843.

Dr. W. H. Nance was born in Floyd Co., Indiana, Dec. 24th, 1814, a son of William Nance. He married Miss Susan, daughter of Joab and Hannah Lane, April 14th, 1836, and the same year moved with his parents to Columbus, Adams Co., Ills. He studied medicine under the care of Dr. D. G. Stewart of New Albany, Ind., but did not complete a full course of study till after moving to Illinois. In the urgent demand for physicians at that time in Illinois, he entered into a full practice without graduating, and continued for several years; but in the year 1848 entered the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, located in St. Louis, and in 1849 graduated, and again resumed his practice in Vermont, Ills., where he had resided for some years previously. For many years he enjoyed an enviable reputation as a practitioner, and in the course of his arduous labors succeeded in accumulating a very comfortable living. His father, William Nance, was a native of Virginia, brought up on a farm in that State, and about the year 1802 or 1803 was married to Miss Nancy Smith of Rockingham Co., N. C. Soon after this they moved to Kentucky and remained one year, and then crossed the Ohio into the dense wild forests of Indiana Territory, and settled near the foot of the falls of the Ohio river, a short distance below where the City of New Albany now stands. In 1811 William Nance was a volunteer under Gen. Harrison (at that time Governor of the Territory) in his campaign against the Indians, and was in the noted battle of Tippacanoe. In 1836 he came to Adams Co., Ills., where he died in his 68th year, while Mrs. Nance lived to the good old age of 82 years.

Dr. Nance retired from active practice in 1862 on account of serious injuries received by a fall from a buggy, and is now with his good lady and youngest daughter enjoying the comforts of a retired life, after the heat and burdens and cares and responsibilities of an active professional career have disappeared in the distance.

Joseph Vaughn, farmer, sec. 24; P. O., Ipava; was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1808. His father, Jas. Vaughn, was also born in Penn., and married Mary Schneider, by whom he had 10 children, Joseph being the eldest but one. When the latter was about 11 years of age the family moved to Ohio, and four years afterward to Virginia, where Joseph married Lavina Huff, daughter of John Huff. To those were born 9 children. Mrs. V. died in 1863, and in 1865 Mr. V. married Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, daughter of Robert Robinson and relict of John Mitchell. Of their five children four are living,—Mervin, Sarah, Lauriette and Robert.

Isaac Walker, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Vermont. Jesse Walker, the father, was born in Ohio, and followed teaming over the Alleghanies; he married Mary Wyant in Penn., by whom he had 7 children. Isaac, the third, was born in Penn. in 1838; about 1852

he came with the family to this tp.; a portion of the time, however, since then he has resided in Henry Co.; in 1861 he married Matilda Brock, daughter of Thos. H. Brock, of Ohio, by whom he has 3 children,—Laura E., Dora B. and Charley.

W. D. Walker, farmer and small-fruit-grower, was born in 1830 in Penn., in which State his father, S. B. W., was also born and pursued the occupation of fuller. Mr. S. B. married Nancy Forsyth, and 6 children were born to them, Wm. D., the subject of this sketch, being the fourth. Just before he was 21 he came afoot to LaSalle Co., Ill., but in a year returned to Ohio, and married Sarah Stover, daughter of John and Sarah Stover, of Pa. In 1858 he emigrated to Vermont tp. He has had 3 children,—Amos (died in infancy), Katy, who married Samuel A. Walker, of McDonough Co., and resides at Table Grove.

E. G. Webster, head salesman for J. & H. Mershon, was born in Virginia in 1812, passed his boyhood in Kentucky, where he obtained a good education and married Sarah A., daughter of John Lawson; in 1850 he came to Vermont and was immediately employed by Joab Mershon as salesman of dry goods, which position he has held ever since,—a fact which speaks volumes for Mr. Webster's integrity. He has had 11 children, 7 of whom are living, namely, J. W. and Luella, residents of Kansas; Sarah E., at Minonk, Ill.; Minerva, at Elgin, Ill.; Emma C., John and Edward in Vermont. The last named is now studying medicine at Keokuk.

J. H. Welch, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 21; P. O., Vermont; was born in Fulton Co. in 1834; his father, T. J. Welsh, was a native of Virginia; in 1855 he married Rachel Knock, daughter of Rev. Wm. Knock, and they have 5 children, viz: Wm. J., Maria E., Laura, Freddie and Affie G.

Geo. Whitney, merchant, Vermont, was born in 1835, in Henniker, N. H.; remained on the farm with his father, Asa Whitney, until his 19th year, when he came to Springfield, Ill., where he commenced on the Wabash railroad as brakeman, and was promoted to the position of baggageman and finally conductor; in 1863 he entered business with Grover Ayres, a leading merchant of Springfield, and two years afterward he retired from the dry-goods business and began brick-making; in 1871-6 he was passenger conductor on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad, and now he is a member of the prosperous dry-goods firm of Ayres (Grover Ayres) & Whitney, Vermont.

Lewis Winans, deceased, was the son of Mahlon and Elizabeth Winans. He was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 21, 1826; was brought to Illinois in 1831, and ten years later left home to do for himself. He first learned the wagon-making trade; he quit this and engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store at Canton. In 1846 he embarked in business at Vermont in connection with H. R. Smith. Mr. S. was killed shortly afterward and the business was settled up, and Mr. W. entered the services of Mr. Lynn of Ver-

mont as clerk, with whom he remained till 1849, when, in company with J. H. B. Stevens and S. Heizer, he again embarked in the mercantile business. In the fall of the same year he was married to Miss Sarah M. Scott. In 1867 he engaged in business at Vermont alone, and continued until Dec., 1874, when, on account of ill-health, he retired from active life, and July 9, 1875, he died. He was a zealous and devout member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man loved and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Winans resides at Galesburg. Their children living are Ross, who lives at Canton, Fannie, the wife of Esquire J. R. Rothman, Table Grove, Myron, Lou, Henry, George and Charlie.

Keziah Wood, farmer, sec. 25; P. O., Ipava; was born in Harrison Co., O., in 1814, son of Robert Wood, a native of Va., a farmer, who married Mary Kester and had 13 children; Keziah was the 10th; was reared in Ohio, a Quaker; married Mary, daughter of John S. Kinsey, and has had 3 children, Elizabeth only surviving, who married Henry Phillips. Mr. Wood came to this tp. in 1846, buying 60 acres of land: he now owns 130 acres, well improved.

Granville Wright, agriculturist and stock-raiser, sec. 8; P. O., Table Grove; born in Overton Co., Tenn., in 1820. Jonathan Wright, his father, was a native of North Carolina, a wheelwright at first, afterwards farmer; he married Jane Berry, a daughter of Wm. Berry, of Abingdon, Va., and had 6 children, of whom Granville was the eldest. About 1829 the family moved to Montgomery Co., Ind., and in 1836 to this tp., purchasing and settling upon 160 acres of land. In 1846 he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Curr, daughter of Amaziah Curr, by whom he had 6 children, 4 now living and in this county. Mrs. W. died in 1860, and the next year Mr. W. married Miss Amazinda, daughter of James Fonton, and of this marriage there were two children. This wife died in 1868, and Mr. W. married Lucy M. Kinney, daughter of R. W. Upson. They had one child, who died Dec. 16, 1876. Mr. W. now owns 320 acres of valuable land in this tp., and 380 in McDonough Co., and is a prominent stock-dealer. He has never sought office, but has been School Trustee.

Josiah Zoll, farmer, was born in Jefferson Co., O., in 1810, son of Peter Zoll, a native of Maryland; his mother's maiden name was Catharine Winterbaker. He learned and followed the tanner's trade. In 1832 he married Ruth Crothers, and two years later he came and settled in this tp. Here he toiled through many a tedious year, but with great success, as he is now able to take up his residence in town and enjoy for the remainder of his days the fruits of his labor.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a list of the township officials serving since the organization of the township, together with the years of serving:

SUPERVISORS.

Thomas Hamer.....	1850	Cephas Toland.....	1865
Jesse Burr.....	1851-52	Eleazar Kirkbride.....	1866-67
Jesse Cox.....	1853-56	Wm. H. Nance.....	1868-69
Thomas Hamer	1857	Patterson Hamer.....	1870-72
H. L. Rose.....	1858	Wm. H. Nance	1873
Eleazar Kirkbride	1859-61	Robert Dilworth.....	1874
Jesse Cox	1862	Evan Bailey.....	1875
John Fleming	1863	Robert Dilworth.....	1876
Eleazar Kirkbride	1864	William Mellor.....	1877-79

TOWN CLERKS.

Lewis E. Kelly	1850-55	Martin Mercer.....	1863
John H. Hunter	1856	John H. Hunter.....	1864
A. J. Herron.....	1857	Wm. Griffin.....	1865
Thomas Mellor	1858	Wm. Mellor.....	1866
A. M. Ruble	1859	John H. Hunter.....	1867-68
R. M. Scott.....	1860	William Mellor.....	1869
A. M. Ruble.....	1861	Samuel R. Speer.....	1870
A. O. Bruner	1862	C. L. Wann	1871
Robert Mathewson.....	1862	John A. Webster.....	1872-79

ASSESSORS.

Jas. W. Kelly.....	1850	Ross R. Atherton	1866
Evan Bailey	1851	James Dilworth	1867
G. F. Hendrickson.....	1852	Samuel R. Speer	1868
Evan Bailey	1853-54	John C. Dobbins.....	1869
Cephas Toland.....	1855	Carither Zoll.....	1870
Evan Bailey	1856-60	Joseph D. Powell.....	1871-72
Godfrey Sheeler	1861-62	John A. Webster.....	1873
Abram Kost.....	1863	Joseph M. Argo	1874-75
Godfrey Sheeler	1864	Jesse Bogue	1876-78
Josiah Zoll.....	1865	C. B. Cox	1879

COLLECTORS.

William Kirby.....	1850	William Mellor.....	1868
O. C. P. Smith	1851	Samuel R. Speer	1869
Evan Bailey	1852-53	David A. Beal	1870
Thomas Hamer	1854	Andrew B. Kirkbride.....	1871
Cephas Toland.....	1855	Moses C. Mathewson.....	1872
Evan Bailey	1856-60	Wm. Alexander	1873
John A. Webster.....	1861-62	C. B. Cox	1874
G. Sheeler.....	1863	Samuel M. Trigley	1 75
I. B. Witchell	1864	I. B. Witchell	1876
Wm. Alexander	1865	Godfrey Sheeler	1877
Wm. Griffin	1865	David Deobler.....	1878-79
Samuel R. Speer.....	1866-67		

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

Upon the southeast quarter of section 10 of this township the first permanent settler of the grand old county of Fulton located. This individual was John Eveland. He located here with his family in 1820. We speak at greater length of Mr. Eveland and his settlement here in the first chapter, and refer the reader to that instead of repeating the account here. This is only a fractional township and the smallest in the county except Ellisville township. There are 12,372 acres of land in Waterford, 5,995 of which are improved. The average value of land of this township is below that of any other in the county. There are, however, some fine farms and enterprising farmers in Waterford. There are several very interesting mounds, thrown up doubtless by the pre-historic Mound-Builders. Some of these have yielded some rare and interesting relics. There are in the township 322 horses, 284 cattle, 47 sheep, and 668 hogs.

WATERFORD.

The town of Waterford, which is on Spoon river, just below where John Eveland settled, is one of the oldest places in the Military Tract. It was laid off by John Jackson Mar. 24, 1825, and although at one time promised to become quite a point, never grew to any prominent position. Few cabins are all that mark the place of Waterford at present.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Elis Bowman was born in Adams Co., O., in 1823, son of Joseph and Sarah (Swangum); emigrated to Fulton Co. in 1835; in 1849 he married Sarah Cox, and they have had two daughters and one son, all married. Son lost his wife a few months ago. Coming to this section in the early time that Mr. Bowman did, he saw pioneer life in all its phases. He has seen as many as 100 deer in one gang; has killed 5 in one day.

John W. Breckenridge came to Fulton Co. in 1854, and is engaged in farming upon sec. 1; was born in Canada July 18, 1836, and is the son of John and Margaret (Eaton) B. He married Adaline Preyir in 1858, who bore him 4 children,—3 boys and 1 girl—2 of the former only are living. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. has been School Director 12 years, Town Clerk 6 years, etc.

Wm. Dickson was born in Kentucky April 17, 1826, son of Alexander and Mary (Musett), of English ancestry; came to Fulton Co. in 1834; is a farmer on sec. 1, owning 400 acres; in 1849 he married Nancy Jane Arnett, and had 3 boys and 1 girl; in 1873 he married Mary Ashby, by whom he has had 2 daughters. Names: John W., Charles M., David L., Anna A., Minnie M. and Francis C. Mr. Dickson has been a local preacher in the M. E. Church for 20 years.

T. B. Gibney is the son of Henry and Sarah Ann (Franks) G., both natives of Penn. Mr. G. is the owner of a farm on sec. 6, Waterford township. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. H, 103d Ill. Inf., under Capt. Wright; was in 26 battles. He was struck twice by rebel bullets and once by a piece of a shell and had a rib broken; served 3 years. He was in every battle and skirmish the 103d was except one. He was married in 1860 to Harriet Davis. They have 3 children living: Wm. H., George Warren and John F.

John S. Hardin was born in North Carolina March 23, 1816, son of Richard M. and Spicy A. (Lafo), emigrated to this county Oct. 11, 1848, settling on sec. 10; this township; occupation varied; Oct. 22, 1848, he married Sarah Hamilton, and they have had 6 boys and 6 girls; has 300 acres of land.

D. M. Jenkins, born in Hamilton county, in 1832, is the son of Thomas S. and Mary A. (Shelton), the latter of Kentucky, the former of Tennessee; is a farmer on sec. 2; was married in March, 1859, to Mary Jane (Peterson); has 3 boys and 2 girls living; father was a Methodist preacher; in 1862 he enlisted in the famous 103d, Co. H, and was discharged August, 1865, having fought the battles of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and wounded in the latter, and was in many other celebrated engagements.

Findley Krugan was born in the Buckeye State April 29, 1818, the son of Joseph and Eleanor (Bennett) K., natives of Virginia; he was left an orphan at 11 years old, and never attended school; he is a farmer on sec. 4, owning 260 acres. In 1842 he married Maria Johnson; of their 12 children 8 are living. He came to Fulton county in 1840. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 103d Ill. Inf.; was wounded at Atlanta and discharged in 1865.

Samuel Jackson, farmer, sec. 2; was born in Tazewell county, Ill., March 17, 1839; his parents were George and Sudner (Tanner), natives of Virginia; came to Fulton county in 1865; July 8, 1862, he enlisted in the 85th Regt., Co. A, and was discharged May 25, 1865; was in all the battles of his Regt. except one. Of his marriage in 1869 is one boy, and of that in 1878 one girl.

Wm. P. Miles, was born in this tp., on sec. 6, July 12, 1854, son of Joseph and Isabel (Porter); attended the Lewistown high school; by occupation is a farmer. March 6, 1868, he married Hattie Eveland. They have a son.

Ebenezer Paul was born in Maine, Aug. 8, 1807, son of Joseph and Hannah (Roberts), also natives of Maine; in 1837 he emigrated

to Fulton county; is a farmer and brickmaker; owns a farm on sec. 12, 3 east. In 1828 he married Rachel Elrod; of his 11 children only 2 are girls: Eliza Jane, born March 27, 1834, and Mary F., Oct. 22, 1845, both married.

John Tuite, son of James and Sarah (Caughrey), was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 3, 1828; father a native of Ireland and mother of Penn.; emigrated to Fulton Co. in 1864; was a carpenter 20 years; is now farming on sec. 4; has also taught school some, and been a local M. E. Preacher for 12 years; in 1848 he married Catherine Martin, and they have had 3 boys and 4 girls.

David Warner, farmer, sec. 1; is a native of Madison Co., O., where he was born April 2, 1815. His parents, Charles and Chloe (Johnson) Warner, were natives of Mass. and Conn., respectively. He has owned and run two saw-mills for 10 years. He came to Fulton Co. in May, 1837, and has lived in Waterford township ever since, 4 years of which time he has taught school. He was the first Assessor under the township organization and has been for 8 years since, School Director for 15 years, and Trustee for 5. He was married April 8, '45, to Mary Baudle, in Cook Co. Ill. They have 5 children living of 8 born to them. Mr. W. is a member of the M. E. Church. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for 30 years, and Superintendent of Sunday-school for that long. He is now Class-Leader.

Samuel Warner, farmer, was born in Madison Co., O., Nov. 6, 1816, the son of Charles and Chloe (Johnson) W. He was married to Isabel Heslep in 1858. Chloe Belle was born to them June 21, 1860. Mrs. W. died Feb. 22, 1873. Mr. W. and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. W. was before her death. His daughter is a graduate of the High School at Lewistown.

Louisa Williamson was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1811. Her parents were Samuel and Mary (Waite) Metcalf. She was married in 1838 to Christopher B. Miles, son of Benjamin M. Mrs. W.'s parents emigrated to Knox Co., Ill., in 1835, and Louisa was married at Knoxville in 1838, when she and her husband came to Fulton Co. He died on his farm, sec. 6, this tp., in 1868. In 1879 she was married to David R. Williamson, a native of Ill.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following gentlemen have served the township since its organization in the various official capacities named:

SUPERVISORS.

Thomas S. Jenkins	1850-52	Benjamin Prichard	1869
Joseph Miles	1853	Nathaniel Porter	1870-71
Thomas S. Jenkins	1854-57	James Heslep	1872-73
Fredrick Krebaum	1858	John Tuite	1874
Fredrick Krebaum	1861-63	Nathaniel Porter	1875
Thomas S. Jenkins	1864	Benjamin Prichard	1876
Fredrick Krebaum	1865-66	David M. Jenkins	1877
Thomas S. Jenkins	1867	Benjamin Prichard	1878-79
James Heslep	1868		

TOWN CLERKS.

Selah Wheadon.....	1850	D. M. Jenkins.....	1866-67
Wm. J. Marshall.....	1851	William Shelby	1868
Joseph Miles.....	1852	John S. Hardin.....	1869
Selah H. Wheadon.....	1853-54	J. W. Breckenridge.....	1870-71
Jeremiah Paul.....	1855	William Shelby.....	1872-73
David M. Jenkins.....	1856	D. M. Jenkins.....	1874
G. D. Preyir.....	1857-62	J. W. Breckenridge.....	1875-76
William Shelby.....	1863	Abraham Peterson.....	1877
Hiram Johnson.....	1864	John W. Breckenridge.....	1873-79

ASSESSORS.

David Warner.....	1850	Findley Krugan.....	1869
J. J. Hamilton.....	1851-52	Wm. M. Shelby	1870-71
David Warner.....	1853-62	David Warner.....	1873
David Warner	1866	Wm. M. Shelby	1874-76
C. B. Miles	1867	David Warner.....	1877
A. H. Payne.....	1868	Wm. M. Shelby	1878-79

COLLECTORS.

Joseph Miles	1850	T. V. Ogden.....	1870-71
J. J. Hamilton.....	1851	Jesse Livingsford.....	1872
A. H. Payne.....	1852-62	A. H. Payne.....	1873
Thomas S. Jenkins.....	1863	Wm. Dickson	1873-74
Wm. Dickson.....	1864	Benj. Prichard.....	1875
James Prichard.....	1865-66	Nathaniel Porter	1876
R. R. Lynn	1867	Wm. Dickson.....	1877
Benj. Prichard.....	1868	Wm. J. Short.....	1878
Nathaniel Porter	1869	John S. Hardin.....	1879



WOODLAND TOWNSHIP.

This township, which is 2 east of the Fourth Principal Meridian and 3 north of the Base Line, is certainly one of the finest agricultural townships in Central Illinois. Tall, heavy timber at one time covered almost its entire surface, but the energy and industry of the sturdy pioneers who settled here, and the like characteristics of their children have converted the woodland into fine farms, under a high state of cultivation. The name the township bears, which at one time was so appropriate, is no longer applicable to the condition of the township in this respect.

The number of acres of land in the township is 23,000, being the largest Congressional township in the county except Cass. The number of acres of land under cultivation is 12,280. The total value of land is \$278,929. There are of horses 549, valued at \$19,849; cattle 1,552 valued at \$16,251; mules 37; sheep 656; hogs 2,687, valued at \$5,516.

J. N. Hasson, deceased, came to the county in 1835, and taught school considerably. The first winter he taught school in Woodland township. While teaching here during this winter Mr. H. shot and killed 16 deer while going to and from his house, to the school-house, a distance of 3 miles. To do this he never left the beaten road over 200 yards. In this way he furnished all the fresh meat for his family. He never went hunting but carried a gun on his way to school. This to an extent shows the abundance of game in this township in an early day.

As we give such a general historical sketch of the township in the personal sketches of the pioneers and leading citizens given below, we will not repeat here, but proceed to detailing the history of the only town within its borders.

SUMMUM.

Summum is a small village situated upon section 4. It was laid out as a town about 1851, by James M. Onion. Long years prior to this, however, Peter "Summy" kept a postoffice here, and the same time attended to his farm duties. He was well known throughout this section. From this fact the nickname of Summum was applied to the town when platted. "Summum" is a Latin word and means summit, hence one would infer from the name that the town was situated upon an eminence. The meaning of the Latin word, however, evidently had no part in giving the place this name. Mr. "Summy's" successor was James Gasaway.

The town obtained no importance whatever until after its organization. It was laid out, and James M. Onion erected a frame building and laid in an assortment of dry-goods. Washington Shields also displayed considerable enterprise in the erection of two substantial frame buildings. Next in order came Richard Lane, then Fraley and Severns, who all actively engaged to build up the new town. John Shank was the first Postmaster after the town was laid out, and from him this sketch is obtained.

As is well known, Summum is an inland town, having no railroad communications, yet its prosperity will compare favorably with other towns of like situation and similar size. Among the more representative men of the place are James M. Onion, John Baumgartner, Dr. J. H. Breeden, Joel Onion, Joel Barnes, John Langston, Dr. L. L. Wakefield, Christ. McLaren, John Shank and others. The village has a population of about 200 inhabitants. No saloons are tolerated or anything that will bring discord to the peaceful community. In the town are 3 stores, postoffice, blacksmith shop, saw-mill and cabinet-shop. Joel A. Barnes, grain dealer, presides over the only flour and feed store. James M. Onion is the owner of the mill, and he secures a good trade as do the merchants of the place, of whom we give further notice among the personal sketches. By way of explanation we will state that the proper name of the town is Oberlin. It is not generally known that it was platted as such. By some means this name fell into disuse and very few of the people would recognize the place by that name. There are three Churches in the place. The Baptist people organized and built a church edifice in 1867. Rev. Odell, Pastor. The membership numbers about 100. There is also a German Reformed Church, which is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of 100. The Christian Church structure was erected in 1865. The congregation has no regular pastor at present. The Robinson school-house was built in 1859, and is noted for the excellent school held there.

Before giving the personal history we will speak of the German Baptist Church, one of the principal religious organizations of the township.

The German Baptist or Dunkard Church.—The history of this Church, as obtained from an interview with Jesse Danner, one of the first members of this organization, relates that the first meetings were held in private dwellings, the first services were held in 1853; the first minister was John Fitz, now a resident of Iowa. The members of the organization, as far as learned, were John Fitz and wife, Jesse Danner and wife, Samuel Falkenstine and wife and Susan Stambaugh. The first church for regular worship was built about 1867, and the congregation then comprised about 100 members. The several pastors since the organization have been John Fitz, Jesse Danner, Joseph Ringer and Solomon Hamm; the present pastor is David Miller, and the membership is about 100. The

Deacons of the Church are: John Schisler, Dan'l Keller and Henry Danner. The German Baptist Church, or, as it is more familiarly known, the Dunkard, is a substantial frame building. Its members are among the more opulent farmers and Christian people of the township.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

The personal history of any community is the most important and valuable portion. We realize this, and in detailing the history of Woodland township, speak very generally of those brave and sturdy pioneers who have converted the forests into fruitful fields, and who are to-day producing from the earth vast wealth.

Wm. Aten, farmer, sec. 7: P. O., Astoria; was born in Hancock Co., Va., Oct. 8, 1821; married Elizabeth Pittinger, a daughter of John Pittinger, who settled in Va. in pioneer times; in 1844 he came from Va. to Illinois, settling in Vermont tp., where he entered a tract of land; disposing of this in 1848, he settled in Woodland tp., where he purchased his present farm of 160 acres, on which he has erected a substantial brick residence. Of their 10 children 8 are living,—Melissa, Sarah C., Emma A. (school-teacher), John P., Willie K., Henry M., Ida M. and Mary E.

Lucius Atwater, agriculturist; was born in Coshocton Co., O., in 1827; his father, Lyman Atwater, was born in the State of Conn., where he followed farming; he moved to the State of New York in an early day, where he married Jane Leffingwell, by whom he had 10 children: 9 are living,—Miles and Marcus, residents of McDonough Co.; Wesley resides in Pleasant tp., this Co.; Jas. and Caroline reside in this tp.; Eliza resides in Barton Co., Mo.; Zilla lives in Neb.; William resides in Lynn Co., Kan.; Charles, deceased, and Lucius. Lyman Atwater settled in Fulton Co. 6 miles east of Astoria in 1834. After many years of hard labor Mr. Atwater secured a well improved farm; he died in his 62d year; Mrs. A. survived her husband many years, dying in 1874. Lucius Atwater grew to manhood in Fulton Co.; March 15, 1855, he married Caroline Rounds, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Rounds, by whom he has 8 children,—Francis M., Jas. A., Harry H., Ulysses G., Sarah J., Emma E., Birdie E. and Geo. O. Mr. Atwater is the owner of 310 acres of most valuable land.

Joel A. Barnes, trader and grain dealer, Summum; was born in Woodland township; his father, Aquila Barnes, was a native of Pa., and followed farming and blacksmithing; he removed to Harrison county, Indiana, where he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Onion, who bore him 10 children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the 6th child. He was born in 1844; in his 17th year he enlisted in Co. H, 85th Ill. Inf., proceeding to the front he became a participant in many noted battles. When the war closed he returned to his old home in Fulton county, where he has since lived, taking up his residence at Summum; here he practices the

profession of attorney, and engages somewhat extensively in trading.

J. L. Baumgartner, merchant, Summum. This gentleman is a native of Pa., where he was born on the 14th of January, 1846; his father, Samuel B., is a resident of this village. John passed his boyhood in Pa., where he received a liberal education and became employed from early youth upon a farm. In his 20th year he moved West, settling in Summum, where he was united in marriage to Miss Allie Horton, a daughter of Ezra Horton of Ohio; they have 3 children: Harry O., Geo. B. and Leona B. In 1875 Mr. B. began life as a merchant, and has succeeded in securing a large trade.

John Biggs, farmer, sec. 2; P. O., Summum; the subject of this sketch is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, where he was born in the year 1814; his father, Wm. Briggs, was a native of Virginia; his parents crossed the ocean for the New World in an early day and settled in Virginia. Wm. came to Ohio as early as 1800; he was in the war of 1812; he was married to Miss Hester Markley. At the age of 27 he (John) moved into Knox county, Ohio, where he was united in marriage in 1842 to Mrs. Elizabeth Burr, by whom he had 2 children: Eliza and Mary E. Mrs. Biggs died in Knox county. Mr. B. served 5 months on the transport, Duke of Argyle; in 1863 he settled in Woodland township. Mr. B. married his second wife, Mrs. Catherine Fleming, who bore him 3 children: Zachariah, Anna and John W.

James Bishop, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Astoria; was born in 1853 in Indiana; his father, John Bishop, was born in Indiana, where he married Miss Susan Pennington, by whom he had 14 children. Jas., the 3d child, grew up in Iowa and Kansas, where his parents had moved; in 1872 Mr. B. became a resident of this Co.; in 1874 he married Miss Jane Bryant, a daughter of W. F. Bryant, by whom he has two children,—Wm. F. and Mary A. Owns 40 acres of land.

John Bloomfield, agriculturist; was born in Butler Co., O., Jan. 9, 1807; his father died when he (John) was but 7 months old; learned the wagon-maker's trade under an older brother, Joseph Bloomfield; in November, 1830, he married Mary Fawcett, of Butler Co.; in 1837 he journeyed to Illinois; near Sharpe's Landing, in Schuyler Co., he lived 11 months, when he bought a farm in Woodland tp.; in process of time he acquired 280 acres, heavily timbered, however, which he improved; he was twice married; by the first marriage he had 7 children, 5 of whom grew to mature years: Emily, who married Jesse Mead and resides in Lewistown; Ira J., a lawyer, who married Kate I. Young and resides in Bloomington; was Brigadier General in the late war; Henry T., who married Mrs. Nancy Shields, and died at Nashville in the army; Levi, who married Hilpa Younker, of Ohio, and resides in Colorado; Mary, who married Scott Hughes, and resides in this tp. Mrs. B. died Oct. 29, 1852. Sept. 14, 1854, Mr. B. married Margaret Littlejohn, relict of Abram Littlejohn and daughter of Edward Little-

John, of Va., and they have 3 sons and 2 daughters: Mary, who married Lewis Anderson and lives in Kansas; Louisa J., who married Solomon Still, residing in this tp.; James, who married Nancy Paten, and now resides in Kansas; Ellen, who married Jas. Atwater and lives at Duncan City; John, who married Nancy A. Thompson and resides in Schuyler county; has 3 children,—Abram, a school-teacher, and residing on the homestead, as also Lot, who married Rosanna Eley, in this tp., and Peter, who also resides on the homestead, comprising 160 acres of well improved land. The residence was erected in 1856. Mr. B. was one of the three commissioners who laid off this county into townships and named them.

F. A. Bohl, agriculturist, was born at Baden, Germany, April 6, 1833; his father, Nicholas Bohl, resides in this township; Frederick was but 4 years of age when his parents crossed the ocean for the New World; they remained in Penn. a short time, when they moved West, settling in this tp.; Frederick had preceded his parents a short time. He had learned the trade of a blacksmith and accordingly opened a blacksmith and repair shop in partnership with John Shannon, of Astoria. Mr. B. was a skillful workman and a rapid one; in one day he drove 67 horse shoes, which has probably never been equaled. At the end of 4 years he purchased his farm; in 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Weese, a daughter of Samuel Weese, by whom he has two children,—Edward V. and Robert L.

Charles R. Branson, farmer, sec. 10; P. O., Summum; is a native of Jefferson Co., O., where he was born Jan. 13, 1836; in 1839 he settled in Fulton Co., where our subject passed his childhood and grew to manhood. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 85th Ill. Inf., and participated in the more noted battles of the Rebellion. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Rankin, a daughter of Wm. Rankin. There were born of this marriage 2 children, 1 living.

Thomas R. Branson, farmer, sec. 15; P. O., Summum; was born in Jefferson Co., O., Aug. 7, 1832. His father, Chas. C. B., was a native of England; he came to America and married Miss E. Horner; came to Pleasant tp., this Co., in 1838, and died in 1872. In 1863 Thomas enlisted in Co. D, 151st Ill. Inf., and served 1 year. He married Miss Charlotte Dilworth in 1856; she died in 1871, and in 1872 he married Miss Adeline B. Witchell.

Dr. J. H. Breeden. Dr. Breeden ranks among the wealthier class of citizens of the county; he is a native of Sullivan Co., Ind., where he was born in 1834; his father, Lewis Breeden, has followed farming from boyhood, and is now a resident of this State. He married Miss Anna Hendy, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Hendy, of New York State. There were born of this marriage 7 children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest. He was but 7 years of age when the family settled in Pike Co., Ill. At the age of 22 years he began the study of medicine under Dr. D. W. Par-

kins, of Havana, Ill.; in 1856 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago. On leaving the Garden City the Doctor looked about him for a suitable town to practice his profession, and accordingly located in Summum, where he has since resided. His skill as a physician is too well known to the people of this county to be called in question; as farmer, merchant and physician he has succeeded well. March 6, 1856, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah A. Stover, a daughter of Col. Stover, of Ohio; they have 3 children: Harvey O., Lewis C. and Dolly.

Isaac L. Camp, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Astoria; was born in Coshocton Co., O., in 1833, where he grew to manhood, receiving a good, liberal education; in 1858 he married Mrs. Lydia K. Smith, a daughter of Uriah Kinsey, and relict of Wm. Smith; of this marriage 2 children were born,—Arnold D., and Elmer E., deceased. Mrs. Camp survived her marriage but 3 years; in 1863 Mr. C. was united in marriage to Isabel Enyart, of Licking Co., O. They have 5 children,—Mary E., Chas. E., Emmet L., Wm. I. and Horace G.; Hugh, deceased. Mr. C. settled in Woodland tp. in 1864, wintering near Summum; the following spring he purchased 40 acres. Mr. Camp has been Supervisor, Assessor, Road Commissioner, School Trustee, etc.

Peter S. Camp, farmer; P. O., Astoria; was born in Ohio in 1839; his father, Josephus Camp, was a native of Ohio; in his youth he began the study of medicine and in after years gained a large practice as a physician. While a resident of Ohio he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Parker, who bore him 7 children; Peter, the 3d child, grew to manhood in Ohio; 13 years ago he located in Fulton county, where he was married to Miss Louisa Rogers, and their 2 children are Bessie and Marion.

G. W. Clark, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Astoria; is a native of Ohio, where he was born in the year 1843; his father, Wm. G. Clark, was also born in Ohio, where he married his first wife, Mrs. Rachel Knock, by whom he had 6 children. Geo. W. was the fourth child born of this marriage; in 1836 Wm. Clark moved to Illinois, locating in Vermont tp.; he enlisted in Co. B, 84th Ill. Inf., for 3 years; participated in the more noted battles of the Rebellion; when the war closed he returned to Fulton county. He was united in marriage to Miss Edith M. Storekin, by whom he has 5 children: Sarah J., Elizabeth B., Emma A., Olla and Wm. Monroe. Mrs. Clark died Feb., 1879.

Francis A. Cooper, deceased, was born in Pa.; when young, his parents emigrated with him to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and followed farming; in 1859 he moved to this township, where in after years he purchased 80 acres of valuable land. December, 1862, he married Miss Angeline Potter, by whom he had 2 children,—Wm. S. and Francis A. Mr. C. was Township Clerk at one time, taught school some, and died in 1866.

George Cooper, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Summum; is a native of

Holmes Co., O., where he was born in 1839; his father was Charles Cooper, a well known resident of Fulton county; in an early day he moved to Ohio, where he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Ramplay, by whom he had 4 children,—George, John, Abraham and Mary. Charles Cooper became a resident of Fulton county in 1846, settled in Woodland township, and died one year afterward. Mrs. Cooper, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, is still living, a resident of Bernadotte tp.; George received a liberal education; when the war broke out he enlisted in Co. G, 85th Ill. Inf.; was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C.; he returned to Fulton county, where he has since resided; in 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Shields, a daughter of Kinsey Shields, whose sketch is found in this volume. Two children were born of this marriage,—Mary C. and Charles K.

Jacob Cossairt, of the firm of S. A. Robinson & Co., mill owners, was born in Ohio in 1834. His father, Francis Cossairt, was born in Warren Co., O., where he followed farming, and married Mary J. Phillips, by whom he has had 6 boys and 3 girls. Jacob, the second child, received a liberal education; when the war broke out he was a resident of Missouri, where he enlisted in Co. I, 8th Mo. Cav.; rose through meritorious conduct to the Captaincy; was honorably discharged at the close of the war; in former years, while residing in Iowa, he married Miss Hettie Alcorn, by whom he has 8 children; from Missouri, in 1877, he moved to Fulton Co., Ill., locating in Woodland tp., where, in connection with S. A. Robinson he purchased an interest in the saw-mill above mentioned.

M. L. Curless was born in Ohio Dec., 1835; in 1846 he accompanied his parents to Ill., locating in Woodland tp., where a farm of 160 acres was purchased; enlisted as First Lieutenant in Co. G, 85th Reg., Ill. Inf., and became a participant in many noted battles; resigned his commission in 1863, owing to ill health. Prior to the Rebellion he had married, in Schuyler Co., Ill., Armintha McDaniel, of Ohio; there were born of this marriage 6 children,—Frank, John Edward Thaddeus, Lincoln, Annabelle and Gertrude Isabelle. Mr. C. owns 320 acres of land in high cultivation.

Daniel Danner, farmer, was born in Penn. June 16, 1842, son of Henry Danner, who was born in Pa., where he married Catharine Lennif, by whom he had 8 children. Daniel, the 5th child, grew to manhood in Pa., where he received a liberal education and followed farming; 14 years ago he landed in Fulton county, where he has since resided; in 1865 he married Miss Eliza Shaffer, a daughter of John Shaffer, of Pa.; of this marriage 5 children were born, 3 of whom are living,—Alice, Moses and Laura.

Jesse Danner, agriculturist, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1812; received a liberal education; brought up a farmer, then followed the occupation of carpenter; while residing there he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Lipe, by whom he had 5 children,—John, Martha, Jacob, Barbara and Henry. In

1834 Mr. D. removed to Ohio where he became employed in a distillery for a period of 3 years; then he returned to Pennsylvania, where he followed farming until 1850, when he settled in this township, purchasing 160 acres of land; to-day he owns over 400 acres and a handsome residence. Mrs. D. died July 24, 1844. In 1845 Mr. D. united his fortunes to Miss Elizabeth Hoht, by whom he had 7 children: 4 of them are living.

Joseph Dobson, deceased, was a native of Green county, Ky., where he was born in the year 1805; he grew toward manhood an adventurous youth, for early in life he became employed on flat-boats, making the usual trips to New Orleans; after many weeks spent upon the Mississippi, in an early day, probably in 1831, he moved to Indiana, where he was previously united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Shields, a daughter of Joseph Shields. During the autumn of 1833, Mr. D. settled in Kerton township, Fulton county. The survivors of their family are Mrs. Dobson, who was born Sept., 1811, in Indiana, and had 7 children; Wm., who married Miss Sarah Shelley; James, who married Lucretia Brokaw; Martin, who resides in Summum, married Hannah Mercer; George, who married Mary E. Brown; Hardin resides in Wisconsin; Anna, who resides on the old homestead, married John Rankin, a native of Ohio, who settled in this township, in 1847; there were born of this marriage 4 children,—Clara, John M., Rodney C. and William. Scott Dobson, youngest son of Joseph Dobson, resides on the old homestead. Mr. D. was a somewhat noted deer hunter, and killed, according to an account kept, nearly 2,000 deer. He was an extraordinary marksman; used the old long rifle of Kentucky, which is still in the possession of the family.

M. K. Dobson, blacksmith, Summum; was born in this township in 1843; received a good common-school education; in August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 85th Ill. Inf.; was in the battles of Perryville, Murphreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and others; returning home he learned the trade of blacksmithing; Nov. 9, 1870, he married a lady of Vermont, Fulton county, by whom he has 3 children,—Olive, Joseph and Dora.

Asa Dutton, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Summum. This gentleman is a native of Brown Co., O., where he was born in the year 1833; he was 10 years of age when his parents settled in Fulton Co.; Jan. 15th, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J., daughter of Wm. H. Browning, of Ohio; 8 children blessed this union: Flora A., Mary M., Sarah B., Wm. H. H., Jas. A., Eliza, Lucinda and Marcellus.

Daniel Dutton, farmer, sec. 35; P. O., Bluff City; was born in 1833, in Brown Co., O.; in 1849 he accompanied his parents, Moses and Rebecca Dutton, to Illinois, settling in Woodland tp., where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood; in 1862 he enlisted in

Co. H, 85th Ill. Inf., became a participant in many noted battles, as Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, Buzzard Roost, and many others of less importance; honorably discharged when the war closed, he returned to his old home in Fulton Co., where in 1866 he married Mrs. Mary Markley, daughter of John Reed and relict of Martin Markley; there were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dutton 5 children,—Ettie, Daniel, Rebecca, Wm. and Charles; the marriage of Mary Reed to Martin Markley was blessed with 7 children: 3 are living,—Sylvester, Marion and Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton are joint owners of 220 acres of land.

Moses Dutton settled in Fulton Co. over 30 years ago; he was born in Maine in 1811; during his boyhood his parents emigrated to Ohio, where he grew to manhood; in 1831 he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Curless, daughter of Asher Curless, of Ohio; of their 11 children 10 are living,—Elmira, who married Clark Mote; Asa, who married Jane Browning; Daniel, who married Mary Markley; Jane, who married John Thompson; Henry, who married Charlotte Levengerer; John, who resides on the old homestead unmarried; Wm., who married Susan Levengerer; Mary, who married James Radcliffe; James A. and Randolph. Mr. D. was finally laid at rest in the village cemetery, leaving a widow, with a home on 100 acres of valuable land.

Elisha Elliott, farmer, sec. 23; P. O., Sumnum; is a native of Fulton Co., where he was born in the year 1848; his father, Luke Elliott, was born in Ohio, where he followed his trade of a shoemaker until his emigration to Fulton Co., where he settled some 35 years ago; he proved a sterling actor in the growth and development of the Co., and during the late war obtained a Lieutenant's commission; he was united in marriage in this Co. to Miss Eveline Burgess. In 1871 Elisha Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Sigourney L. Hickie, daughter of Aaron and Sarah Hickie. They have 4 children, 3 living: Elmer E., Ernest E. and Lucius L. Cora E. died in infancy.

Francis M. Elliott farmer, sec. 9; P. O., Sumnum; was born in Fulton Co. in 1846; his father, Samuel Elliott, is a resident of Schuyler Co.; was born in the State of New York; he removed from there to Fulton Co., Ill., probably in 1831, where he was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Osborn. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah E. Hughes, a daughter of Wm. Hughes. They have 3 children, Leoni Van L., William S. and Julius O.

Jane Elliott, relict of Ellison Elliott, was born in New York State in 1811, moved to Ohio in an early day, where she was married to Ellison Elliot. 7 children born of this marriage,—Elisha, Jasper, Isaac P., Wm. A., Geo. W., James B. and Chas. H. George, the only one living, resides on the homestead. Mrs. Elliott's maiden name was Vanderbilt. Three sons of Mrs. E. entered the service, all of whom gave up their lives in the war for the Union.

Geo. Emig, deceased, was a native of Penn., where he followed farming; he there married Miss Mary Brillhard, by whom he had 2 children,—Jesse and Isaac. Mrs. E. was twice married, her first husband being Peter Wolf, of Penn., who there passed the remainder of his life; 3 children survive who were born of this marriage. George Emig came to Fulton Co. about 25 years ago, purchasing property in Woodland tp., consisting of 80 acres; he became exceedingly prosperous; he died in 1865; Mrs. Emig is still living, residing in Woodland tp. Jesse grew to manhood in Fulton Co.; received a liberal education; in 1874 he married Miss Mary Mummert, daughter of Jonas Mummert, deceased. There are two children, Marion and Sarah, surviving.

John Farwell. In our history of Woodland township and life sketches of men who have made it we speak of Mr. F. He is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born June 15, 1807; in his 21st year he directed his footsteps to the State of Mass. As early as 1830 he came to Ohio. In 1837 Mr. F. came by way of the canal and Illinois river, and made his way to Illinois, landing at Sharpe's Landing; during the fall he went to Bernadotte, remaining two years; at the expiration of this time he moved to Woodland tp. Mr. F. erected a cabin 12x14, and for 2 or 3 years he kept bachelor's hall; in the meantime he set about clearing away for a home. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Miss Calista Curless, a daughter of Asher Curless, by whom he had one child, Wm. Mrs. F. died in June, 1843. Nov., 1844 he united his fortunes to Mrs. Susan Severns, who did not long survive. In Oct. 24, 1849, Mr. F. was married to Mrs. Julia Blandin, a daughter of John Blandin. 5 children were born to them: 4 are living,—Louisa, Alice, Granville and Hattie. Mr. F. is owner of nearly 1,000 acres of valuable land.

John Fike, agriculturist, was a native of Indiana, where he was born on the 27th of April, 1827; located in Fulton Co., in 1837 or '39, left an orphan at an early age, he entered the employ of R. McLaren, remaining until he had attained his majority; Oct. 27, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Onion, daughter of Joel and Eleanor Onion; enlisted in the 3d Ill. Cav., Co. H; became Sergeant, was honorably discharged and returned to his home in this Co.; but exposure in army life had proven too much for his naturally strong constitution, and on the 23d of Dec., '62, he was laid at rest in Woodland township. He was the owner of a valuable farm of 60 acres, and to the care of his pioneer wife he left a family of 4 children, 3 of whom are living,—Wm. M., Mary E. and John, jr.

John Fitz was born in York county, Pa.; he there married Mary Ann Dubs, by whom he had 9 children,—Henry, John, Samuel, Conrad, Matilda, Susan, Elizabeth and Rebecca. Mr. Fitz was a farmer in Pa., where he owned farm property: 27 years ago he came West, settling in Woodland township, where he purchased nearly 500 acres of land; he removed to Iowa 3 years ago, where he

is the owner of 400 acres of valuable land. Conrad, who is a farmer in this township, was born in Penn. in 1848, having spent his boyhood and youth in this county; in 1874 he married Miss Susan Shields, daughter of Nathan and Mary Shields, mentioned elsewhere, and they have one child, Idallah. Mr. F. owns 160 acres in this tp.; has been School Director 13 years.

Samuel Fitz, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Astoria. Among those who have succeeded well in life we mention Samuel Fitz, who ranks among the earliest residents of this township; he was born in York county, Pa., Oct. 18, 1844. He was but 5 years of age when his parents settled in Fulton county, sec. 17, Woodland township; he followed farming principally, although for a short period of time he became employed as clerk by E. & P. Hamer, merchants at Vermont. Nov. 23, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bogue, by whom he has one child, Farie. Mrs. F. died Dec. 24, 1876, and was laid at rest in the Dunkard cemetery. On the 9th of January, 1879, Mr. Fitz united his fortunes to Miss Anna Hershey, of Monmouth, Warren county, Ill.

Nobles C. Grandstaff, was born in Muskingum county, O., in 1836; became a stock-dealer, and for a considerable time was proprietor of a meat market at Nelsonville; while residing in Jackson county, O., he was united in marriage to Miss P. A. Akins, a daughter of Samuel Akins, of Ohio, by whom he has 6 children, viz: Celia J., Willie, Grant, Morley, Walter and Emma. Mr. G. was quite extensively engaged as a stock-buyer and traded a great deal in various States; two years ago he settled in this township, where he purchased the mill property formerly owned by Emily Mayhew; since this date Mr. G. has transacted a very good business.

J. B. Grisham, farmer, sec. 29; P. O., Astoria; was born in Brown Co., O., in 1840; his father, Richard Grisham, was a native of South Carolina, and born March 7, 1802; during the early settlement of Ohio he moved to that State, where he followed farming, and where he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Reynolds; they had 19 children; he died in 1879; Mrs. G. is still living and resides in Kansas. The family moved from Ohio, settling in 1855 in Woodland tp., on farm property. J. B. received a liberal education; in 1861 he was married to Elizabeth Wunderlich, a daughter of Philip Wunderlich, a Virginian; by her he had 8 children, 7 of whom are living,—John, Edward, Toler, Wm., Harry, Orley and J. J. With the exception of a short residence in Kansas Mr. G. has been a permanent resident of this tp.

John Grove, farmer; P. O., Astoria; the subject of this sketch was born in Virginia in 1832; his father, Christopher Grove, was also a native Virginian, a saddler and harness-maker by trade, and married Mary Beard, by whom he had 8 children; John, the fourth of these, grew to the age of 19 years in Va., when he made his way West to Astoria tp.; in this county he has since resided with the exception of 6 years passed in McDonough Co.; in 1862 he

enlisted in Co. F, 103d Ill. Inf., and was a participant in many of the famous battles, honorably discharged, and returned to his old home in Fulton Co., where, in 1858, Jan. 1, he was united in marriage with Sarah M. Haffner, daughter of Jacob Haffner, who settled in Fulton county 24 years ago. There were born of this marriage 9 children, 8 of whom are living, 5 girls and 3 boys, in this tp. Mr. G. is a farmer, owning 80 acres of well-improved land.

J. W. Hagan, farmer, sec. 2; P. O., Summum; was born in Fulton Co. in 1848; received a liberal education. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Thompson, by whom he has 3 children,—Edwin W., Viola B. and Jas. E. Mr. H. is the owner of 160 acres. Mrs. H. is a native of Fulton Co., and is a daughter of Anthony and Lucy Thompson, of Ohio.

Thomas Hagan, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 16; P. O., Summum; was born in Tenn. in 1822; his father, Robert Hagan, was born in Kentucky, where he followed the occupation of a farmer; he there married Anna Barnett, who bore him 2 children,—John B. and Thomas. Robert was twice married; was among the first settlers of Tenn., where he passed the remainder of his days on earth. While Thomas was yet a lad his father died, and at the age of 10 he accompanied his step-mother to Missouri, where he lived 3 years; then he came to Illinois, locating in this township, where he passed his youth at the home of Nicholas Fraley, one of the pioneers of the tp.; in 1836 Mr. H. married Ruth Hughes, a daughter of Taylor Hughes; they had 8 children, 6 are living,—John W., Mary C., Nancy J., James L., Marion L. and U. Grant. Mr. H. owns 240 acres of good land.

Solomon D. Hamm settled in Fulton county in 1854, and after the lapse of a quarter of a century he is the owner of over 500 acres of valuable land and takes a leading position among the wealthy farmers of this county. He was born in York county, Pa., Feb. 8, 1833; worked as a carpenter, and in 1856, after his arrival in this county, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wolf, daughter of Peter Wolf, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has 10 children,—Rebecca, Jacob H., Ellen N., Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Lucy, Anna, Jessie C. and John W.

John Horner, deceased, was born in 1812; his parents were born in Pennsylvania, where they followed farming; Mr. H. died, and Mrs. H. moved to Ohio and thence to Fulton county, where she died at an advanced age. John grew to manhood in Pennsylvania where he was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Brillhard, by whom he had 10 children: 9 are living,—Henry, Wm., Daniel, Elizabeth, Maria, Sarah, Barbara, Hannah and Louisa; with the exception of Maria, all the children reside in Illinois; in 1855 Mr. H. came to Fulton county, where he purchased a quarter section of land; he became quite successful on his western farm in this township, where he died in 1871. Mrs. H., who is a native of Pennsylvania, still survives. Daniel Horner, from whom this sketch is ob-

tained, was born in Pennsylvania in 1848; was but six years of age when his parents landed in Fulton county; April 27, 1876, he married Miss Mary E. ———, who died soon afterward; Mr. H. has gained considerable local fame as a writer and correspondent.

Wm. S. Hopping, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Astoria. In obtaining our biographical sketches many incidents come to hand. On the farm of Mr. Hopping is a large mound, one of the largest in this county, and in conversation we learn that relies of an interesting nature have been found; is the youngest son of Gideon Hopping. He married Miss Sarah J. Sturges, of South Carolina; her father, John Sturges, became known to fame as a Revolutionary soldier and was a living witness of the famous surrender at Yorktown. In 1823 Gideon Hopping and wife, each on horseback, made the western trip to Illinois and stopped near Springfield. In 1836 Mr. H. moved to Fulton Co., settling in Vermont township, and passed away over a quarter of a century ago. Mrs. H., who is a sister of Dr. Daniel B. Sturges, of South Bend, Ind., the well-known writer and minister of the Gospel, passed away but a few short weeks ago. She left but 3 children,—Gideon J., Joseph and Wm. S. Wm. S. was married in 1861 to Miss Mary Cooper, a daughter of James Cooper, by whom he had 5 children, 4 are living: Sarah J., John W., Melissa E., Melinda B. and Joseph H., deceased.

Martin L. Horn, was born in Penn. in 1811; his father, Daniel Horn, was a native of Washington Co., Penn.; was a cabinet-maker by occupation, following farming, however, to a considerable extent; he married Polly Simmons, of Penn., by whom he had 5 sons and 4 daughters; Martin, the 4th son, grew to manhood in Penn., where he married Julia Ann Oller, by whom he had 9 children: 8 are living. Mr. H. emigrated to Fulton county, where he has 172 acres of land; 9 years after his arrival Mrs. Horn died; one year later Mr. H. married Mary J. Kelly, who survived her marriage 6 years; in 1868 Mr. H. married Mrs. Martha Severns, relict of Martin Severns, of Ohio. Mr. Horn now owns over 200 acres, nearly all tillable land.

James J. Horton, farmer and stock-trader, sec. 10; P. O., Summum; was born in Coshocton Co., O., March 6, 1836; his father, Ezra Horton, was born in the same county, and lived there for upwards of 43 years, and where he was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza Roney, by whom he had 9 children. In 1859 Ezra Horton located in this tp.; he died May 22, 1863; Mrs. Horton survived her husband but one year. James, who had attained his 21st year shortly after the family arrived in Fulton Co., has followed farming and stock-raising from boyhood, and he is the owner of the homestead property; March 29, '59, he married Mrs. Martha J. Horton, a daughter of J. B. Horton, of Ohio, who now resides at Muscatine, Iowa; 10 children were born of this marriage; 8 are living,—Dora, Esther, Willie, Sadie, Ella, Artie, Lydia and Matilda; Ida L., and James I. deceased.

Levi Horton, Justice of the Peace and farmer, is well known to the farmers and business men of this section; was born in the year 1818; his father, David Horton, was a pensioner and soldier during the year of 1812. He united his fortunes with Mrs. Margaret Sapp. 6 children blessed the union of David and Margaret Horton, 3 of whom now survive. Levi, the elder, married in Ohio Miss Caroline Darling, who bore him 5 children; 2 survive, David and Jennie. The subject of this sketch settled in Fulton Co. in 1839, and settled permanently in 1851; has been a successful farmer, and has held the offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, Road Commissioner, etc.

T. J. Horton, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., Astoria; is a native of Ohio, born in 1844; grew to manhood in this county, where he has since followed farming, and where he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa McDermott, by whom he has 2 children. Mrs. H. died Feb., 1875, and in the following year Mr. H. married Susan Stoops, a daughter of Michael Stoops, in Woodland tp.; is the owner of 87 acres of land; has been School Director, Road Commissioner, etc.

Abel W. Hughes, farmer; P. O., Astoria; was born in this Co. in 1854; Dec. 13, 1877, married Miss Addie Waggoner, a daughter of George Waggoner, a native of Penn.; they have 1 child.

B. Scott Hughes, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Astoria. Nearly all who have the name Hughes in this part of the county are near relatives. The subject of this sketch is a son of John David and Minerva J. Hughes, and married Miss Mary Bloomfield, daughter of John Bloomfield, and their children are Ira, Osear and Rolla. John Hughes first married Betsy Cooper, by whom he had 7 children; by his second wife, Minerva J., he had 6 children.

Geo. W. Hughes is a native of Wayne Co., O., where he was born Jan. 12, 1822; his father, Taylor Hughes, was a native of Maryland; a soldier in the war of 1812; was elected Colonel of State militia in 1840. He settled at Lewistown for a short time when he directed his footsteps to Woodland tp., where he passed the remainder of life; his wife still survives. Of the 10 children born to them all are living, and 9 are residents of this township. Geo. was the second son, who had attained his 20th year when his parents settled in Fulton Co.; in 1843 he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Elliott, daughter of Elisha and Hannah Elliot; 11 children were born, 6 girls and 5 boys; 3 have died; those who survive are all residents of Fulton Co.

John D. Hughes, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 12; P. O., Sumnum; is a native of Harford Co., Md., born in 1819. His father, Taylor Hughes, was also a native of Md., who moved to Ohio, where he followed the occupation of cabinet-maker and builder; in 1817 he was married to Mary Demass, and they had 11 children. In 1840 he emigrated to this tp., where in Feb., 1877, he died. Mrs. H. still survives. In 1838 John married Elizabeth Cooper,

by whom he had 4 children, none of whom are living. Mrs. H. died in 1847, and in 1848 Mr. H. married Mrs. Minerva Meek, widow of Richard Meek; they have 6 children.

Joshua Hughes, farmer, was born in Ohio in 1826; at the age of 14 he became a resident of Fulton Co., where with the exception of 7 years spent in Kansas he has since resided; he was married in Woodland tp. to Miss Zillah Kelly; 9 children blessed this union, 7 living.

N. P. Hughes, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Summum. The above named gentleman was born in Holmes Co., O., in Sept., 1837, and is the son of Taylor Hughes. When the war broke out he enlisted in the 85th Reg., Ill. Vol., Co. I, for 3 years' service; was in 13 battles, and the principal ones of the Rebellion, as Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain and others; wounded at Atlanta. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Dicy Prather, by whom he has 10 children: Rose Ann, Rosette, Mary, Leonidas, Lawrence, Viola B., Arpha, Louisa, Judson and Olive.

Wm. S. Hughes, farmer and stock-raiser; sec. 16; P. O., Summum; is a native of Holmes Co., O., where he was born in 1824; at the age of 16 he accompanied the "old folks" to Woodland tp.; in 1846 he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Anderson, a daughter of James Anderson, of Kerton tp. Mr. Hughes' habits of life are temperate; is quiet and unostentatious in his manner, more of a listener than a conversationalist. Like all who bear the name in this part of the county, Mr. H. is a staunch Republican. There were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, 4 children, 3 of whom are living: Sarah E., who married F. M. Elliott; Robert M., who married Lucinda J. McLaren, a daughter of John McLaren; Amanda resides on the homestead.

Edward Kessler, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Astoria; for the past 10 years Mr. K. has been a resident of Woodland tp.; he was born in Pa., on the 16th of October, 1830; his father, Samuel Kessler, was a native of Pa., where he married Miss Lydia Emick. Edward grew to manhood in Pa., where he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Wolfrum, by whom he had 4 children. Dec. 6, 1865, Mrs. Kessler died, and in 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Polly Strammel, by whom he had 6 children, 4 of whom are living in this township.

John F. Kingery, agriculturist, was born in Fulton Co. on the old farm homestead of his parents, Wm. and Jane Kingery, in 1837; among the rugged associations of pioneer life young Kingery spent his boyhood. August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 85th Ill. Inf., and participated in numerous skirmishes and the noted engagement, at Perryville. Aug. 8, 1858, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Catherine Smith, a daughter of Harrison Newberry, and relict of Geo. Smith. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. K. there were born 6 children,—Lafayette, John W., Edwin F., Thos. J., Clayton and Sadie.

Emanuel Leu, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Summum. The gentleman from whom this sketch is obtained is a native of Penn., where he was born in the year 1826; his father, David Leu, was also born in Penn., where he followed the occupation of a shoemaker, and where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sennett. In 1853 Emanuel was united in marriage to Mrs. Caroline Give, a daughter of Franklin Give, by whom he has 10 children,—Emeline, Jane, Matilda, Emanuel, Ida, Franklin, Catherine, John, Michael and Edmund. On the 14th of February, 1866, Mr. L. settled in Fulton county, Woodland tp.

John C. Mayers, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., Astoria; was born in Penn. Aug. 4, 1815; his father, Peter Mayers, was a farmer in Penn., where he was united in marriage to Miss Eve Brillhart, who bore him 12 children, John being the 8th, who married Barbara Kisley, who bore him 5 children. Mrs. Mayers died in Penn. in 1845. By his second wife, Lydia Dressler, a native of Penn., he had 2 children; she also died in Penn. in 1850, and Mr. M. united his fortunes to Miss Mary Wenz, by whom he has 3 children. Mr. Mayers settled here in 1854, purchasing his present farm of 80 acres.

A. J. McDermott, farmer; P. O., Astoria; was born in 1856 in Fulton Co.,; in 1878 he married Mary Crable, a daughter of Joseph Crable, who was a native of Penn., and moved to this State in an early day. They have 1 child, Della. Mr. McD. resides upon the old farm homestead.

Robert McDermott, agriculturist, was born in Ireland; while a boy his father died, and his mother crossed the Atlantic for America, settling in Ohio, where young Robert passed his youth and grew to manhood; he settled in Woodland township, where, for two seasons, he rented farm property; one year from the date of his settlement he married Miss Edith Griffith, a daughter of William Griffith, who was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio. For several years Mr. McD. held the position of a Justice of the Peace. He died Jan. 16th, 1872, leaving a valuable estate of 240 acres. There were born of the marriage 11 children, 4 of whom are living,—Franklin, who married Mary J. Thompson; Andrew J., who married Mary Ann Crable; Laura, who married Warren Wharton; Robert, the youngest, who resides on the old homestead.

Calvin McKinley was born in Bond county, Ill., in 1829; his father, John McKinley, was a native of Ohio; Calvin accompanied his parents to Fulton county in a very early day and settled in Woodland township, where he grew up amid pioneer associations; in 1847, he married Miss Mahala C. Kerran, a daughter of Benjamin Kerran, by whom he has 9 children,—John, Nancy, Henry, Chas., Joseph, Rebecca, Cordelia, Mahala and Freddie. Mr. McK. is the owner of 150 acres of land.

Christopher C. McLaren, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 4; P. O., Summum; was born in 1847 in this county; 1871 he married Miss

Louisa Cleary, a daughter of Henry Cleary, deceased, a native of Kentucky. They have 3 children,—Florence, Carl and Walter. In addition to his farming operations Mr. McL. is also engaged as a stock-dealer, in which he meets with good success. Has been School Director, etc.

Peter McLaren is a native of Perth, Scotland, where he was born in 1807; Robert McLaren, his father, came to America in 1822; settled in Woodland township in 1827; Peter, the eldest brother of John and Robert McLaren, who reside in Astoria township, first settled on Congress land, the farm now owned by Stephen Merrill; in 1830 he sold this and purchased a farm of 160 acres where he now resides; in 1835 Mr. McLaren married Lucinda Saffern, by whom he had 11 children; 5 are living. Mrs. McLaren died Nov. 14, 1857; the following year Mr. McL. married Irilla Berry, of Ohio, by whom he has two children,—Ellen and Sherman. Mr. McLaren has participated in the development of this country from its native wildness to its present high culture.

William McLaren, farmer and stock-raiser; many years have come and gone since the advent of William McLaren in this county; over half a century ago four of the McLaren brothers crossed the ocean from Scotland and settled in Fulton county, Illinois. Wm. was born in Scotland in the year 1820. In July, 1841, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Fike, a daughter of John and Sally Fike, to whom 9 children were born,—Nancy, John N., Christopher C., Wm. R., Mary, Israel, Francis M., Caroline and Belle. Mr. McL. first entered an 80-acre tract on which he erected the usual rough, hewed-log cabin and settled down for hard work, many acres of heavy timber yielding before his well directed effort. Mrs. McLaren was born in Ohio; of her parents, save the name, but little is known as they died during the early years of Mrs. M. John Fike was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was married to Miss Sally Wilkie, by whom he had 11 children: but three are living at the present writing.

W. R. McLaren, physician and surgeon, was born in Woodland township, August 9, 1849, receiving his preliminary education in the district school of Woodland tp.; in 1867 he proceeded to Lewistown where he entered a graded school; he next wended his way in search of knowledge to Knox county, where he took a scientific course, remaining 2 years; he then became a student with Drs. Taylor and McCurdy, of Vermont, with whom he remained 2 years. In 1875 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1877; he then located at Bluff City, where he secures a very fair practice; in 1877 he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Odell, of Rushville.

Edmund Miller, farmer; P. O., Astoria; was born in Pa., July, 1845. His father, David Miller, was also a native of Pa. where he now resides; he married Miss Margaret Wolfgang, by whom he had 7 children. Edmund, the 5th, grew to manhood in Pa., where

he became employed as a farm hand; in 1868 he married Miss Lydia Strammel, a daughter of George Strammel, who was born in Pa., and who owns 80 acres of land in this township.; Mr. M. has 6 children,—Mary, David, Lucy, George, Sarah and William.

H. C. Mote, M. D. For over a quarter of a century, Dr. Mote has met with wonderful success as an oculist; many years ago his wife was afflicted with a weakness in the eye, causing neuralgic pains which ultimately caused partial blindness; for years the husband had treatment from eminent physicians, all of whom failed utterly. At last in despair he began the study of the human eye, its ailments and proper treatment. In 1859 he was rejoiced at the discovery of a medicine so mild as not to injure, yet so powerful as to accomplish the purpose. Having restored the eyesight of his wife in an almost marvelous manner during the autumn of 1859, he received his first patient. This was a stubborn case. But in a short time the Doctor had effected a cure. Since this period he has succeeded so remarkably as an oculist that we deem it of local interest to state that he has been successful in his treatment of the following well known parties: J. C. Lutz, hardware merchant, of Astoria; Henry Lynn, farmer, Schuyler county; Charles and Nancy Miner, of Adair, McDonough county; Lewis Zelly, merchant, Havana; 'Squire Godby, of Petersburg, Menard county, Ill.; G. W. Denton, same; James Matthews, wife and daughter, P. O., Virginia, Cass county, Ill.; Mrs. Wheeler, Jasper county, Mo. The Dr. was born in Darke county Ohio, in 1823, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Carlock) M. He married Sarah Guinn in 1848, and they have 6 children, one deceased.

Jonathan Newberry. In 1835 Joseph Newberry concluded to better his fortunes by coming to Ill.; he stopped at the little village of Lewistown where he lived for 2 years. Jonathan was in his 19th year when he landed in Fulton county, where he soon began teaching and was among the noted pioneer "masters" of the county. Jan. 13, 1876, after a well-spent life of 40 years in the school-room, he retired from scholastic duties; May 18, 1843, he married Cynthia A. Snodgrass, by whom he has 3 children: George W., Wm. and Eliza J.; John J., deceased. Jonathan is a native of Ohio, was born July 15, 1817. His father, Joseph N., was born in New York, April 27, 1786. He married Sallie Worthington, who bore him 10 children.

Joel Onion, farmer; is a native of Kentucky, where he was born May 21, 1804; his father, Wm. Onion, was a native of Maryland. Joel was in his 6th year when his parents moved to Indiana. In 1836 Joel and his father directed their footsteps to Fulton county, Woodland township. Joel had married in Indiana (in 1827), Mrs. Helena Shields, a daughter of Joseph and Martha Shields, by whom he had 10 children: 7 are living at the present writing. Mr. O. not long after his arrival, probably 1838, purchased a claim and moved into an old log cabin; the first winter he taught school, being the second teacher who taught the pioneer scholars in this township; at this time there was but one school building in Woodland township,

and one in the township of Astoria. Mr. O. subsequently turned his attention to farming principally, although he proved an excellent mechanic, and built the first bridges at Otto and Sugar creek as well as the first frame barn in the township.

James M. Onion, farmer, sec. 9; P. O., Summum; is a native of Fulton Co., where he was born in the year 1835; his father, Wm. Onion, was born in Harrison Co., Ind., and followed farming and teaching school, having taught the first school in Woodland tp. He was united in marriage to Miss Jane Hagan of Tennessee, by whom he had 4 children, of whom James was the oldest. Wm. Onion settled in Fulton Co. during the autumn of 1834. James passed his youth and grew to manhood in Fulton county, receiving a liberal education. In Aug., 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 3d Ill. Cav.; entering the service as a private soldier he arose to the position of 2d Lieut. He returned to Fulton county at the close of the war, where he had married while on a furlough home, Mrs. Mary E. Rounds a daughter of Col. Taylor Hughes, and relict of Henry Rounds. We give Mr. O.'s portrait in this volume.

Alonzo Palmer, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 5; P. O., Astoria. Alonzo Palmer is a native of the Old Dominion State; was born in 1839. He was in his fifteenth year when his parents concluded to make Illinois their home. In Fulton Co. he grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education; in 1861 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy J. McLaren, a daughter of Wm. McLaren. They have 7 children: Isidora, Rachel A., John W., Lillian, Ashley, Charles and Nellie.

Abner Perkins, agriculturist, is a native of Maine, where he was born in the year 1810; his father, Stephen P., was born in Maine, where he married Miss Alice Store. In 1831 Abner directed his footsteps to Virginia, and while living in Fredricksburg he united his fortunes to Miss Asenath Merrill, a daughter of Benjamin Merrill, of Maine, by whom he had 5 children, 2 of whom are living: Mehetabel and I. J. Perkins. After 20 years he came to Astoria, where then and in subsequent years he taught school. Miss Mehetabel Perkins, whose energetic and enterprising disposition is scarcely equaled in Western annals, takes care of the home farm, having complete control, and when the storms of winter are too cold for many a strong man to venture forth, Miss P. may always be found hard at work, taking care of the stock or doing other farm work with an energy that savors strongly of pioneer days when women bore a prominent part in the growth and development of the county. Miss P. has gained considerable local celebrity as a prose and poetical writer.

J. G. Porter is a native of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born in 1812. His father, John G. Porter, was a mechanic and for 32 years worked as a master builder for Bishop Porter, a relative. He was married to Mary Hannah. Our subject came to America at the age of 14, landed at Quebec and one year later went

to New York city and lived 15 years. In that State he married Eliza Ann Guyan, who died in Buffalo in 1845. Mr. P. became a large contractor and builder. In 1846 he came to Fulton Co. and bought 480 acres of land. In 1847 he married Eliza A. Snodgrass, by whom he had 10 children, 7 of whom are living,—4 boys and 3 girls.

Reason Prather, farmer; P. O., Astoria; was born in Indiana in 1829; a little over a year from this date the parents of our subject, Darius and Caroline Prather, stopped in Schuyler county one year, and the following year located in Fulton county; Reason received a good education for that period; before attaining his majority he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Cornelius O'Donnel, by whom he has had 6 children,—Margaret, Mary, Riley (dec.), Preston, Benton (dec.), and Melinda. Mrs. Prather died in 1860, and the following year Mr. Prather married Zilpha Parks, by whom he has 6 children. After many years of industrious toil Mr. Prather is the owner of 320 acres of valuable land, and ranks among the awelthier farmers of Woodland tp.

Chas. Punneo, agriculturist; was born in Warren Co., O., near the city of Lebanon, June 16, 1824; his father, Jeremiah Punneo, was a wagon-maker by trade; was of French origin. In the early part of his life he lived in New Jersey, but became a pioneer of Ohio, locating at Cincinnati, when that place was small; he was once offered a lot near the present court-house for the running gears of a wagon; he lived in Ohio many years; in 1837 he settled in Woodland tp., where he became successful as a farmer; he died in 1874. Mrs. Punneo, *nee* Jones, was a native of New Jersey, and died when the subject of this sketch was but 3 years of age, near Lebanon, O. Mr. P. afterward married Miss Elizabeth Voorhees, and they had 4 children; of the first marriage were 6. Charles, the youngest child born of this marriage, was 13 years of age when his parents landed in Fulton Co.; he married Miss Mary Shields, daughter of Kinsey Shields; there were born to them 9 children. Mr. Punneo is the owner of 120 acres, all cleared through his own industry.

James W. L. Radcliffe, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 26; P. O., Bluff City; born in the District of Columbia in 1831; his father, J. L. Radcliffe, while in the flush of early manhood, became drummer in the war of 1812; was married in Maryland to Miss Mary Howard, by whom he had 11 children; James, the second son, moved with his family to Alton, Ill., in 1834; at the age of 18 he came to this tp., where he now resides and is the owner of 44 acres of good land; in 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Dutton, by whom he has 8 children,—Geo. W., John R., Eugene, Horace, Oliver J., Julia, Salina and James W.

John Rawley, agriculturist. The subject of this sketch was born in Penn. on the 23d of July, 1807; his father, Rubert Rawley, was a native of Delaware, but moved to Va. in an early day, where he

was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bargheiser, by whom he had 11 children; John, who was the eldest born of this marriage, grew to manhood in Va., where he was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Simmers, by whom he has 8 children; from Va. he moved to Indiana in 1853; for nearly 3 years he resided in Indiana, and then located in Henderson Co., Ill., two years later settling in Woodland tp., Fulton Co. In 1870 Mrs. R. was laid at rest in Woodland tp.; and in 1873 Mr. Rawley united his fortunes to Miss Katie Saulsbury, who died six months later; April, 1875, Mr. R. married Miss Catherine Baker, by whom he has one child, Sarah. Mr. Rawley ranks among the more substantial farmers and progressive citizens of this township.

Thomas Reed, farmer, sec. 32; P. O., Astoria; was born in Pennsylvania in 1817; his father, John M. Reed, was born in Beaver Co., Pa., a farmer, who married Mary Hinds; they had 8 children; Thomas, the fifth, grew to manhood in Coshocton Co., O., where the family afterward removed. In 1843 Mr. R. moved to Illinois and first located in Schuyler Co., where he married; his wife died April 27, '77. Mr. Reed now owns 160 acres of land.

J. M. Robertson, farmer, sec. 20; P. O., Astoria; is a native of Schuyler Co., Ill., where he was born in 1842. His father, T. L. Robertson, was born in Kentucky, and in an early day moved to Schuyler Co. J. M. grew to manhood in Astoria, learning the trade of a wagon-maker. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Labina Horton, a daughter of Wm. Horton, of Astoria. The following year Mr. R. enlisted in Co. G, 85th Ill. Inf., and participated in many important battles. Mr. R. enlisted for service as a 2d Lieutenant, and was promoted; at the battle of Kenesaw Mt. he received a severe flesh wound. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson was blessed with 9 children,—Walter, Frank, Everett, Geo., Della, Sarah, Oliver, Nellie and Thomas.

Joseph Rounds, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Summum; was born in Brown Co., O., in 1815; he lived in Ohio many years, and while a resident he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Brook, by whom he had 8 children: 7 are living. Mr. Rounds settled in Fulton Co. 25 years ago.

James Salisbury, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 32; P. O., Astoria; Thomas Salisbury located in Woodland tp. in his 25th year. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Kline, of Vermillion, Ill.; of their 9 children 7 are living,—Nancy, Amanda M., Caroline, Martha J., Lavina, Robert and Levi. Mr. Salisbury became the owner of farm property and is now living within a short distance of the place where he first settled, and has lived to see the county grow from a dense wilderness to its present state of prosperity. He served in the late war.

Marcus Salisbury. Turning back in the flight of years to 1827, an early date in pioneer history, we find Marcus Salisbury a resident of this county; he is a native of Indiana, where he was born in the

year 1818. His father, Thomas Salisbury, came to Woodland tp. in 1827, where he entered land from the Government. Marcus grew to man's estate here. He was married in his 24th year to Miss Jane Kelly, by whom he had 8 children: 4 are living: Wm., who married Mrs. Angeline Stevens; Geo., who married Miss Emma Hughes; Sarah J., who married Simeon Fuson; Miranda, who married Wm. Robinson (deceased).

William Salisbury, agriculturist. Thomas Salisbury, the father of William, was among the earliest immigrants here; he was a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation; married Miss Nancy Dyer, of Kentucky, by whom he had 11 children; of these William was the oldest son; at 16 years of age his parents came to Illinois and settled in Woodland township, where he grew to mature years. In 1842 he married Miss Rebecca Griffith, a daughter of Wm. Griffith, of Coshocton county, O., by whom he had 6 children: 4 are living,—Marion, Elizabeth (deceased), Jackson, Wm. and Edith. Mrs. S. died in 1852, and in 1857 Mr. S. married Rebecca A. Mason, by whom he has 4 children,—Mary, Mason, May and Harry. Mr. S. is the owner of some 300 acres of valuable land.

Daniel Severns was born in Virginia, moved to Ohio, where he followed farming and married Miss Barbara Buckley, by whom he had 13 children. In 1842 he came to Fulton county, settling in Kerton township, where he died. John, the youngest son living, was born in Ohio in 1837, and has with little exception followed agricultural pursuits through life thus far. In 1861 he married Rebecca Beatty, daughter of Robt. and Fannie B. Four of the 6 children born to them are living. He owns a good farm in Kerton township.

David Shields, deceased, was born in Kentucky, in 1805; in an early day he moved to Indiana, where he followed different vocations, as stone-mason, farmer and cooper; while residing in Indiana he married Eliza Onion, by whom he had 10 children: 6 are living,—Mary, who married Jacob Burgess and resides in this township; Wm. M., who married Catherine Barnes and resides in Ipava; C. R., who married Mary C. Burgess and resides in Pleasant township; Martha, who married John Langston and resides at Sumnum; Eliza, who married Nelson Horton and resides in Iowa, and A. P. Shields, who married Miss Tamar Azbell, of Fulton county. Three children blessed this union,—Lucius, Leoni and Clifton. Mr. Shields has taught school during the winter season; now devotes his time principally to farming.

Eli Shields, deceased, was born in Fulton Co., Feb. 6th, 1837, where he grew to manhood; on the 12th day of August, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jane Littlejohn. When the war broke out he enlisted in Co. H, 85th Ill. Vol. Inf., and promoted Sergeant; served gallantly during the war and gave up his life in the cause of his country at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. There were 2 children born of this marriage, Edward and Wm. H.

Jesse V. Shields, farmer, P. O., Astoria; is a native of Harrison Co., Ind., where he was born in 1814; during the autumn of 1828 he accompanied his mother and two brothers to Ill., locating in Schuyler Co.; in 1829 they settled in Woodland tp., where Jesse is now the only survivor of this once numerous family; Feb. 11, '36, Mr. S. was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Miner, of Indiana, by whom he had 13 children, 8 of whom are living; their names are: Mary Ann, Nathan, Emisia, Wm., Eliza, Susan, Ettie and Lucy. Mr. S. owns 160 acres of land in this township.

John A. Shields, farmer; the above-named gentleman comes of a numerous and respected family. Kinsey Shields, the father of our subject, was one of those spirited pioneers whose every-day life was full of interesting and important events. He settled in Fulton Co. during the winter of the deep snow; the following spring he moved upon the property now owned by Martin Horn. He built the usual log-cabin near the house now occupied by John Shelley; here he settled down to the hard work of clearing. He was a kind-hearted man, and this may have had much to do with his non-success as a man of wealth. He was a consistent Christian, and a member of the United Baptist Church. He died in his 72d year, and was laid to rest in the 16th cemetery. Mrs. Shields survived her husband many years, and was laid at rest during the present year. In 1860 John was united in marriage to Miss Jane Smith, by whom he has 2 children,—Eliza and Louis. Mrs. Shields died in 1873. In 1874 Mr. S. united his fortunes to Miss Melvina Rounds. Sarah is their only child. Mr. S. was born in this county in 1833.

Nathan Shields, deceased, was born in East Tennessee, June 8, 1801; he was but a child when his parents removed to Harrison Co., Ind., where he grew to the mature years of vigorous manhood; Aug. 6, 1827, he married Polly Onion, by whom he had 4 children,—Sarah, Wm., Jane and Ellen. Having learned the trade of a wheelwright, Mr. S. for some years followed his calling in Indiana; in 1836 he removed to this county; prior to his emigration his wife had died; shortly after his arrival he purchased a farm of several hundred acres in this township; March 5, 1835, he married Mary Kingery, daughter of Tobias Kingery, who came from Germany; 8 children were born of this marriage: 6 are living,—Sally, who resides on the homestead; Henry, who married Miss Tabitha Weldon; Martin, who married Mary Van Meter; Ellis, who married Hannah M. Hughes; John J., who married Ariel Hughes; and Susan, who married Conrad Fitz; Ely, a soldier, was killed during the late war at Kenesaw Mountain; Nancy, deceased, had married Henry Bloomfield, a brother of Gen. Bloomfield, of Bloomington; on Oct. 15, 1866, Mr. Shields died, leaving a valuable estate of over 200 acres.

Richard Shores, agriculturist, was born in Coshocton Co., O., in 1823; his father, James, was born near the city of Baltimore; he learned the trade of a shoemaker in his youth and followed this call-

ing for a number of years; for a period taught school, and for 13 years was a Justice of the Peace, and in the war of 1812 he took an active part. He came to Woodland tp. in 1851. He resided here until the day of his decease, which occurred shortly after the close of the Rebellion. His remains now lie at rest in Woodland tp. Mrs. S. died shortly before her husband. Richard, a patron of this book, was married in Holmes Co., O., to Miss Agnes Newell, a daughter of Chas. and Nancy Newell, by whom he had 9 children, 4 are living: Eliza J., born Jan. 9, 1858; John H., born Sept. 8, 1860; Armintha, born April 26, 1863; Geo. W., born Jan. 31, '67. Mr. S. is the owner of 75 acres of valuable land, having disposed of a portion of his property. Politics are Republican generally, rather on the independent order.

E. H. Smith, farmer and auctioneer. Was born in York Co., Co., Pa., Jan. 14, 1841. His father, an English sailor, was twice married; his first wife was a Boston lady, and they had 4 children; his second marriage was to Miss Anna Mary Havis, by whom he had 4 children. E. H., the eldest of the children, received a liberal education: taught school two years; followed the trade of a butcher. While a resident of Pa., in 1861, he married Miss Elizabeth Keeney, a daughter of Michael Keeney, and they had 9 children, 7 of whom are living,—Wm. H., Mary A., Johanna, Syvilia, Mary J., Ella and Benjamin F. As an auctioneer Mr. S. has had remarkable success. He settled in Woodland tp. 11 years ago, and has been Assessor, etc.

John G. Smith, agriculturist, was born in Coshocton Co., O., June 15, 1822. His father, James Smith, was born in Prince William Co., in the Old Dominion, where he followed farming, and married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Wm Dawson, by whom he had 6 children, John, the eldest. In 1839 James Smith, with his family, settled in Kerton township, where he shortly afterward entered 160 acres. Mr. Smith was in the woods one day when a gang of deer were running towards him, and he concealed himself in a brush-heap; the deer came rushing on, and one deer, as he was leaping over the brush-heap, was caught by Mr. Smith, who held and slew the animal without weapons. Mr. James Smith died in 1844, and was buried in Kerton tp., where also the remains of his wife are buried. John was in his 18th year when his parents came to Fulton Co. June 15, 1849, he married Miss Amanda Hughes, a daughter of Taylor Hughes, by whom he has 8 children, James T., Wm. J., Mary S., Ariel E., Zilla, John A., Emma L. and Bertha. Mr. S. is the owner of 136 acres of valuable land in this tp.; has been Constable and School Trustee.

Emanuel Spangler, farmer, sec. 9; P. O., Summum; many of those who have become prosperous in this county are natives of Pa., and among this enterprising class of citizens Emanuel Spangler must not be overlooked. He was born in Adams Co., Pa., in the year 1817. His father, Daniel Spangler, was also a native of

Pa. In an early day he moved to Maryland, where he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Matthias, by whom he had 9 children. In 1857 Mr. S. moved with his family to Illinois and settled in Pleasant tp., Fulton Co. While residing here Mrs. S. died, July 3, 1866. Mr. S. was united in marriage by the Rev. Geo. Weber to Mrs. Barbara Horner, by whom he has 3 children.

Wm. Springs, farmer, sec. 14; P. O., Astoria; was born in the State of Ohio, October, 1843, 3d child of John and Hannah Springs; grew to manhood in Ohio. Enlisted in Co. C, 67th Ohio Inf., and participated in several engagements, and was seriously wounded before Richmond. In 1868 he settled in Fulton Co., Ill., where, on the 31st of December, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Kelley, a daughter of Wm. Kelley, by whom he has 5 children.

Geo. W. Stevens, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 22; P. O., Summum; was born in Fulton Co. in 1844. His father, James Stevens, was born in Kentucky, where he married Margaret Peck, by whom he had 11 children. George, the 7th child, grew up in this county. In 1870 he went to Oregon, where he became the owner of 160 acres of good land, and where until recently he has been extensively engaged in sheep-raising; he also owns a valuable farm in this tp. In '79 Mr. Stevens married Miss Ellen Pemleton, a sister of Judge Pemleton, of Rushville. James Stevens died leaving some 300 acres of valuable land, and his family well provided for. Mrs. Stevens survived her husband about two years.

John R. Stevens, agriculturist, was born in Coshocton Co., O., in 1825. His father, Matthew Stevens, was born in Pa., where he followed the occupation of tanner and farmer. Married Mary Beal, by whom he had 9 children. John R., the 7th child, grew up in the Buckeye State, where he received a liberal education. In 1856 Mr. Stevens located in Woodland tp., where he purchased 91 acres of land. During the autumn of '63 he enlisted in the war, and was honorably discharged at the close, returning to his old home in this tp., where he has since resided. Their children are: Francis M., Jas., John M., Mary, Allen, Wm. R. (deceased), Aaron and Viola J.

A. W. Stevenson is engaged in agricultural pursuits upon sec. 14. P. O., Astoria.

Solomon Still, deceased, was born in Ohio in 1831, where he married Maria Holt, who bore him 10 children. She died, and he married Mrs. Eliza J. (Littlejohn), relict of Eli Shields. She was born in this county in 1840. Mr. S. was killed in battle at Kenesaw Mountain.

Aaron Thomas, agriculturist, was born in Ohio, Feb. 22, 1828. His father, James Thomas, was a native of New Jersey; his mother Susannah Thomas, was also born in New Jersey, and had 7 children: 6 of whom are living. Jas. Thomas was 21 years of age when he located in Ohio, where he followed farming until his removal to

Fulton Co. in 1850. Aaron married, in Ohio, Miss Martha B. Leonard, a daughter of Aaron and Rhoda Leonard, of Ohio. There were born of this marriage 10 children, 6 of whom are living,—Darwin, Albert P., Mary J., Susan E., Aaron, Jas. E. In Aug., 1862, Mr. Thomas enlisted in Co. G, 85th Ill. Inf. Participated in the noted battle of Perryville; honorably discharged. When the war closed he returned to his old home in Fulton Co., where he has since resided, owning now 160 acres of land.

Anthony Thompson, deceased, who settled in Fulton county, in 1843, and who succeeded well in life through well directed and energetic effort, was born in Coshocton county, O., Aug. 13, 1813. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Thompson, died during his childhood. On settling in Fulton county he purchased some 600 acres of land in Woodland township. On the fifth of May, 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Shields, a daughter of McKenzie Shields, who moved from Harrison county, Indiana, to Fulton county over a half century ago. During the year 1844 Mr. Thompson moved into a log-cabin school-house; this was a novelty in itself built of rough logs. In one corner was a huge fire-place, capable of holding a log 6 feet long. Puncheons served for a floor, etc. For 5 years Mr. T. lived in the old school-house, when he built a hewed-log cabin. Mr. T. prospered rapidly and at his death, which occurred Aug. 5, 1870, he had accumulated a well improved farm of 360 acres. The survivors of this family are Mary, who married Enoch Thompson; Benjamin married Rachel McNeil; Nancy married John W. Hagar, and Sarah, who married Wm. H. Smith, and Jane, who married Harvey Shelly, and Martha, who resides on the old homestead.

John Thompson, farmer, P. O., Astoria; he was born in Maryland Aug. 26, 1802; his father, Samuel Thompson, was born in New Jersey, from whence he removed to Maryland, where he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Asher; they had 9 children. John, the eldest son, grew to manhood in Coshocton county, Ohio, where he married Betsy Leviston, by whom he had two children,—Samuel and Wm. Two years after the decease of his first wife, which occurred in 1837, Mr. T. married Nancy Markley, of Ohio, by whom he had one child,—Benjamin. Scarcely had a year gone by when this lady also died, and in 1840 Mr. Thompson married Keziah Herell, by whom he has 9 children. Mr. T. emigrated to Fulton county about 1842. He is now the owner of 124 acres of land.

T. J. Thompson, farmer; P. O., Astoria; was born in Schuyler county, Ill., in 1846; received a good common-school education; his father, Wakeman Thompson, resides in Schuyler county, where he has been a resident for 40 years, living in affluent circumstances; he is a native of Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Hulton. Thomas was the son born of the first marriage. Mr. T. after the decease of his second wife married Mahala McDaniel, in April, 1870. Thomas married Elizabeth Mote, daughter of H. C. Mote, by whom he has

2 children,—Belle and Allie. Mr. Thompson is the owner of 200 acres of land.

Wm. Thompson, agriculturist; was born in McDonough county, Ill., in 1843; while quite small his parents, Wakeman and Elizabeth Thompson, located in Schuyler county, where he received a liberal education from his earliest years. Mr. Thompson has followed farming, trading, displaying the usual Yankee ingenuity and shrewdness; born amid pioneer surroundings, his life has not been marked by any stirring events. While a resident of Schuyler Mr. T. held several offices of local note as Constable and Deputy Sheriff. In 1867 Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, in Fulton county, to Mary Wilson, daughter of Charles Wilson, of Ohio, who died many years ago, leaving 1 child, Corda, born in Fulton county.

Moses Van Sickle, farmer, sec. 6; P. O., Astoria; was born in Venango county Pa. in 1806; his father, Abraham Van Sickle, settled in Pa., in an early day, where he married Miss Mary Jewel, by whom he had 4 children,—John, Moses, Edith and Nellie; he moved to Hamilton county, Ohio, in an early day, where our subject resided up to his 30th year; he married Maria Marshall, and they have 6 children,—Abraham, Mary Ann, J. M., Andrew and Margaret. In 1839 Mr. V. came to Fulton county, horseback, settling in Woodland township, where he bought 200 acres of land. Is in comfortable circumstances.

George Waggoner, deceased, settled in Fulton county, in 1865; was born in Adams county, Pa., in 1823; followed farming; married Miss Maria Little, daughter of John and Elizabeth Little. When the war broke out George Waggoner enlisted in Co. B, 101st Pa. Veteran Volunteers, served 9 months, was honorably discharged; came to Woodland, where he bought 40 acres; subsequently he purchased the present homestead property, consisting of 120 acres of well improved land; in 1875 he died, leaving his wife and 10 children,—John A., who was a soldier in the late war, Geo. R., also a soldier, Wm. J., Margaret E., Mary C., Henry F., Jane A., Sarah A., Ida J. and Ellen F.

L. L. Wakefield, physician and surgeon, Sumnum; was born at Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1835; educated at Kingsville Academy; he became employed in 1856 as clerk in a drug store, having had commenced medical study in 1855; in 1854 he shipped before the mast, rapidly gaining a knowledge of nautical life; he arose to the position of 2d mate; in 1859 he entered the office of Dr. Andrew Merriman, remaining during the summer; in autumn he made his way to Illinois, locating in Woodland tp., where he again began his studies with Dr. Harper, of Bath; in 1861 he came to Sumnum and resumed his studies with Dr. J. H. Breeden; before the close of the year he took up his residence at Bath, Mason Co.; resumed study with that skillful practitioner, Dr. Fullerton; during the spring of 1862 he returned to Sumnum, entering into partnership with Dr. Breeden, remaining until 1863; the win-

ter of that year and the following he spent at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where his time was profitably employed. After his return from Chicago to Summum he entered upon his life work as a physician. Oct. 16, 1861, he married Dorothea Guest, and they have 3 children.

Lindsay Ward, farmer and blacksmith, was born in N. C. Sept. 25, 1818; his father, Ely Ward, was also born in N. C., where he followed farming and passed the remainder of his days; he married Nancy Hayworth, by whom he had 5 children; the only ones now living in this State besides the subject of this sketch, are Ruhama and Jacob T. Lindsay Ward married in North Carolina Miss Meca Cecil, by whom he had 2 children,—Epirva J. and Mary; in 1846 Mr. W. came to Ill.; in 1863 Mr. W. moved to Astoria tp., the following spring locating in Woodland, where he purchased his present farm of 94 acres; in 1856 he married Priscilla Ludlum, and their children are Hattie C., Ulysses G., Alfred E. and Gertrude.

Samuel Weese, agriculturist, is a native of East Tenn., Knox Co., where he was born Feb. 16, '14, of Dutch descent. His father, John Weese, was born in Virginia. Married Susan Mamuck; 3 sons and 6 daughters blessed this union, of whom Samuel was the 3d child. John Weese was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving through the whole campaign. Samuel spent his boyhood in Tennessee. Feb. 18, 1834, he married Rebecca Weese, a daughter of John Weese, who was born in England, and whose wife, Susan, *nee* Spencer, was born in Germany. In 1836 Mr. W. with his family came to Indiana, locating in Parke Co. At the end of 3 years they came to Woodland tp. About 5 years afterward Mr. W. purchased 160 acres of land; is now the owner of 220 acres.

R. G. Zimmerman, farmer. This gentleman is a native of Knox Co., O., where he was born Feb. 22, 1839. His father, David Zimmerman, was born in Knox Co., where he followed the career of a merchant. While a resident of Ohio he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Giffon, by whom he had 9 children: 8 are living,—Robert, the oldest son, was in his 19th year when his parents located in Fulton county. When the war broke out he enlisted in Co. H, 3d Ill. Cav., for 3 years, proceeding to the front as a non-commissioned officer; through meritorious conduct, before the close of the war, he was promoted to the position of a 2d Lieut. In 1863 Mr. Z. was united in marriage to Lucinda Robertson, who died in 1865. In 1870 he was married to Miss Almira Bennett. Louisa, Barton and an infant are their children.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following is a list of the township officials serving since the organization of the township, together with the years of serving:

SUPERVISORS.

N. Veatch	1850	G. V. Hopkins.....	1861
Luke Elliott.....	1851-52	Robert McDermott.....	1862
A. Howard.....	1853	Levi Horton.....	1864-69
Isaac Linley.....	1854	J. H. Lalicker	1870
Joel Onion.....	1855	W. Stephens.....	1871-72
G. V. Hopkins.....	1856	Joel Onion	1873-74
J. B. Horton.....	1857	G. W. Hughes.....	1875
G. V. Hopkins.....	1858-59	Luke Elliott.....	1876
J. B. Morton.....	1860	R. G. Zimmerman.....	1877-79

TOWN CLERKS.

Amaziah Howard.....	1850-52	O. W. Vandever	1863-64
James Cooper.....	1853	F. Lalicker.....	1865
Joel Onion.....	1854	J. H. Lalicker.....	1866-69
J. O. Smith	1855	L. S. Bloomfield.....	1870
O. W. Vandever	1856-58	R. G. Zimmerman.....	1871-72
James Cooper.....	1859-60	T. S. Camp.....	1873
Levi Horton.....	1861	S. D. Stoner.....	1874
E. W. Bennett.....	1862	I. L. Camp.....	1875-79

ASSESSORS.

Stephen Merrill.....	1850	R. G. Zimmerman.....	1867
Kinzie Shields.....	1851	Reuben Rawley.....	1868
John Farwell.....	1852-55	I. L. Camp.....	1869
John Schenk.....	1856	Jacob Palmer.....	1870
Wm. Munson	1857-59	Reuben Rawley.....	1871
John Schenk	1860	L. Elliott	1872
Wm. Munson.....	1861	I. L. Camp	1873
S. D. Hamm.....	1862	J. H. Lalicker.....	1874
Wm. Stephens.....	1863	J. O. Smith	1875
Wm. Munson.....	1864	J. M. Robertson.....	1876-79
Wm. Stephens.....	1865-66		

COLLECTORS.

Simeon Veatch.....	1850-52	Wm. Horton	1865
J. S. Gasaway.....	1853	Reuben Rawley.....	1866-67
Jonathan Newberry.....	1854	Wm. Stephens.....	1868-69
James Cooper.....	1855-57	I. L. Camp.....	1870
Samuel Lovell.....	1858	James Severns.....	1871
O. W. Vandever.....	1859	A. J. Horton.....	1872-73
William Munson.....	1860	A. P. Shields.....	1874
William Horton.....	1861-62	Thomas Shores.....	1875-76
S. D. Horner.....	1863	Samuel Fitz	1877
Levi Cooper	1864	Jonas Heltzel	1878-79



YOUNG HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

This township was named by the people at the first regular township election in 1850, and in honor of General Jackson. It was first named "Hickory," but there being another township by that name in the State it was changed to its present name. Although a small township, Young Hickory has a very interesting history.

Upon the southeast quarter of section 28, in the valley of Big Coal creek and near its confluence with Spoon river, owned by Nathaniel Aylsworth, stands a mound in the shape of a frustum of a cone. Around this hundreds of bullets have been picked up. Some of these ancient missiles are exactly like the minie and Springfield balls of to-day. There is also another kind, which are pointed at one end and flat at the other. This, no doubt, was the location of one of the chain of forts erected by the French from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico, as it is on a direct line from old Fort Clark, now Peoria, to Fort Madison, on the Mississippi river, both of which were French forts and constituted a part of this great chain of defence. Sixty years ago the Pottawatomie Indians lived on this same section, and upon the southeast quarter buried their dead. Mr. Aylsworth found the skeleton of an Indian in the trunk of a large white-oak tree, which he cut down several years ago. Another was found in the trunk of an elm. Peter Beer and James Kline exhumed an Indian skeleton here, which had buried with it jewelry, silver coin, a gun and a British General's golden epaulets. Here, also, upon section 28, are the once famous trading-house springs, the largest being at the head of Goose Lake, on Spoon river. A part of the remains of this old Indian trading-house was to be seen only a few years ago mouldering away by the spring, while the latter flowed on as fresh and gayly as it did the day the house was built.

It is claimed by some that Laban Reynolds was the first settler, and by others John Beer is accorded that honor. It is not positively known when the former settled here, but the latter located upon the southeast quarter of section 28 in 1829. Thomas Hummell came during the same year. Robert Combs and Henry Alms settled here in 1835, and David Cowman and Ludwick Kline and others came the following year. Robert Combs and the widow of Henry Alms are all still living here, each of them at the ripe old age of eighty-three. Mr. Alms fought in the war of 1812, and his father served in the Revolution under Washington.

The first school-house in the township was upon section 36 in 1835, and the first teacher was Mr. Barnes. There is no regularly surveyed town in Young Hickory, yet Midway is a little village of about forty inhabitants, and is situated upon sections 2 and 11. It contains a store, blacksmith-shop and postoffice. London Mills is also another postoffice in this township. It is located upon the northwest quarter of section 3. In it are two stores and a blacksmith-shop.

There are seven school-houses and three churches in the township. The Christians (New Lights) had an organization here at one time, but some of the members have moved away, and some have died, until the congregation has grown so small that regular services are no longer held. The first death in the township was that of Joseph Smith.

Waterspout.—In 1868, upon the farm of Wm. Taylor, occurred a wonderful phenomenon. On passing his large spring near the old trading-house spring he observed that a great flood had swept the vegetation and logs down the hill and along the course of the spring. On tracing it up the hill he found the place at which it struck the ground. It washed out a great hole like that of a cellar. In 1874 the same thing recurred, and in the very same spot, which is precisely over the spring. Mr. T. also states that almost every tree upon the hill in the vicinity of the spring has been struck with lightning.

Amarugia.—Near the center of the township is the spot where in early days some of the settlers would congregate for sport, such as horse-racing, shooting matches, prize fights, etc. Some of them would take a little too much bourbon, and appeared very ridiculous, to say the least, which on one occasion brought forth the following remark from one of the old settlers: "They look more like Amarugians than anything else." The people took up the name and christened the place Amarugia, by which that vicinity is known even to this day, and the time was when all persons living in Young Hickory were known as Amarugians for twenty to thirty miles around.

CHURCHES.

Midway Episcopal Methodist Church. Organized in '64 under the name of Christian Union. In 1866 it adopted the name, Episcopal Methodist. Some call it the Southern Methodist, which, however, is wrong. It is true there was an agreement between the M. E. Church, South, and the Christian Union of Illinois in convention assembled in 1866, to adopt the name Episcopal Methodist and become one Church, providing the communicants of the respective Churches should ratify such agreement. This was done by the latter unanimously, but the former refused to do it. The church edifice was erected in 1868. Present membership 37; Pastor, Rev. J. W. Jones.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church of Midway was or-

ganized about the year 1836, with 12 members. A building was erected in 1851. A portion of the members disconnected themselves from the Church during the war, and finally became the Episcopal Methodist Church. The old house was sold and a new edifice erected in 1869. Rev. Mr. Brink, Pastor.

Lynn Chapel United Brethren Church was organized in 1856 by Martin Phillippi, with only three members, viz: Mr. and Mrs. Phillippi and Isaac Fry. The present membership is 25. Services are held every alternate Sunday by Rev. N. S. Norton, Pastor. The church structure was erected in 1872.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Nathaniel Aylsworth is a native of Seneca county, N. Y., where he was born March 20, 1820. He is the son of Daniel and Anna (Hopkins) Aylsworth. In the year 1835, he went to Ohio and engaged as boatman on the Ohio canal, and in 1836 was employed on a Government steamer, and the same year voted for Martin Van Buren, being but 16 years old; came to Fulton county in 1837, and slept in the only house that was then in Canton; taught school 4 years. He had the cholera during the prevalence of that plague in 1849, and was alone in his store in Ellisville, but cured himself. He was married Dec. 18, 1854, to Mary Hatfield, whose mother is living with them at the age of 81 years. They have had 5 children, 4 of whom are living,—David, Austin, Lydia A. and May. Mr. A. is an engineer by trade; owns and operates a saw-mill on Big Coal creek; also a farmer.

R. W. Combs was born in Greenbrier county, Va., Nov. 22, 1796; came to Fulton county, in 1835; in younger days he worked at the wagon-maker's trade, but has generally followed farming; owns 395 acres of land; lives on sec. 1; P. O., Midway; was Justice of the Peace 16 years, has been School Director and Assessor; married Martha Parker June 4, 1818; has had 6 boys and 4 girls, of whom 3 are dead and the rest married.

Morrison Darland was born Nov. 8, 1812, in Preble county, O., son of Isaac and Jane Darland; came to this county in 1835, is a successful farmer and has 369 acres of land; resides on sec. 13; P. O., Fairview; has been School Director and Road Commissioner; in 1837 he married Ann Shreves, and they had 3 boys and 1 girl: two living. In 1855 he married Jane Rist, and they have 2 boys and 2 girls,—the boys living. Mr. D. first settled on the land where Fairview now stands.

Hardy A. Norvill was born Sept. 29, 1831, in N. C.; son of James and Mahala Norvill; was brought to Fulton county when 4 or 5 years old; is a farmer on 80 acres of sec. 9; has been School Director, Commissioner of Highways, Constable and Pathmaster; has 2 sons and 1 daughter living. P. O., London Mills.

Mrs. Caroline (Swartz) Phillippi was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., June 12, 1827; received a common-school education, and was married October 15, '46 to Martin Phillippi, who brought his family to Fulton Co. in 1855. They have had 10 children, 9 of whom are living and all, except 3 youngest, members of the U. B. Church. Emma and Amanda are teaching school; three are married, and Wm. remains at home, runs and takes care of the farm. Mr. Phillippi departed this life Jan. 20, '73. Mr. P. filled the offices of Class-Leader, Steward and S. S. Superintendent. Mrs. P. is a sister of Esquire Swartz, of Fairview. P. O., Midway.

Joseph Prosser was born Oct. 7, 1825, in Ohio, son of Joseph and Eliza Prosser; came to this county in 1840; is a farmer on sec. 10, in good circumstances; has 169 acres of land; was Corporal in Co. B, 103d Ill. Inf.; married Betsey E. Norvill in 1845; has had 5 sons and 5 daughters; one boy and three girls have died. P. O., Midway.

Jacob W. Rose, son of Isaac Rose, of Deerfield tp., was born in Somerset Co., Ohio, April 1, 1832. His parents came to Fulton Co. in '38. He is Justice of the Peace for Young Hickory tp. He celebrated Washington's birthday in 1855 by marrying Willmina Hageman, who has borne him 3 children; of these but one (John) is living. They have with them a grandchild, whose mother died when it was but a week old. Mr. R. is a farmer; his saw-mill burned down in June, 1878.

Lewis Schafer was born in Germany, June 16, 1825, son to Jacob and Elizabeth; came to America in 1833 and to Fulton Co. in 1848; never went to school; learned the tailor's trade, clerked some, and taught school awhile; has followed farming since 1852; has 67 acres; is on sec. 23; P. O., Ellisville; served in most of the township offices; Sept. 1, 1853, married Susan Rist; has 2 boys and 1 girl,—Mary E., born Aug. 7, 1854; Franklin P., June 7, 1858, and Webster Lee, July 18, 1866.

G. W. Shreeves was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Feb. 13, 1831, son of Samuel and Abigail (Cook); came to the county in 1854; is a prosperous farmer on sec. 12, owning 180 acres; has been School Director and Road Commissioner; in 1854 he married Isabel Anderson, and they had 2 boys and 2 girls; 2d wife, Caroline Snodgrass, whom he married in 1866. P. O., Midway.

Robert Snodgrass was born in Knox Co., Ill., in 1843, son of James and Clara S.; is a successful farmer on sec. 12, this tp., having 166 acres of land; was in the war, in Co. D, 103d Ill. Inf.; Dec. 1, 1866, married Sarah J. Gunnett; George M., born Dec. 22, 1870, is their only living child. P. O., Midway.

Daniel A. Swegle, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Fairview, is a son of Isaac and Margaret (Allegar) Swegle, of Fairview tp., and was born in this county Feb. 19, 1854; was married Sept. 10, '78, to Miranda Hart, daughter of Geo. W. Hart, of Fairview tp.

Peter Voorhees, farmer, sec. 13; P. O., Ellisville. Mr. V. is a

son of John S. Voorhees, of Fairview, and was born Nov. 17, '37, in Somerset county, N. J.; was brought to this county when but 6 months old. Enlisted Aug. 13, '62, in Co. D, 103rd Ill. Inf., and was wounded 3 times. Was married Sept. 29, '64, to Margaret Hageman, daughter of Isaac Hageman. She died suddenly March 1, '79. The youngest child, Charles Leslie, followed his mother July 5, '79. Mr. V. is a member of the Christian Church, of which his wife had been a consistent member for several years.

Wm. Weaver, who died the past spring (1879) at his residence in Young Hickory tp., came to this county at a very early day. He was a native of Pennsylvania. His wife was Polly Cornwell, of that State. Their children are: Abigail, Isaac, Joshua, David, Nancy and Mary.

Peter Whitsel was born in Beaver county, Pa., Dec. 4, 1804. He was a member of the Penn. Rifle company, and his brother, Henry, was in the war of 1812, and is now living in Texas at the age of 89 years. Mr. W. married March 11, '40, Isabel Aton, by whom he had 7 girls. She died May 30, '65. He married widow Kline in '73. Three of his children only are living,—Mary A., Lissie, and Queen. His grandson, James, is living with him. P. O., Ellisville.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following gentlemen have served the township since its organization in the various official capacities named:

SUPERVISORS.

J. Wallack.....	1850-51	Chas. Beer.....	1869
Wm. Flowers.....	1852	S. B. Beer.....	1870-71
Jacob Downin	1853-54	Jacob Fisher.....	1872
Isaac Weaver.....	1855	Simon Butler.....	1873
N. H. Walworth	1856	D. T. Dodds.....	1874
John Roberts	1857-58	Wm. G. Swartz.....	1875
David Rose	1859-61	George W. Beer.....	1876
E. B. Hibbard.....	1862-63	Simon Butler.....	1877
Chas. Beer.....	1864-67	John Swigart.....	1878
Joseph Sparks.....	1868	Chas. Beer.....	1879

TOWN CLERKS.

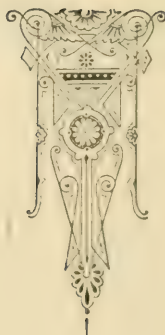
William G. Swartz.....	1859-63	Lewis Shafer.....	1872-73
Matthew Beer.....	1864	James H. Rodenbaugh.....	1874-78
Lewis Schafer.....	1866-69	Lewis Schafer.....	1879
J. W. Rist	1870-71		

ASSESSORS.

Jacob Fisher.....	1859-61	Joseph Sparks.....	1874
Matthew Beer.....	1866-69	Andrew J. Harlan.....	1875-76
James Martin.....	1870	James Rodenbaugh.....	1877
Alonzo Strong.....	1871	Matthew Beer.....	1878
Simon Butler.....	1872	David T. Dodds.....	1879
Wm. G. Swartz	1873		

COLLECTORS.

Joseph W. Markley.....	1859-60	Abraham Shallenberger....	1871
E. B. Hibbard.....	1861	James Matteer.....	1872
W. T. Merris	1862	John Swigart.....	1873
Joseph W. Markley.....	1863	Cass Quinn	1874
W. G. Swartz.....	1864	Samuel Hummell.....	1875
Geo. W. Beer.....	1865	John O. Beer.....	1876
John G. Osborn.....	1866-67	C. P. Fisher.....	1877
Joseph W. Markley.....	1868	Robert Snodgrass.....	1878
Andrew Aberduskey.....	1869	W. D. L. Hummell.....	1879
Lewis Schafer	1870		



CHAPTER XVI.

POLITICAL.

In this chapter we give the returns of every election held in the county, so far as we could obtain them. The records of many of the earlier elections are lost,—indeed, all those not given below are not among the archives of the County Clerk's office. As those elections were held prior to the days of newspapers in this county, the Clerk's office is the only place we could expect to find them. In the compilation of this chapter, for its accuracy and fullness we are greatly indebted to Mr. Frank P. Paull, Deputy County Clerk, ex-Sheriff David J. Waggoner and Wm. T. Davidson, editor of the *Democrat*, all of whom assisted us very materially in collecting the matter.

To give some idea of the labor expended in its compilation, we have only to state that often no abstract of the election could be found, and one had to be prepared from the original poll-books, which would consume hours of the time of two men. The returns of the election of one year (1855 we believe) were secured only after a vast amount of labor. We had searched diligently through the files of old election abstracts and poll-books in the County Clerk's office for the returns of that year, but in vain. Mr. Paull, with his ready knowledge of the places and conditions of the numberless papers in this office, assisted, and another search was made, more thorough than any of the former, still in vain. We then searched newspapers, but failed to unearth them. Mr. Waggoner was known to have a large collection of old papers, returns of numerous elections, etc., and he was spoken to about the matter. He at once kindly interested himself and overhauled several hundred ancient papers; still the account of that election was not found. He several times investigated his boxes, bundles and packages, only to learn that he did not have them. Being thoroughly interested in this subject, as we have found him in all matters of public interest, he set about to find them if possible. He thought they were in the possession of a friend at Canton, and one day, when upon a visit to that city, he searched for them, but only with the same result as before. Not wholly discouraged, he thought of another place where he was likely to find them. He concluded that James M. Davidson, former editor of the *Democrat*, was in the possession of the returns of this particular

year; and one day when in Carthage he made inquiries of Mr. D.; his old papers were examined and at last the long sought-for document was found.

We relate these incidents merely that the reader may the better appreciate the vast and persistent labor often required to possess a single item, which of itself many times seems unimportant. Hours are often expended in securing a name or date, yet when found it occupies only a very small space and is passed over by the reader with no thought at all of the labor it cost; yet, should a name or date be wrongfully stated, how readily it is noticed, and often how uncharitable are those who do not appreciate the position of the writer! Proper names, too, are so varied that without a personal acquaintance with each individual, it is often impossible to spell them correctly. Even members of the same family sometimes spell their surname differently, as Philips, Phillips, Philipps, and Phillipps. And as for dates, also, when given verbally, they are sometimes as different as are the persons giving them.

The political complexion of the county is strongly Democratic. For many years that political organization has controlled the public affairs of the county. Politics have fluctuated but little here, as the returns of the many elections given below will show. The politicians have generally been able to foreshadow correctly the result of an election many days prior to its being held. While Fulton county has reared some illustrious sons in the various callings and professions of life, she has given to the county, State and nation men who have become famous in the political profession. We will not attempt to follow the political issues year by year further than to give the returns of each election. By these the rise, decline and fall of parties may be traced. That elections have been as honorably and honestly conducted in Fulton county as in any other county of the State will not be questioned. At times, however, some candidate becomes over anxious for his success and stoops below the high standard usually strictly followed. A full account of the first election of the county is given in the first chapter of this book.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ELECTION AUG. 1, 1836.			<i>Sheriff.</i>	
<i>Congress.</i>			Hugh Lamaster, whig.....	629 543
William L. May, dem.....	544	199	Alexander R. Shaffer, dem..	86
John T. Stuart, whig.....	345		<i>Coroner.</i>	
<i>State Senator.</i>			Daniel Wells.....	268 80
Samuel Hackelton, dem.....	604	398	Samuel Porter.....	188
John P. Boice, whig.....	206		<i>County Commissioners.</i>	
<i>Representatives.</i>			William Johnson.....	425
Jonas Rawalt, whig.....	462		Jared Lyon, dem.....	341
Asel F. Ball, whig.....	340		Pleasant Odell, dem.....	306
Wm. Elliott, jr., dem.....	307		Chas. Newcomb, ab.....	355
Joseph Sharp, dem.....	239		Erasmus D. Rice, whig.....	206
Wm. Shinn.....	18		Amaziah Howard, dem.....	232
Jonah Marchant.....	198		Lewis Bideman, whig.....	303

SPECIAL ELECTION OCT. 10, 1836.

Surreyor.

Stephen H. Pitkin, dem.....	297	235
Samuel G. Wright.....	62	
John L. Dyer.....	40	

ELECTION AUG. 7, 1837.

County Treasurer.

Erasmus D. Rice, whig.....	447	222
Nathan Beadles, dem.....	225	
Hirah Saunders, dem.....	98	

County Clerk.

Stephen Dewey, whig.....	720	598
Joseph L. Sharp, dem.....	122	

ELECTION AUG. 6, 1838.

Governor.

Cyrus Edwards, whig.....	774	
Thomas Carlin, dem.....	808	34

Congress.

John T. Stuart, whig.....	768	
Stephen A. Douglas, dem...	808	40

Representatives.

Newton Walker, whig.....	757	
Jonas Riwallt, whig.....	625	
David Markley, dem.....	603	
Joseph Brown, dem.....	330	
Henry B. Evans, dem.....	359	
Stephen Rigdon, whig.....	226	
Thomas J. Little, dem.....	101	

Sheriff.

Hugh Lamaster, whig.....	941	318
Benjamin Foster, dem.....	623	

Coroner.

Emsley Wiley, dem.....	699	349
John Thorp, whig.....	350	

County Commissioners.

John Johnston, whig.....	669	321
Hiram Wentworth, whig...	573	225
John Barker, dem.....	573	225
Charles Newcomb, ab.....	319	
William Johnson, dem.....	264	
Seth Hilton, whig.....	348	
Isaac Linley, dem.....	324	
Jonah Marchant, ab.....	136	
Josiah Moore, dem.....	288	
John W. Shinn, dem.....	247	

ELECTION NOV. 25, 1839.

State Senator.

David Markley, dem.....	707	134
John Johnston, whig.....	573	

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1840.

President.

Wm. H. Harrison, whig.....	1253	
Martin Van Buren, dem.....	1347	94

ELECTION AUG. 2, 1841.

Congress.

James H. Ralston, dem.....	1110	101
John T. Stuart, whig.....	1009	

County Commissioner.

John W. Shinn, dem.....	897	
John F. Randolph, whig....	1075	178

County Treasurer.

William Elliott, sr., dem....	958	
Franklin Foster, whig.....	1007	49

School Commissioner.

Frasmus D. Rice, whig.....	1027	1027
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ELECTION NOV 4, 1844.

President.

James K. Polk, dem.....	1537	103
Henry Clay, whig.....	1434	
James G. Birney, ab.....	108	

ELECTION APRIL 19, 1847.

For Four Delegates to Constitutional Convention.

Isaac Linley.....	1306	
Lyman Moon.....	993	
H. M. Wead.....	1170	
T. B. Gordon.....	992	
David Markley.....	1011	
George Kridler.....	1105	
Henry S. Hyatt.....	791	
J. V. D. Gaddis.....	863	
Wm. Wheeler.....	46	
John M. Wright.....	36	
Daniel Dobbins.....	34	
Wm. Ellsworth.....	35	
Geo. W. Little.....	35	

Joint Delegate with Peoria Co.

Richard Freeborn.....	1091	420
Onslow Peters.....	671	

ELECTION AUGUST, 1847.

County Commissioners.

D. S. Johnson.....	1611	574
John Riley.....	1037	
Luther Birge.....	32	

County Clerk.

James Johnson.....	1019	
W. J. Taylor.....	527	
F. J. Porter.....	1198	179

Recorder.

Robert Paull, dem.....	1213	
Erasmus D. Rice, whig.....	1501	288

County Treasurer and Assessor.

James Manley, dem.....	928	
William McComb, whig.....	1788	860

School Commissioner.

M. Eichelberger, dem.....	1028	171
H. M. Wead dem.....	857	

Surveyor.

Isaiah Stillman, dem.....	1396	666
Thomas Cheyney, whig.....	730	
Harrison Rigdon, whig.....	257	
Elias Prosser, whig.....	99	

ELECTION AUG. 7, 1848.

Governor.

A. C. French, dem.....	1622	1441
C. V. Dyer, whig.....	181	

Congress.

Wm. A. Richardson, dem....	1624	1443
Eli Wilson, whig.....	181	

State Senator.

David Markley, dem.....	1266	100
Edson Harkness, whig.....	1166	
Erastus Miner, free soil....	130	

Representatives.

James S. Christy, dem.....	1177	
Edward Sayre, dem.....	1190	
William Kellogg, whig.....	1538	
William Phelps, whig.....	1026	
H. S. Thomas, free soil.....	197	
Luther Birge, free soil.....	153	

Sheriff.

Joseph Dyckes, dem.....	2111	1947
M. S. Hoblet, whig.....	164	
Amos Leach, free soil.....	17	

County Commissioners.

William Johnson, dem.....	1409	524
B. M. Veatch, whig.....	885	
Abraham Hale, free soil....	169	

Coroner.

Henry Snively, dem.....	1393	560
J. B. Hall, whig.....	833	

Circuit Clerk.

Joel Solomon, dem.....	843	
Wm. McComb, whig.....	1319	117

State's Attorney.

William Elliott, jr., dem....	836	
Robert S. Blackwell, whig....	1202	

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1849.

County Judge.

Henry Walker, dem.....	1320	11
Erasmus D. Rice, whig.....	1331	

Associate Justices.

Parley C. Stearns, dem.....	1302	152
Jesse Benson, dem.....	1363	213
Thomas Hamer, whig.....	1281	
Anson Smith, whig.....	1150	

County Clerk.

Leonard F. Ross, dem.....	2348	2336
Fitch J. Porter, whig.....	12	

County Treasurer.

Robert Paull, dem.....	2128	2128
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Surveyor.

Stephen H. Pitkin, dem.....	1496	367
David F. Emry, whig.....	1129	

School Commissioner.

Wm. N. Cline, dem.....	2066	2066
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ELECTION NOV., 1850.

Congress.

W. A. Richardson, dem.....	1333	146
O. H. Browning, whig.....	1187	

State Senator.

Peter Sweat, dem.....	1363	241
E. N. Powell, whig.....	1122	

Representatives.

Thomas J. Little, dem.....	1549	
Isaac Linley, dem.....	1246	
Thomas Hamer, whig.....	1173	

Sheriff.

D. J. Waggoner, dem.....	1433	374
Geo. W. Stipp, whig.....	1064	

Coroner.

Henry Snively.....	1245	
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ELECTION MAY 10, 1851.

Surveyor.

Franklin Foster, dem.....	410	
Alex. T. Robertson, whig....	288	
David F. Emry, whig.....	432	22

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1851.

County Treasurer.

Robert Paull, dem.....	1314	1309
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County Surveyor.

Hiram J. Graham, dem.....	916	728
Terah Jones, dem.....	188	
John G. Voorhees, whig....	4	

School Commissioner.

John W. Shinn, dem.....	1143	1142
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ELECTION NOV. 2, 1852.

Governor.

Joel A. Matteson, dem.....	2205	365
Edwin B. Webb, whig.....	1840	
D. A. Knowlton, ind.....	274	

State's Attorney.

E. G. Johnson, whig.....	2100	207
George W. Stipp, dem.....	1893	

Congress.

Lewis W. Ross, dem.....	2106	93
James Knox, whig.....	2013	
L. W. Curtin, ab.....	346	

Representatives.

William K. Johnson, dem....	2044	
Levi H. Bradbury, dem.....	2171	
A. T. Robertson, whig.....	1831	
Anson Smith, whig.....	1794	
Levinus Sperry, ab.....	247	
Luther Birge, ab.....	243	

Sheriff.

Joseph Dyckes, dem.....	2223	511
Jonas Rawalt, whig.....	1712	
John Shriner, ab.....	219	

Coroner.

Harrison P. Fellows, dem...	2214	394
Harrison Rigdon, whig.....	1820	
L. Ames, ab.....	250	

Circuit Clerk.

Edward Sayre, dem.....	2171	283
Wm. McComb, whig.....	1858	
John M. Wright, ab.....	254	

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1853.

County Judge.

Henry L. Bryant, dem.....	1525	1483
E. Stapleford, dem.....	42	

County Clerk.

John H. Peirsol, dem.....	1414	711
Robert Carter, whig.....	703	

County Treasurer.

George Humphrey, dem...	1312	453
James Updegraff, whig.....	859	

County Surveyor.

Terah Jones, dem.....	1538	
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County Commissioner.

Edward Sayre, dem.....	1603	1603
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ELECTION NOV. 7, 1854.

Congress.

Wm. McMurtry, dem.....	1814	5
James Knox, whig.....	1809	

Representatives.

William N. Cline, dem.....	1754	
Isaac Linley, dem.....	1580	
Amos C. Babcock, whig.....	1724	
Robert Carter.....	1722	
Levi H. Bradbury, anti-M.	156	
Jesse Cox, anti-Maine law.	176	
Wm. Aten, ab.....	26	

Sheriff.

David J. Waggoner, dem...	2060	541
Hugh Limaster, whig.....	1519	
Thomas J. Walters.....	112	

Coroner.

Samuel Sivley, dem.....	1755	1596
Samuel Duvall, whig.....	159	
H. P. Fellows, anti-Maine...	237	

County Treasurer.

George Humphrey, dem....	1666	571
James H. Smith, whig.....	1095	

Surveyor.

Terah Jones, dem.....	1749	942
David F. Emry, whig.....	807	
D. C. Turner, knownothing	102	

School Commissioner.

Wm. H. Haskell, dem.....	1543	304
Sands N. Breed, whig.....	1239	

For and Against Subscription of \$100,000 to the Peoria & Hannibal R. R.

For	1897	946
Against.....	951	

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1856.

President.

James Buchanan, dem.....	2724	703
John C. Fremont, rep.....	2021	
Millard Filmore, American.	898	

Governor

Wm. A. Richardson, dem...	2816	429
Wm. H. Bissell, rep.....	2387	
Buckner S. Morris, ind.....	396	

Congress.

I. M. Craig.....	2880	445
James H. Stuart.....	2435	

State Senator.

William C. Goudy, dem....	2848	307
William H. Franklin, rep...	2541	

Representatives.

Joseph Dyckes, dem.....	2821	
James H. Stipp, dem.....	2822	
William P. Kellogg, rep..	2403	
Thomas Hamer, whig.....	2398	
Jesse Cox, whig.....	377	
William D. Nelson, ab.....	163	

Circuit Clerk.

Edward Sayre, dem.....	2827	424
Robert Carter, rep.....	2403	
T. W. Williams, ab.....	352	

Sheriff.

William M. Standard, dem.	2829	461
Benj. C. Johnson, rep.....	2568	
Wm. T. VanDerveer.....	361	

Coroner.

James J. Crail, dem.....	2803	
B. W. Messler, rep.....	369	
James Robb, ab.....	2885	82

Surveyor.

William J. Edie, dem.....	2784	394
Abraham Hoxie, rep.....	2390	
James A. Russell, ab.....	385	

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1857.

County Judge.

Henry L. Bryant, dem.....	964	964
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County Clerk.

John H. Peirsol, dem.....	964	964
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County Treasurer.

Jacob Derry, dem.....	938	938
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Surveyor.

Harrison Rigdon, dem....	946	946
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<i>School Commissioner.</i>		<i>Coroner.</i>	
Wm. H. Haskell, dem.....	943	Isaac Cunningham, dem....	3920
ELECTION NOV. 2, 1858.		James W. Brooks, rep.....	3664
<i>Congress.</i>		ELECTION NOV. 5, 1861.	
James W. Davidson, dem ..	3224	<i>County Clerk.</i>	
William Kellogg, rep.....	2980	Joseph Dyckes, dem.....	
<i>Representatives.</i>		<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
S. P. Cummings, dem.....	3238	Wm. C. Worley, dem.....	
John G. Graham.....	3241	<i>County Judge.</i>	
W. A. Dickerman, rep.....	2979	John M. Lewis, dem.....	
Wm. Craig, rep.....	2963	<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		Stephen Y. Thornton, dem..	
David J. Waggoner, dem...	3392	<i>County Surveyor.</i>	
John Bless, rep.....	2839	David Shreeves, dem.....	
<i>Coroner.</i>		ELECTION NOV. 4, 1862.	
Zalmon A. Green, dem.....	3184	<i>Congress.</i>	
James W. Brooks, rep.....	2974	Lewis W. Ross, dem	
ELECTION NOV. 8, 1859.		<i>Representatives.</i>	
<i>County Treasurer.</i>		John G. Graham, dem.....	
Jacob Derry, dem.....	1853	Simeon P. Shope, dem.....	
V. M. Grewell, rep.....	1444	Thomas A. Boyd, rep.....	
<i>Surveyor.</i>		<i>State Senator.</i>	
David Shreeves, dem.....	1831	Albert C. Mason, dem.....	
D. F. Emry, rep.....	1464	Geo. I. Bergen, rep.....	
<i>School Commissioner.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
S. Y. Thornton, dem.....	1712	J. F. Willcoxon, dem.....	
Wm. H. Haskell, rep.....	1395	Tracy Stroud, rep.....	
ELECTION NOV. 6, 1860.		<i>Coroner.</i>	
<i>President.</i>		H. McCaughey, dem.....	
Abraham Lincoln, rep.....	3629	T. N. Hasson, rep.....	
S. A. Douglas, dem.....	3926	ELECTION NOV. 3, 1863.	
J. C. Breckenridge, dem....	11	<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
John Bell, union.....	48	Wm. C. Worley, dem.....	
<i>Governor.</i>		Jackson Carter, rep.....	
James Allen, dem.....	3929	<i>County Surveyor.</i>	
Richard Yates, rep.....	3655	David Shreeves, dem.....	
<i>Congress.</i>		David Emry, rep.....	
Robt. G. Ingersoll, dem.....	3941	<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
William Kellogg, rep.....	3634	Wm. T. Davidson, dem.....	
<i>Senator.</i>		DeWitt C. Bryant, rep.....	
William Berry, dem.....	3921	ELECTION NOV. 8, 1864.	
Richard Haney, rep.....	3673	<i>President.</i>	
<i>Representatives.</i>		George B. McClellan, dem..	
S. P. Cummings, dem.....	3941	Abraham Lincoln, rep.....	
John G. Graham, dem.....	2928	<i>Governor.</i>	
John H. Kelly, rep.....	3668	James C. Robinson, dem....	
Wm. Phelps, rep.....	3651	Richard J. Oglesby, rep....	
<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>		<i>Congress.</i>	
Alexander Hull, dem.....	3909	Lewis W. Ross, dem.....	
William McComb, rep.....	3677	Hugh Fullerton, rep	
<i>Sheriff.</i>			
Asaph Perry.....	3685		
G. A. Marsh.....	3661		

Representatives.

L. W. James, dem.....3686
 Timothy M. Morse, dem.....3691
 Granville Barrere, rep.....2995
 Thomas Hamer, rep.....2999

State's Attorney.

Thomas E. Morgan, dem...3695 704
 Parley C. Stearns, rep.....2991

Circuit Clerk.

Alexander Hull, dem.....3691 693
 Daniel W. Walker, rep.....2998

Sheriff.

Robert Johnson, dem.....3684 682
 Wm. W. Hull, rep.....3002

Coroner.

F. M. Snivley, dem.....3687 686
 Ambrose Hasty, rep.....3001

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1865.

County Judge.

John M. Lewis, dem.....2933 14
 Thomas A. Boyd, rep.....2919

County Clerk.

Joseph Dyckes, dem.....2941 27
 Franklin B. Lemonde, rep..2914

County Treasurer.

Chas. Howard, dem.....2912 2
 Samuel B. Spears, rep.....2910

Superintendent of Schools.

Samnel S. Tipton, dem.....2926 17
 Sidney R. Quigley, rep.....2909

Surveyor.

David Shreeves, dem.....2963 80
 M. V. D. Voorhees, rep.....2883

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1866.

Congress.

7 Lewis W. Ross, dem.....3621
 Chas. E. Lippencott, rep...3716 95

State Senator.

Geo. A. Charles, dem.....3616
 Thos. A. Boyd, rep.....3734 118

Representatives.

L. W. James, dem.....3624
 T. M. Morse, dem.....3624
 Caleb B. Cox, rep.....3714
 Geo. W. Fox, rep.....3714

Sheriff.

David J. Waggoner, dem...3642 2
 William W. Hull, rep.....3640

Coroner.

David J. Austin, dem.....3622
 John Scrivner, rep.....3712 90

ELECTION NOV. 5, 1867.

County Treasurer.

Chas. Howard, dem.....3547 500
 Caleb J. Dilworth, rep.....3047

Surve yor.

David Shreeves, dem.....3569 543
 L. C. Maynard, rep.....3026

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant, rep.....3559
 Horatio Seymour, dem.....4118 559

Governor.

John R. Eden, dem.....4123 593
 John M. Palmer, rep.....3530

Congress.

Thompson W. McNeely, d..4115 577
 Leonard F. Ross, rep.....3538

Representatives.

Timothy M. Morse, dem...4116
 John W. Ross, dem.....4129
 Caleb R. Cox, rep.....3510
 Thomas Vandicar, rep.....3502

Circuit Clerk.

Henry W. Baughman, dem.4122 597
 Chas. T. Coleman, rep.....3525

Sheriff.

Silas Babbitt, dem.....4115 577
 Thos. Scott Brown, rep.....3538

Coroner.

Joseph Barker, dem.....4120 631
 Thomas Jenkins, rep.....3489

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1869.

County Judge.

John H. Peirsol, dem.....3416 862
 Parley C. Stearns, rep.....2554

County Clerk.

James H. Stipp, dem.....3104 429
 Sands N. Breed, rep.....2675

County Treasurer.

Evan Bailly, dem.....3337 584
 William McComb, rep.....2733

Superintendent of Schools.

Horatis J. Benton, dem.....3397 689
 Samuel D. Sawyer, rep.....2708

Surveyor.

Francis P. Paull, dem.....3384 657
 Lewis C. Maynard, rep.....2727

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1870.

Congress.

Thompson W. McNeely, d..2810 424
 Benjamin F. Westlake, rep.2385

State Senator.

A. M. Craig, dem	2832
Benj. F. Gatton, dem	2863
Thomas A. Boyd, rep.....	2436
Henry J. Vaughn, rep.....	2351

Representatives.

Timothy M. Morse, dem.....	2798
John W. Ross, dem	2834
S. P. Cummings, dem.....	2819
David T. Dodd, rep	2391
DeWitt C. Bryant, rep.....	2352
James K. Magie, rep	2383

Sheriff.

Robert Prichard, dem	2863	384
Thomas P. Dunham, rep.....	2419	

Coroner.

Daniel Walters, dem.....	2803	384
John W. Moss, rep.....	2419	

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1871.

County Treasurer.

E. Baily, dem.....	2236	648
E. D. Slater, rep	1588	

County Surveyor.

F. P. Paull, dem.....	2105	487
E. Maynard, rep.....	1618	

Coroner.

J. Herriford, dem.....	2188	550
I. B. Witchell, rep	1638	

ELECTION NOV. 5, 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant, rep	3502	202
Horace Greeley, liberal	3704	
Chas. O'Connor, dem.....	52	

Governor.

Richard J. Oglesby, rep.....	3511	
Gustavus Koerner, lib.....	3828	317
Sidney Breese, dem.....	46	

Congress.

Granville Barrere, rep.....	3481	
N. E. Worthington, lib	3840	359

State Senator.

James DeWitt, rep.....	3457	
S. P. Cummings, lib.....	3848	391

Representatives.

John A. Gray, rep	10226}
Stephen Y. Thornton, lib	5852}
James M. Darnell, lib.....	5631
Christopher Wilson, dem....	386

State's Attorney.

Charles J. Main, rep.....	3474	
Daniel Abbott, dem	3874	400

Circuit Clerk.

Phil. J. Plattenburg, rep	3633	
H. M. Baughman, dem.....	3874	30

Sheriff.

Chas. C. Riley, rep.....	3526	
Robert Prichard, dem.....	3827	301

Coroner.

Jay C. Thompkins, rep.....	3535	
Hiram Hunt, dem	3834	299

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1873.

County Judge.

John H. Peirsol, ind.....	4131	
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County Clerk.

Isaiah C. Worley, people's.....	2358	474
John Prickett, farmer.....	1884	

County Treasurer.

David F. Emry, people's	2100	
Job Walker, farmer's tick.....	2135	35

School Superintendent.

V. M. Grewell, peo's tick.....	2169	168
Ed. Maynard, farm's tick.....	2001	

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1874.

Congress.

Richard H. Whiting, rep.....	1815	
Leonard F. Ross, ind.....	3593	1783

State Senator.

A. B. Kirkbride, rep.....	2313	
Robert Brown, dem	3344	1031

Representatives.

Joseph B. Negley, ind.....	2460	
James DeWitt, rep.....	5854	
Samuel P. Cummings, dem.....	3821	
Stephen Y. Thornton, dem.....	4366}	

Sheriff.

William W. Hull, rep.....	2504	
David J. Waggoner, dem.....	3116	612

Surveyor.

Edward Maynard, ind.....	799	
Jonas R. Rawalt, rep.....	2274	
Chas. Killsa, dem.....	2610	336

Coroner.

Richard M. Horton, ind.....	798	
David Armstrong, rep.....	2291	
Hiram Hunt, dem.....	2584	293

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1875.

County Treasurer.

Job. Walker, dem.....	1781	521
David F. Emry, rep.....	1260	

County Surveyor.

Chas. Killsa, dem.....	1719	426
Isaac David, rep.....	1293	

ELECTION APRIL 4, 1876.

County Judge.

Henry L. Bryant, dem.....	1521	
David Armstrong, rep.....	1560	39

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1876.

President.

Samuel J. Tilden, dem.....4669	482
Rutherford B. Hayes, rep....4187	
Peter Cooper, greenback... 89	

Governor.

Lewis Stuart, dem.....4760	573
Shelby M. Cullom, rep .....4187	

Congress.

George A. Wilson, dem.....4537	259
Thomas A. Boyd, rep.....4278	
Wm. W. Matthews, gnbk.. 127	

Representatives.

William T. McCreary, dem.7057	
Chas. F. Robinson, dem.....7026½	
Henry S. Merrill, rep.....5715	
John A. Leeper, rep.....6925	

State's Attorney.

Daniel Abbott, dem.....4730	554
Joseph L. Murphy, rep.....4176	

Circuit Clerk.

Theophilus L. Frazier, dem.4647	427
John D. Beahm, rep.....4220	

Sheriff.

David J. Waggoner, dem...4671	511
William R. Hasson, rep.....4160	

Coroner.

Hiram Hunt, dem.....4695	494
David Armstrong, rep.....4201	

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1877.

County Judge.

Samuel P. Cummings, dem.2963	154
Henry L. Bryant, ind.....2814	

County Clerk.

Isaiah C. Worley, dem.....5237	
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County Treasurer.

Philemon Markley, dem....4731	
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Superintendent of Schools.

Horatio J. Benton, dem.....3019	373
Mrs. Anna J. Howard, ind..2643	

ELECTION NOV. 5, 1878.

Congress.

George A. Wilson, dem.... 3425	252
Thomas A. Boyd, rep.....3173	
Alex. H. McKeighan, gnbk. 762	

Senator.

Meredith Walker, dem.....3509	
Thos. P. Duncan, rep. and greenback .....,3710	201

Legislature.

Chas. F. Robinson, dem ...5255	
Wm. T. McCreary, dem... 5119½	
Isaac Black, rep.....2855½	
Hosea Davis, rep.....8701½	

Sheriff.

George W. Standard, dem. 2997	
Oliver P. Randolph, rep.....3556	559
M. M. Johnson, greenback.. 745	

Coroner.

Stephen B. Bennett, dem...3550	555
William B. Bolston, rep.....2995	
W. D. Nelson, greenback... 792	

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1879.

County Treasurer.

Philemon Markley, dem....3058	522
Riley Bristol, rep.....2536	
Matthew H. Mitchell, gnbk 324	

Surveyor.

Wm. T. R. Fennessy, dem..3062	394
Marion Ingle, rep.....2068	



CHAPTER XVII.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Fulton county has ever been ably represented in her official departments since the organization of the county, as the names in the following lists will show. She has ever had able, shrewd and honest men conducting her public affairs. Of the vast millions of dollars that have been handled by her County Treasurers not one dollar has ever been lost or a Treasurer's honesty questioned. Other counties have had more or less trouble from time to time with men in the various departments of her public service, but never, in the entire history of Fulton county, has a case arisen requiring the duties or acts of an official to be investigated. This is a good and honorable record for this grand old county; and may another three-score years roll around and all the officials who may serve the people prove as honest, as capable, as courteous, as just as those who have served during the past three-score years.

Many names will be noticed in the following list, under the different headings, that are familiar to the people of the entire county. Many of these men, by a life of usefulness and honor, have won warm and affectionate places in the hearts of the people of Fulton county. Many names here are not familiar to the present generation, but were almost household words to the past. Many of these veterans have since ceased life's labors and left to the remaining pioneers as a pleasant souvenir a spotless reputation.

The gentlemen who at present hold official position in this county, in respect to ability, are inferior to none who have served the county in the past. There is not a county in the State of Illinois that can boast of more capable, courteous and faithful officials than those who at present fill the various positions of trust and responsibility in this county. To them we shall ever feel grateful for the kind and courteous manner in which they treated us all during our labors in compiling this work. They have all evinced an interest in the work and were ever ready and willing to give the information and lend that aid which are so necessary in gathering and arranging a full record of the county's history. We will not mention them personally, for all have aided us materially, and one and all alike have our warmest thanks.

We feel that brief personal sketches of these gentlemen will be

highly appreciated by the citizens of this county ; and in this connection we append short biographies of each of them, and further on give the name of every official who has served this county since its organization that it was possible to obtain.

S. P. Cummings, County Judge, is a man who is perhaps more widely known than any other in Fulton county. He is a native of the State of Maine and came to Fulton Co. in May, 1840, since which time he has been actively identified with its business interests. In 1850 he began merchandising and at present is the senior member of the old, established mercantile house of Green & Cummings of Astoria, the Judge's home. In 1858 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature, and re-elected in 1860. In 1862 he entered the army as Major of the 85th Ill. Inf. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and afterwards served 2 terms in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate of the Ill. Legislature. He has represented Astoria township in the Board of Supervisors for many years; he is President of that body and has been for several terms. Served as Justice of the Peace in Astoria for 25 years, and in 1877 was elected County Judge, which position he fills with great ability. He is 60 years of age. We present his portrait to the people of the county in this volume.

T. L. Frazier, Circuit Clerk, was born in Adams Co., Ill., in 1844, is son of Lemuel G. and Mary E. (Roberts) Frazier, natives of Md. and Ky., respectively, who emigrated to Adams Co. in 1822, there being but two families in the county at that time. The elder Frazier is still living in that county a representative pioneer. The subject of this sketch enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, in the 78th I. V. I., and served until the close of the war. His company was captured at Muldrose Hill, Ky., by Morgan in the winter of 1862, and held at Benton Barracks, Mo., until exchanged; was also a participant in battles of Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and with Sherman on his march to the sea, thence to Richmond, and Washington, D. C., in the grand review; from there to Chicago, where he was mustered out June 27, 1865. He then entered Abingdon College, Knox Co., where he devoted two years to securing a literary education. He was married in 1867 to Miss Dora C. Durham, whose family were early settlers in Knox Co. After marriage he engaged for 2 years in farming, when he moved to Abingdon and started the *Knox County Democrat*; afterwards formed a business relation with Mr. Heaton of that city. This was the first Democratic paper published in Knox Co. He subsequently became engaged in the mercantile trade, until 1871, when he moved to Fulton Co., and settled in Table Grove, where he became engaged in the drug and grocery business, and resided until elected to his present position as Circuit Clerk in 1876, when he settled in Lewistown. Mr. F. served as Collector of Indian Point tp., Knox Co., in 1868, and Supervisor in 1869. In 1873 was elected Supervisor of Farmers' tp., this Co., which office he filled for 4 consecutive years; also Justice of the

Peace in 1875 and '76, and until his election to his present position, which he has filled to the satisfaction of all. Elizabeth and Clifton are his living children.

M. D. Cummings, Deputy Circuit Clerk, son of Judge S. P. Cummings and wife, Mrs. L. M. Cummings, *nee* Durell, was born in Astoria, this county, Jan. 18, 1849. He was educated in the common schools of this county, learned the art of telegraphy, and was operator at Beardstown prior to accepting his present position. He was united in marriage Oct. 19, 1879, with Miss Emma, daughter of David Kirkbride, the well-known pioneer landlord of Vermont. He entered the Circuit Clerk's office as Deputy in May, 1877.

Isaiah C. Worley, County Clerk, was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 27, 1834. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Caldwell) Worley moved to Richland Co., O., in 1836, where both of them died when Isaiah was a child. After their demise he was bound out and suffered the experiences and hardships of parentless children. He came into the county in 1849 and stopped at Farmington. July 16 of the same year he came to Lewistown, where he has since resided. He worked in woolen mills and clerked in stores until 1855, when he began writing in the office of Circuit Clerk. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Co. A, 103d Ill. Inf., and served nearly 3 years, closing his military service in the Signal Service Corps. Returning home he engaged as Deputy in the office of County Clerk and served until 1873, when he was elected to the office he now holds, upon the People's ticket. In 1877 he was re-elected. His entire service of over 20 years of public life has been characterized with ability, integrity and uprightness. He married Amanda L., daughter of Charles Clark, of this city, and they have 2 children: Amy Mabel, born Dec. 1, 1865, and William C., born Dec. 1, 1867.

Frank P. Prull, Deputy County Clerk, was born in Champlain Co., O., March 9, 1838, and is the only son of Robert Paull, a lineal descendant of Paul Jones, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. P. came to this county with his parents in 1839. They settled in Bernadotte, and in 1840 erected one of the first mills in this county, which was swept away by the spring freshet of 1844. He was prominently identified with the early settlement of the county, and is at present living at Ipava. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in the County Clerk's office since his boyhood. In Sept., 1862, he engaged in the sutler's department of the 103d regt., I. V. I., and was afterward employed in the paymaster's department until the close of the war. Returning home he served as surveyor 4 years, and then accepted his present position of Deputy County Clerk. In March, 1863, he was married to Miss Margaret Shawver, a native of this county, where she was born in 1838. Anna S., Bertha A., Lillie and Corda are their living children.

O. P. Randolph, Sheriff of Fulton county, is a native of Fayette Co., Pa., where he was born Feb. 26, 1830; his father, Stephen

Randolph, was a native of the same county, and a farmer. He married Miss Elizabeth Phillips, and their only child was O. P. The latter passed his youth in Pennsylvania, received a liberal education and learned the plasterer's trade. In 1850 he married Isabel Balsinger. The last four years of his life in Pennsylvania he dealt in live stock extensively and conducted a meat market in New Salem. On emigrating to Illinois he settled in Astoria tp., Fulton Co., purchasing 140 acres of land,—now increased to 220. He opened a meat market, a part of the time in partnership with M. K. Lerew in Astoria, dealt extensively in stock, and then retired to the farm again; but in 1878 he was nominated by the Republican party for Sheriff, and he was elected by 550 majority, in a county that had always had, for 40 years, only a Democratic Sheriff. He has had 12 children, 10 of whom are living: John B. and Charles S., Deputy Sheriffs, Wm. T., Frank P., O. P., Anna B., Elizabeth, Maggie F., D. W. and Mollie D.

H. J. Benton, County School Superintendent, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and was born in 1819. He is the son of John Benton, a sea captain, who died in 1822. The subject of this sketch came to this State with his widowed mother in 1835 and settled in Warsaw, Hancock county, being among the early pioneers of that county. In 1836 he entered Jackson College, at Jacksonville, and 3 years afterward commenced teaching and has devoted 26 years of his life to his professional calling. He was married May 31, 1851, to Miss Smith, daughter of Gen. Smith, of Hancock county. She is a native of Sangamon county, Ill. They have three children,—Charles, Mary and Alice. Mr. B. has been prominently identified with the county, and has filled the office of County Superintendent of Schools since 1869.

Philemon Markley, County Treasurer, is a native of the Buckeye State, and was born July 15, 1822. His parents were David and Susannah Markley, who came to this State in 1836, bringing their son Philemon. Hon. David Markley was one of the leading men of Fulton county during its earlier history. He resided at Canton, where our subject grew to manhood and embarked in active life. From the age of 12 years to 17 he clerked in a dry-goods store. He then learned the brick-mason's trade, which he continued to follow until 1877, when he was chosen by the people to handle the public funds of the county, which he has done with the signal honesty that has characterized his entire life. That he gave entire satisfaction to the public is evinced by the fact of his being elected to a second term, which he was in 1879. Mr. Markley was married in this county in 1845 to Mary G. Shinn, who was born in Virginia Nov. 24, 1828. A family of 3 children have been born to them,—Sarah, Clara and Ann, the latter deceased.

Dr. S. B. Bennett.—We refer the reader for a sketch of Dr. Bennett, Coroner of Fulton county, to the biographical department of the history of Fairview.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

David W. Barnes	1823
Thomas R. Covell	
Joseph Moffatt	
James Gardner	1824
James Barnes	
David W. Barnes	
Stephen Phelps	1825
David W. Barnes	
James Gardner	
Daniel McNeil	1826-30
Eli H. Bearce	
Elias Foster	
Thomas W. Taylor	1830-32
William Johnson	
Elijah Putman	
Elijah Willcoxon	1832-34
Ware Long	
John McNeil	
John McNeil	1834-36
Jonah Marchant	
Joseph Brown	
Charles Newcomb	1836-38
Jared Lyon	
William Johnson	
John Johnston	1838-40
John Barker	
Hiram Wentworth	
Isaac Linley	1839-42
Samuel Dyer	
John F. Randolph	
Evan Bailly	1842-45
David S. Johnson	
Parley C. Stearns	
Jacob Sharp	1846-49
David S. Johnson	
Wm. K. Johnson	

COUNTY JUDGES.

Erasmus D. Rice	1849-53
Henry L. Bryant	1853-61
John M. Lewis	1861-69
John H. Peirsol	1869-76
Henry L. Bryant	1876-77
Samuel P. Cummings	1877

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Hugh R. Colter	1823
Stephen Dewey	1823-41
† Washington J. Taylor	1841-48
Joel Solomon	1841
William McComb	1848-52
Edward Sayre	1852-60
Alex. Hull	1860-68
Henry W. Baughman	1868-76
Theophilus L. Frazier	1876

† *Pro tem*, pending the appointment of Joel Solomon by Judge Stephen A. Douglas.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Hugh R. Colter	1823
Stephen Dewey	1824-39
Henry B. Evans	1839-47
Fitch J. Porter	1847-49
Leonard F. Ross	1849-53
John H. Peirsol	1853-61
Joseph Dykes	1861-69
James H. Stipp	1869-73
Isaiah C. Worley	1873

SHERIFFS.

Abner Eads	1823-25
O. M. Ross	1825-27
Myron Phelps	1827-28
Charles Newcomb	1828-32
Hugh Lamaster	1832-40
Cannah Jones	1843-46
Joseph Dykes	1846-50
David J. Waggoner	1850-52
Joseph Dykes	1852-54
David J. Waggoner	1854-56
William M. Standard	1856-58
David J. Waggoner	1858-60
Asaph Perry	1860-62
J. F. Willcoxon	1862-64
Robert Johnson	1864-66
David J. Waggoner	1866-68
Silas Babbitt	1868-70
Robert Prichard	1870-74
David J. Waggoner	1874-78
Oliver P. Randolph	1878

SURVEYORS.

John N. Ross	1823
Jonas Rawalt	1831-34
Hugh Lamaster	1834-36
Stephen H. Pitkins	1836
— Gilbert	
— Vorhees	
Isaiah Stillman	1847-49
Stephen H. Pitkins	1849-51
David F. Emry	1851-53
Tera Jones	1853-56
William J. Elie	1856-57
Harrison Rigdon	1857-59
David Shreeves	1859-69
Francis P. Paull	1869-74
Charles Killsa	1874-79
Wm. T. R. Fennessy	1879

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

Samuel S. Tipton	1865
James K. Harnison	-69
Horatio J. Benton	1869-73
Vincent M. Grewell	1873-77
Horatio J. Benton	1877

* In most cases the figures after the dash signify the year into which the officer served. In some instances, however, they only served to the beginning of the year denoted. It was impossible for us to find the name of the officer for every year, and those years for which no names are given are such as we were unable to obtain.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Joel Wright.....	1833
Jonas Rawalt.....	1833-37
Erasmus D. Rice.....	1837-44
Fitch J. Porter.....	1843-47
Martin Eichelberger.....	1847-49
William N. Cline.....	1849-51
John W. Shinn.....	1851-53
Edward Sayre.....	1853-54
Wm. H. Haskell.....	1854-58
S. Y. Thornton.....	1858-63
W. T. Davidson.....	1863-65

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Thomas L. Ross.....	1823
Robert Grant.....	1823-24
O. M. Ross.....	1824
Robert Grant.....	1824-27
Moses Hallett.....	1827
Shelden Lockwood.....	1828
John McNeil.....	1829-31
Isaiah Stillman.....	1831
Jesse Benson.....	1832
Erasmus D. Rice.....	1833-37
Hirah Sanders.....	1837
Erasmus D. Rice.....	1837-39
John Miller.....	1839-41

Franklin Foster.....	1841-43
William McComb.....	1843-48
Robert Paull.....	1848-53
George Humphrey.....	1853-57
Jacob Derry.....	1857-61
William C. Worley.....	1861-65
Charles Howard.....	1865-69
Evan Baily.....	1869-73
Job Walker.....	1873-77
Philemon Markley.....	1877

CORONERS.

William Clark.....	1823
Daniel Wells.....	1836-38
Emsley Wiley.....	1838
Henry Snively.....	1848-52
Harrison P. Fellows.....	1852-54
Samuel Sivley.....	1854-56
James Robb.....	1856-58
Zalmon A. Green.....	1858-60
Isaac Cunningham.....	1861-62
H. McCaughey.....	1860-64
F. M. Snively.....	1864-66
John Scrivner.....	1866-68
Joseph Barker.....	1868-70
Daniel Walters.....	1870-72
Hiram Hunt.....	1872-78
S. B. Bennett.....	1878



CHAPTER XVIII.

THE PRESS.

The printing press, the most potent agent in molding the destinies of a community or a nation, and the one perhaps the least appreciated for the good it does, has ever exerted a healthful influence in forming the sentiments of the people of Fulton county. Prior to the date of the first issue of the pioneer paper of the county but few papers ever found their way into the homes of the early settlers. They received mail at the scattering settlements only once a week, and occasionally some religious paper or Eastern journal would be sent by friends in the more fortunate and larger towns in the South and East.

The pioneers were ambitious and enterprising and ere many years had rolled around started a paper of their own. The first newspaper enterprise inaugurated in Fulton county so far as we are able learn was the *Canton Herald*. This was the pioneer sheet of the Military Tract. It was started by Rev. Gideon B. Perry, D. D., L. L. D., and Ptolemy Stone in 1837. Rev. Perry came to Canton shortly prior to this and became one of its leading citizens. He practiced medicine and surgery and also preached. During his residence in that city he built a church, several dwellings and engaged in the drug business. He died at Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1879, at the time Rector of Grace Episcopal Church.

The *Herald* evidently had but a short existence, as we find in 1840 *The Western Telegraph* was published at Canton. The editors of this paper, which was a six-column folio, were Stone & Christ. This was the Mr. Stone who aided Mr. Perry in founding the first paper. It appears that he was the great pioneer newspaper man of Fulton county, for ere long we find him the principal actor in another paper.

March 26, 1841, the first number of the *Fulton Telegraph* appeared. This paper was undoubtedly a continuation of *The Western Telegraph*. It too was a six-column folio and nicely printed. It was published by Ptolemy Stone, and edited by Davidson & Stone.

The *Fulton Banner* was the next publication to appear from the press of this county. This was a five-column folio and published at Lewistown, by whom we are unable to learn. Then came the *Illinois Public Ledger*, which first appeared in 1850; of this the *Ful-*

ton Ledger is the outgrowth. About that time and since, newspaper enterprises have sprung up in different parts of the county, many of which however to have but a short existence.

Below we give historical sketches of each of the nine weekly papers published in Fulton county.

FULTON COUNTY LEDGER.

This is one of leading Democratic journals of Central Illinois, and one of the oldest. For a period of thirty years it has greeted its readers, and for twenty-three years it has been under the supervision of its present editor and publisher, Mr. S. Y. Thornton, who is the oldest editor in Fulton county, and who ranks high in the journalistic profession.

In October, 1850, the *Illinois Public Ledger* first appeared. This was a seven-column folio sheet published at Lewistown, and of which the *Fulton County Ledger* is the outgrowth.

The *Public Ledger* was a weekly published by Joseph Dykes and S. S. Brooks. The former was proprietor and the latter editor. It was conducted for some time at Lewistown, the office standing across the street west of Mr. Nathan Beadles' residence. Soon Charles E. Griffith became editor and manager. He was an apprentice with Mr. Thornton in the same office in Pennsylvania and came and stopped at Lewistown and took Mr. Brooks' place on the *Ledger*, and in 1854 located at Canton with the paper. In order to induce the *Ledger* to be brought to Canton, Henry Walker bought a one-third interest in it, when the ownership of the paper was equally divided between Messrs. Dykes, Griffith and Walker. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Dykes was bought out by John Bideman, when the firm was known as Griffin & Bideman. Mr. Dykes did not sever his connection with the enterprise, however, until he had sunk several thousand dollars in it, he tells us. But few papers have been established without a loss, and the *Ledger* is not an exception.

In the fall of 1856 Mr. Thornton bought Mr. Griffith's interest, and the firm was then Thornton & Bideman. It remained thus only a short time, for in the spring of 1857 Mr. Thornton bought out Bideman and became the sole proprietor and editor. That was the last change ever made in its management. Mr. Thornton has remained steadily and faithfully at the helm ever since. He assumed control of it at the beginning of its sixth volume. Number one of that volume appeared Nov. 18, 1856.

The early papers of the county had no local columns or even local items. Indeed, we find copies of old publications without a single "local," or the mention of an event transpiring in this county. Now we pick up any of the papers of to-day and we may find hundreds of local notes. We can become acquainted with the news of the entire county from almost any paper published at present. The *Ledger* has the honor of being the pioneer in this novel

line of journalism, for it was the first paper in the county to introduce locals into its columns, which was done by its present editor. During the early history of the county but few foreign papers found their way into its borders. The people had no opportunity of getting the city dailies twice each day as they have now, but had to depend upon their own local papers for the general news of the country. Accordingly, the early papers were filled with clippings from the few foreign papers the editor was fortunate enough to get, and with choice literary selections. And we might here remark that one can find in the columns of the old files of the *Ledger* as choice a variety of literature, as entertaining and interesting as are to be found in any of the periodicals of this boasted day of learning.

The *Illinois Public Ledger* was changed to *The Fulton Ledger*, and after Mr. Thornton assumed control of it he changed it to the *Fulton County Ledger*, and brought it out in a new dress. It was started as a seven-column folio, and shortly afterwards enlarged, and thus run till 1862, when it was reduced to its original size. Again, Nov. 24, 1871, at the beginning of volume 22, it was enlarged to its present size,—eight-column folio.

The *Ledger* enjoys a liberal advertising patronage and a large circulation. Its locals are abundant, fresh and crisp. Its foreign and general news is such as the public desire to become acquainted with. Its editorial columns are ably managed. The political measures and movements of the day are discussed fearlessly, yet impassionately. The principles of the Democratic party are advocated, and other measures that its editor believes to be for the welfare of the general public. Indeed, the *Ledger* is a first-class journal in every department. Of its editor, Mr. Thornton, we will now speak.

Stephen Yerkes Thornton, editor and proprietor of the *Fulton County Ledger* since the fall of 1856, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 13, 1831; was educated at the common schools of his native city and the Coffeyville Boarding School; at the age of 17 he commenced to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Doyelstown Democrat*, Bucks county, Pa.; worked several months in 1864 in the office of the *Washington Globe*, and June 2 of that year he came to Canton, Ill., and worked in the *Ledger* office as a journeyman printer until the fall of 1856, when he bought Mr. Griffith's interest in that paper, and the next spring he bought out the other partner, Mr. Bideman; in 1859 he was elected County Commissioner of Schools and re-elected in '61; was Alderman of the 4th ward of Canton two terms, 1865-7, and one term in the 3d ward, 1870-71; member of the Board of Education 1869 to 1876, being President the last two years; in 1872 he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and in 1874 was re-elected; and in 1876 was a candidate on the same ticket for Secretary of State.

His parents were Theodore and Mary (*nee* Yerkes) Thornton, the former a native of Pennsylvania near Philadelphia, and of English descent, and the latter of Montgomery county, Pa., of German an-

cestry. Her father was Wm. Yerkes and her mother was Letitia, *nee* Long; her grandfather was Harman Yerkes, and her grandmother was Mary, *nee* Stout; her great grandfather emigrated from Germany and located in Montgomery county, Pa. Mr. T.'s father's father was John Thornton; his father's mother was Mary, *nee* Moon; this family came from England and settled in Bucks county, Pa.

Mr. Thornton married Ann Adelaide Baudouine, daughter of Abraham and Cornelia (*nee* Stout) Baudouine, in the Baptist church at Canton, Feb. 14, 1858; of their 5 children 3 are living,—Theodore R. (dec. at 3 years of age, in the spring of 1862), Mary L. (died within 10 days of last, both of scarlet fever), Ella Irene, Wm. E. and Carrie.

THE LEWISTOWN DEMOCRAT.

There is no paper published in interior Illinois that is more widely known than the one of which we now write. For a quarter of a century it has regularly made its weekly visits to the homes of the citizens of Lewistown, and, indeed, of all parts of the county. During these many years no other paper in the county has wielded a greater influence for the public weal, and for its party principles, than it. The thirteen hundred different numbers of it that have been issued have done more toward molding the political sentiment of Fulton county, and furnished a greater variety of news and choice literary reading than any other journal published within its borders.

But few papers have been founded and experienced so few changes in its editorial management during an existence of twenty-five years as the *Democrat* has. No other name than that of Davidson has ever appeared at its head. Only one change has ever been made, and for over twenty years the present editor and publisher has stood at the helm.

In the way of a preface to the historical sketch of the *Democrat* we wish to speak of two or three other papers that flourished at Lewistown just previous to the founding of it.

The *Fulton Republican* was started in 1844 by Hugh Lamaster as a Whig organ and an impetuous advocate of Henry Clay for President. It suspended in 1854 immediately upon the removal of the *Illinois Public Ledger* to Canton, and Lewistown was for a time without a paper. The *Republican* was plucky, and although for some time previous to its suspension it did not pay as an enterprise, yet so long as its rival, the *Ledger*, remained at Lewistown it would hold out even at a loss. J. M. Rankin, a school-teacher, bought most of the material of the *Republican* office and started a very neat seven-column paper called the ————, thirteen issues of which appeared, when it suspended.

Just here we wish to remark that the reason for not giving the name of Mr. Rankin's publication is not because we failed to make diligent inquiries to obtain it. Many persons who we were informed

would remember its name were queried in regard to it, but not one could call the name to mind. Even Mr. Frank P. Paull, a man of excellent memory and who was employed upon it as a compositor, fails to remember it. He called upon as many as twenty persons whom he knew were once familiar with the short-lived sheet, but not one of them could tell its name. Thus, perhaps, the title of this pioneer paper will never be resurrected from the oblivion that has already enshrouded it.

The first number of *The Fulton Democrat*, the original name of the *Lewistown Democrat*, appeared June 14, 1855. It was published by James M. Davidson, brother of the present editor. The printing office at that time was in a little one-story brick building that was located just north of the court-house. Its salutatory was three and one-half columns in length. It was an able review of the political history and situation of the United States, and the editor even crossed the ocean to Europe and spoke in a familiar manner of the political situations of the powers of that continent. The paper was a six-column folio, neatly printed, and reflected credit upon its publisher.

Mr. J. M. Davidson conducted the *Democrat* as editor and proprietor until July, 1858, when Wm. T. Davidson became associated with him as co-partner, and the firm was known as Davidson Bros. It remained thus but a short time, however, for we find that on Nov. 12, 1858, the firm was dissolved by James M. Davidson withdrawing, leaving Wm. T. Davidson sole editor and proprietor, which he has remained to this day. James M., during the past eighteen years, has been editing the *Carthage (Ill.) Republican*.

During the summer and autumn of 1879, Mr. Davidson erected a large brick building especially arranged for a printing office. This building, which doubtless will be known as the "*Democrat Building*," is located upon the west side of the Public Square, and is one of the finest business blocks in Fulton county. The entire upper floor of the structure is occupied by the office of the *Democrat*. All of the more modern conveniences and improvements have been introduced in it, and to-day it is not only the largest and best fitted printing establishment in the county, but will compare favorably with any offices in any of the smaller cities of the State. Among the useful improvements introduced in the new office is a steam engine, which furnishes ample power to run his presses.

Politically, as the name implies, this is a Democratic paper. The editor, however, is independent and fearless in his editorials. He advocates or approves men and measures with all the force and ability of a naturally gifted pen and an exceedingly positive outspoken nature. He has a mind of his own and never fears to express it. His articles have a characteristic terseness and force which is well known all through Central Illinois. His opinion on public matters, on political issues, and of public men, is sought and relied upon with no little degree of confidence.

He has labored hard for many years upon this paper, with an ambition to make of it, not a political organ, but a good family newspaper; and that his labors have been appreciated is evinced by the liberal patronage his paper has received.

The *Lewistown Democrat* is a large, nine-column folio and contains a greater amount of reading matter than any other journal published in the county. Its local columns are well filled with the happenings of the entire county which are of general or local interest. During the early days of the existence of this paper it contained a very limited number of locals, for, said the editor, "Nothing occurred to make a local of."

William Taylor Davidson, editor and proprietor of the *Democrat*, was born in Petersburg, Menard Co., Ill., Feb. 8, 1837, and brought to this county the following year, where he was reared and has since lived. Isham G. Davidson, his father, was brought from South Carolina to Illinois in 1807, even prior to the organization of the Territory of Illinois, and 11 years before its organization as a State. He was born in 1802, and died in Feb., 1878. Up to the time of his death there were few men living in the great Prairie State who came into it while it was yet a county of the Territory of Indiana. Mr. Davidson's mother, Sarah A. (Springer) Davidson, was born June 2, 1810. She was brought (in 1811), to the State before its organization as such and lived in log forts in Coles county during the war of 1812 to '15. She saw many of her neighbors killed by the Indians. His parents were united in marriage in 1826. This couple were truly pioneers. Wm. T. began his career as printer upon the *Republican* in 1853 with Hugh Lamaster, and has made it his life work. He was elected Commissioner of Schools for Fulton county in 1863, and did much to rectify the prevailing abuses of school privileges. He was united in marriage with Lucinda Ann Miner in 1860. They have had a family of 7 children born to them, 5 of whom are living. Harry is their eldest son.

CANTON REGISTER.

This large and excellent newspaper is one of the leading journals of Central Illinois, indeed, it takes rank with the larger and more prosperous papers of the Northwest. Unusual ability, tact and business enterprise are displayed in its management. Its editorials are ably prepared, its local columns are generally full, well arranged and embrace all the happenings of the city, indeed, of the entire county. It has a list of regular correspondents in various parts of the county, who contribute well-prepared articles of the news of their district each week.

The typographical appearance of the *Register*, which is the largest paper published in Fulton county, is neat and tasty. It is an honor to any office to send out such excellent quality of work. The *Register* office is furnished all through with the best material and presses, and for mechanical execution the job work done at this

office will compare favorably with that turned out from the larger establishments of the State. Its present editor is one of the thoroughly enterprising newspaper men of the county, and that the progress he has made is appreciated by the general public is evinced by the unusual success attending his enterprises.

The first issue of the *Canton Register* appeared in January, 1849, Charles J. Sellon* being publisher. It was then a six-column folio. In April following, Mr. Sellon sold the office to Messrs. Slaughter & Sharkey. In July following Mr. Slaughter died of cholera, and, Mr. Sharkey, having no practical knowledge of the newspaper business, the services of John S. Winter, Esq., were secured as editor. Mr. Winter soon after resigned his position and commenced the publication of the *Knoxville Journal*. He is the present County Clerk of Knox county. In November, 1849, Mr. Sharkey procured the services of Mr. John P. Brooks (who was afterwards elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction) as editor, and the *Register* was issued as a Democratic paper. Up to this time it had been neutral in politics. In this character the *Register* lived but a short time, and in February, 1850, ceased to exist, and the office fell into the hands of T. Maple, who in August of that year sold it to Thos. J. Walker, of Belleville, Ill. He purchased a larger press, and in September recommenced the publication of the *Register* as a neutral paper, and enlarged it to seven columns. For a few weeks he employed Mr. Wm. H. Haskell as editor, but soon thereafter took Dr. Asa Lee Davison as partner in the office and editor of the paper. In 1852 Mr. Walker disposed of his interest in the office to Mr. Henry L. Nicolet. On the 2d day of March, 1853, Dr. Davison died, and Mr. Alpheus Davison bought his interest in the office, the firm then being Davison & Nicolet. The new firm soon changed the character of the paper from neutral to independent, and boldly discussed the political issues of the times without regard to party, one of the proprietors being a Democrat and the other a Whig. The *Register* opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which subsequently caused the destruction of old party lines and the organization of the Republican party. In 1856 the *Register* became an outspoken Republican paper, and by the assistance of friends a power press was purchased and the paper enlarged to eight columns. In 1861 the proprietors threw aside party lines and declared only in favor of the maintenance of the Government and the Union without regard to party. During the years 1861-2 the paper had a hard struggle for its existence, it being suspended for two months during 1862, while both its proprietors were in the army.

*Mr. Sellon was subsequently connected with several different papers, and on the breaking out of the war became Major of an Illinois regiment, where he remained till his health and hearing were so much impaired that it became necessary for him to resign. After returning home he was for a short time connected with the *Springfield Journal*, and still later with the *Peoria Transcript*, but his health continued to fail, and he died in 1862.

In October, 1866, Mr. Alpheus Davison sold his interest in the paper to James K. Magie, who became its editor. The firm name was Nicolet & Magie, and the *Register* was again a pronounced Republican paper. Some time between 1868 and 1872 Mr. Nicolet disposed of his interest to W. P. Tanquary, and the firm name was changed to Magie & Tanquary. In 1875 Mr. Tanquary sold out to Mr. Magie, who became sole proprietor. In 1877 Mr. Jesse N. Berry and E. R. Magie leased the office (Mr. Jas. K. Magie having been appointed State Printer Expert, could not attend to the publication of the paper) for one year. At the expiration of their lease Mr. Berry retired, and James K. Magie & Son became editors and publishers. During the spring of 1878 the Messrs. Magie pronounced in favor of the National or Greenback party, and the *Register* rapidly ran down until it no longer paid expenses.

In June, 1878, Mr. C. E. Snively, the present editor and proprietor, purchased the office and good will of Mr. J. K. Magie, and at once made the *Register* an advocate of Republican principles. By dint of hard labor the *Register* again assumed its place as the leading paper of the county, and to-day enjoys a circulation of almost 2,000 copies per week. It is also the largest paper printed in Fulton county.

Clarence E. Snively, editor and proprietor of the *Register*, is a native of Ellisville, Fulton county, where he was born July 4, 1854. He received his education principally at the public schools at Avon. His father, Naaman Snively, carried on the harness business at Avon for several years. When the subject of this sketch was 10 years of age this parent died, at which time Clarence entered the office of E. A. Snively, editor and publisher of the *Rushville Times*. He remained in that office for 2 years, when he entered the office of the *Pekin Register* (now the *Times*) to finish his apprenticeship. After he had accomplished this his ability was appreciated to such an extent that he was made foreman of the office. In 1875 he bought a half interest in the *Carlinville Democrat*, in company with H. M. Kimball; after one year sold out his interest in this paper to A. W. Edward. He received an offer from W. T. Dowdall, editor of the *National Democrat*, Peoria, to take the foremanship of that office, which he accepted, and in that capacity acted until Sept. 17, 1877, when he took the foremanship of the *Canton Register* office, then edited by Berry & Magie.

In June, 1878, Mr. Snively bought the entire interest of this paper, since which time he has conducted it alone. The circulation has increased under his management from 500 to almost 2,000, and from a six-column folio to a six-column quarto, and it is one of the largest and best managed provincial papers in the State.

THE NEWS-CHRONICLE.

As early as 1843 Lewistown had a newspaper. At that early date the *Fulton Banner* was published here, by whom we do not know. It was a five-column folio, and for a pioneer paper the

mechanical work reflects credit to the skill of its publishers. During this period of thirty-seven years many papers have been published in the county, but not so many in Lewistown as in other places. Newspaper enterprises have proven more successful, consequently more permanent in this city than in most other places.

The *Lewistown Union*, a Republican organ published here, was started by De Witt Bryant about 1864 or '65, and was run till about 1871. This paper passed into several hands during its existence of a half dozen years. Phelps & Bryant became its publishers for a time, when Mr. Bryant sold to G. A. Hyde, and Hyde & Phelps conducted it. Mr. Phelps soon retired, selling out his interest to his partner's father. The *Union* was run by father and son for a time, when the son became sole proprietor. During the year 1871 he moved the material to Ipava and began the publication of the *Fulton Press*.

No time in the history of the city have the principles and measures of the Republican party had such a strong and able organ in Lewistown as at present, which it has in *The News-Chronicle*. Its editors, Messrs. Yarnell & Ketcham, fully realize the arduous duties and responsibilities resting upon them as conductors of one of the leading political papers of the county. Not only is *The News-Chronicle* admired for the fair and able manner in which it discusses the political issues of the day, but as a news and literary journal it ranks high. It is an eight-column folio, neatly printed, and besides its foreign, national and local news, its literary clippings and productions, its personals, poetry, editorials, market reports and miscellany, it contains a goodly number of advertisements, thus showing that it is appreciated by the best judges of the value of a newspaper, advertisers.

In 1875, Nov. 13, George Yarnell founded the *Lewistown News*, a five-column folio. He purchased new presses and office material and started a job office, and issued the paper to advertise his new enterprise. This little sheet was so well received that Mr. Yarnell was encouraged to enlarge it and send it forth as a regular publication. This he did March 30, 1876, when it was increased to the present size of *The News-Chronicle*.

Mr. Yarnell continued to publish the *News*, meeting with success, until November 13, 1879, when he was joined by W. L. Ketcham, and *The News-Chronicle* issued. Mr. Ketcham was formerly editor of the *Vermont Chronicle*, and the *News* and *Chronicle* were combined, and both gentlemen unite their forces in the publication of *The News-Chronicle*.

The paper is established upon a paying basis, and its future seems bright. The influence it will wield in the interest of the Republican party in this part of the county will be felt, and we feel assured that it will be appreciated by the members of that great organization. Its subscription price is only \$1.50 per year.

There is one feature of *The News-Chronicle* worthy of note, in

this connection. While its readers enjoy the benefits of the "patent outside," yet the great mass of foreign advertisements that usually disfigure "patent sides" are dispensed with. Messrs. Yarnell & Ketcham have special arrangements with the publishers of these whereby they get only choice literary selections and general news, which are selected and compiled by experts.

Geo. Yarnell, senior editor of *The News-Chronicle*, published at Lewistown, is a native of Fayette county, Pa., where he was born Dec. 27, 1830. His father, Ellis Yarnell, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a farmer through life; he married Miss Hannah C. Taylor, of Pennsylvania; of their 8 children George was the eldest but one; he was but 2 years of age when his parents settled in Licking Co., O.; at 17 he went to Putnam, O., where in the office of the *Western Recorder* he learned the printer's trade. At the end of 2 years, on account of ill-health, he went to Missouri, where he rapidly recovered, and entered the office of the *Liberty Tribune*, published at Liberty, Mo., and there gained a large practical experience; afterward he became employed at Lexington and St. Louis; returning to Ohio he remained until 1854, when the California mining excitement was at its height. He crossed the plains with Russell, Waddell & Co., and after a wearisome trip of 4 months he landed at Marysville. Near Diamond Spring he began life as a miner; remained in California 9 years; was also editor of the *Placerville Daily News*. He then returned to this county, where, near Lewistown, he bought farm property and followed agricultural life until 1869, when he again went to California, stopping at Los Angeles, where in connection with a younger brother he established the *Los Angeles Daily Express*, which had a very good circulation. In 1871 Mr. Yarnell permanently settled in Fulton county and followed farming until 1875, when he began the issue of the *Weekly News*.

Mr. Yarnell is a man of a family. In 1864 he was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Ann Felkel, a daughter of John Felkel, of Lewistown township. They have 4 children,—John E., Mary M., Sarah A. and Jennie.

W. L. Ketcham, the literary man of the *News-Chronicle*, is a young gentleman of business ability and a writer of no mean reputation. During the early part of the present year (1879) he moved from Havana, Mason county, his former residence, and where he had conducted a paper, to Vermont, and assumed the management of the *Vermont Chronicle*, formerly and at present owned by George L. Durell. He conducted this paper for a few months, when he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Yarnell, combining the *Chronicle* with the *Lewistown News*. Mr. Ketcham is an ingenious, practical printer, thoroughly understands the art and executes some very fine job work.

VERMONT CHRONICLE.

The advance guard of civilization who first settled in this county had no daily papers, and even weeklies were like "angel's visits, few and far between," for mails were irregular and infrequent, being carried on horseback, and sometimes not carried at all. The early pilgrims who located at Vermont had their mails carried to them from Bernadotte, one of the principal points of the county at that time. Some of the men, who are now white-headed veterans, were young men full of life and vigor then, and thought nothing of making long journeys alone through an unsettled country. It was by the bravery and toil of these men that Vermont received a few copies of some religious journal or Eastern paper. For a decade, however, her people have been supplied with their own local paper from their own presses. After the completion of the C., B. & Q. Railroad a season of great business prosperity was enjoyed by Vermont. Mercantile business was never so great; building of both store-houses and dwellings went rapidly on, and all kinds of mechanical labor were employed in the growing town. Besides these aids a new road was being constructed, the R., R-I. & St. L. R. R. At this prosperous period in Vermont's history, George L. and Edward P. Durell, two enterprising sons of one of the early and prominent settlers, Wm. Durell, started a paper. It was christened the *Vermont Chronicle*, and the first number appeared Nov. 27, 1870.

These gentlemen engaged F. P. Hallowell to conduct the editorial department of the new paper. Mr. Hallowell was a bright and talented man and made a good editor, but at the expiration of four or five months severed his connection with it. At that time George L. Durell, the present editor and proprietor, purchased the interest of his brother. Col. E. P. Durell, long the popular local agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., is a writer of considerable talent and did much with his pen and energy to establish the *Chronicle*. He recently resigned his position on the railroad, which is now ably filled by Edward R. Thomas.

George L. Durell, upon the withdrawal of his brother, assumed editorial and business management of the paper, and gave the people of West Fulton and Southeastern McDonough an excellent local journal. It won warm esteem in the hearts of the people, and a prominent place in their homes. Its pathway was not always strewn with the sweet perfumed rose, nor always lighted by the cheering noon-day sun, but its editor struggled on, with an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his pet enterprise.

Until the early summer of the present year (1879) he continued faithfully at the helm. He then sold out to W. L. Ketcham, a young man from Havana, Ill. The enterprise did not prosper under his brief management as he would have it, and he therefore withdrew. Again Mr. Durell came forward, resumed his former post

and to-day is giving the people of Vermont and vicinity a newspaper equal to any publication in the county.

Politically the *Chronicle* is a pronounced Republican paper, and has wielded a healthful influence for the principles of its party. The editorials which appear in its columns from week to week upon the great and important political questions of the day are admired for their clearness, force and logic. It is what is termed in this day, when party lines are somewhat loosely drawn, a "stalwart" paper, being uncompromisingly Republican. It is regarded as one of the most reliable papers in the county in this respect.

In the local columns of the *Chronicle* appear all the events of the town and vicinity, as well as of the county which are of any public interest.

George L. Durell, the editor and proprietor of the *Chronicle*, assumed the management of the paper before he was of age, and is one of the few newspaper men who took the editor's chair and business control of a paper without any practical knowledge of the art. Notwithstanding these disadvantages he made his enterprise pay from the first. Mr. Durell is a son of William Durell, one of the early pioneers of Vermont. No man wielded a greater influence in building up Vermont in its infancy than Mr. William Durell. George L. was reared in Vermont, and there married Miss Lutie Stapleford, a daughter of Edward Stapleford, who was largely indentified with the interests of Vermont before his death. He erected the large brick hotel structure on north Main street, and the brick dwelling just across the street, which at the time was the finest one in the town. He was also a merchant of Vermont.

THE FARMINGTON NEWS.

Newspaper business in Farmington has been on a par with the same business in other places. As far back as 1856 an attempt was made to establish a newspaper in that town. In that year the *Farmington Journal* made its appearance. It was a seven-column paper, ably edited and neatly printed. It lived but one year. In 1865 *The Farmington Times* was established, but lived only a few months. It was printed at Lewistown by E. H. Phelps, who was at that time publishing the *Lewistown Union*. From that time until May, 1874, Farmington was without a newspaper. At that time J. D. Hurd, a Peoria printer, established *The Farmington News*, which, at this writing (Nov., 1879), is still in existence, being five and one-half years old.

Besides these papers, a monthly magazine, called the *Poultry Record*, was published at Farmington for three years, 1872-74, by C. W. Heaton, but it was afterwards sold and merged into the *American Poultry Journal* at Chicago.

J. D. Hurd, editor of *The Farmington News*, was born in Wyandotte Co., Ohio, March 19, 1847. He learned the trade of a printer in the *Gazette* office at Lima, Ohio, before he was 17 years of age.

Between 17 and 18 years of age he emigrated to this State, locating at Urbana, Ill., where for two years before arriving at maturity he published *The Champaign County Journal*, a Democratic newspaper. In 1868 he was married to Miss Hermien S. Fluke, daughter of F. Fluke, of Lima, Ohio. During the years he was publishing the *Journal* at Urbana, Ill., he was prosecuting the study of law, and was admitted to practice in September, 1868. Circumstances prevented his beginning the practice at that time, and he continued in the printing business, moving from Urbana to Peoria in 1871, where he was connected with the *Daily Transcript* until his removal to Farmington in May, 1874, when he commenced the publication of *The Farmington News*. In January, 1877, while still at the head of the *News* office, he opened a law office, and has since combined the newspaper and law business. Mr. Hurd fills the editor's chair with no small degree of ability. He has made of the *News* a first-class local paper, and it takes rank among the profession as such. His practical knowledge of the "preservative art," and talent as a writer enable him to publish a journal of a high standard quite easily.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

This paper first greeted its readers June 1, 1877, under the name of "*The Canton Advertiser*." That journal was founded by Horace J. Leigh and Gilbert L. Miller. Its first issue was a five-column folio, with a circulation of 1,000 copies, which was practically a free circulation, the nominal sum of 25 cents per year being charged for subscription. After running for five weeks its columns were found to be too limited to satisfy the demands of its patrons, and it was consequently enlarged to a seven-column folio. At that time its subscription price was raised to one dollar per year. It continued this size for twenty-seven weeks when, owing to its increase of business, it was again enlarged to its present size, a five-column quarto.

The *Advertiser* was started and conducted as an independent journal so far as it concerned politics or religion for quite awhile, when its editors were led to believe that if they would bring it out as a Republican sheet its prosperity would be assured. At that time it had a paying list of 1,600 subscribers, having become thus popular within the short period of one year, which is unprecedented as far as journalism in this county is concerned. Its editors and publishers, Leigh & Miller, were induced to step from a non-partisan to the Republican platform. This step proved a disastrous one, and in place of an increased circulation and greater advertising patronage, the result was the opposite. For seven weeks they saw its subscription list diminish and with no hopes of a reaction. People had taken it because it was not hampered or circumscribed by partisan principles. It was free to applaud or condemn, to advocate or oppose, to build up or tear down any measure they believed ben-

ficial and just, or injurious or wrong. It remained an advocate of party principles and measures for only seven weeks, when it again hung out its old motto of independence.

Sept. 5, 1879, Chas. W. Kent purchased Mr. Miller's interests in the *Advertiser* and became a partner of Mr. Leigh. They immediately changed the name of the paper to *The Weekly Times*, and brought it out in a new dress. It is now equal in appearance to any journal published in Central Illinois. As to its editorial management, the large circulation it enjoys and its popularity fully attest. The *Times* is independent, and intends to remain so. Its editors believe it can exert a greater influence for the public weal under that banner than it can under any other. They will not be influenced by party or sect. They advocate such measures, national, municipal, religious and social, as will best subserve the interest of the mass of the community regardless of any party, clique or individual. As such a journal it deserves, as it has, the patronage of all classes.

Horace G. Leigh, of the firm of Leigh & Kent, editors and proprietors of *The Weekly Times*, was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., in 1852, and brought to this county in 1854 by his parents, Ichabod and Caroline (Bryant) Leigh, who followed farming. Mr. Ichabod Leigh enlisted in the 36th Ill. Vol. Inf. in 1864, and was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., leaving a widow and 6 children, of whom Horace G. was the eldest. Although the family was greatly dependent on him, he obtained a good education, attending the Canton high school nearly two years. At the age of 18 he entered the Canton *Ledger* office, learned the printing business, and in four years was made foreman, which position he held for three years. He then resigned that position to establish, in partnership with Mr. Miller, the *Advertiser*. In Dec., 1878, Leigh & Miller purchased the printing office of the *Ipava Phoenix*, changed its name to the *Ipava Independent*, and trebled its circulation in a few weeks. Then they sold it to A. H. McKeighan, the present proprietor. Mr. Leigh married Miss Catherine E. Brant, at Canton, Feb. 23, 1875, daughter of Rev. Geo. C. Brant, and they have two children,—Edith Louise and Charles Toland.

Chas. W. Kent, of the firm of Leigh & Kent, publishers and editors of *The Weekly Times*, was born in Richland Co., Ill., May 1, 1848. He is the son of John G. and Margaret H. (Gardiner) Kent. His father was a native of the Buckeye State and died at Cuba in 1862. His mother is living in Canton. They came to Fulton county in 1855, and settled at Cuba, where John G. Kent kept a hotel until his demise. Chas. W. received a good education and early in life began battling for himself. At the death of his father his mother gave him his liberty to go and do as he pleased, and only asked of him one thing: that was "to make what he did make, honestly." He engaged to work on a farm for a time, and in 1863 entered the Fulton County *Ledger* office as an apprentice, and

worked there until the following year, when he enlisted in Co. D, 137th Ill. Inf., and went to the front. He was taken sick at Memphis in July, and lay in the hospital the rest of his term, often at the point of death. He returned home and when the 151st regt. was made up he again enlisted, this time in Co. B. of that regt. Mr. Kent was united in marriage Aug. 26, 1869, to Mrs. Mary L. (Eastwood) Brickle. They have 3 children: Leon U. E., Henry Elmer and Lillie May.

Mr. K. conducted the *Family Favorite* in Columbia, Tenn., for a time, and has been actively engaged more or less in the printing business for many years.

THE STREAM OF LIGHT.

The Stream of Light, one of the latest additions to the newspapers of the county, has rapidly gained a foothold and takes rank with the older and more widely known journals of the county. It is a seven-column folio and filled with local and general news, discussions upon the political, financial and social issues of the country that agitate the public mind, and a general miscellany of excellent and instructive reading matter.

This paper, or rather the material of the office, was moved from Lewistown, where it had been used in the office of the *Lewistown Union*. G. A. Hyde moved the office to Ipava in 1874, and started the *Fulton Press*. This paper soon fell into the hands of a Mr. Flake, since deceased, who changed its name to the *Fulton Phoenix* and conducted it for a time in that village, when he moved it to the enterprising and growing town of Astoria. Owing to Mr. Flake's failing health the enterprise proved unsuccessful under his management, and in 1877 it was purchased by Leigh & Miller, who subsequently started the *Canton Advertiser*, the former of whom is senior editor of *The Weekly Times*. Mr. Flake was an excellent writer. His editorials were able, and his locals characterized by a rich vein of humor which pervaded almost all of them.

Messrs. Leigh & Miller returned the office to Ipava, and changed the name from the *Fulton Phoenix* to *Ipava Independent*. These gentlemen conducted the paper for a period of two months, when they sold the entire establishment to Mr. A. H. McKeighan. This gentleman immediately changed its name to *The Stream of Light*, and has continued as both editor and proprietor since.

Mr. McKeighan has been one of the leading advocates for the measures and principles of the Greenback party, and no man throughout Central Illinois has been more zealous in support of his party principles, and exerted a more potent influence than Mr. McKeighan. Since he assumed editorial management of this journal he has made of it an organ of the Greenback party. The editorials which weekly appear in the columns of the *Light* are able and prove him to be fully posted upon the great and important financial questions of the day.

The Stream of Light is evidently appreciated as a local newspaper, judging from the fair patronage it has received both from advertisers and subscribers. It has a good circulation for a country paper and it is constantly increasing.

A. H. McKeighan, editor and proprietor of *The Stream of Light*, was born in New Jersey, August 13, 1835. He was reared upon a farm and passed his life in agricultural pursuits and teaching school until he assumed the duties of the editor's chair, Feb. 21, 1879. He has taught school for about twenty winters, always meeting with marked success. He came to the State in 1849 with his father, who settled in this county; was married Dec. 30, 1858, to Sarah Berry, a native of Indiana, and was born in 1846. They have had a family of 9 children born to them, only 3 of whom are living. Mr. McK. possesses considerable ability both as an editor and a public speaker; is a man of great influence where he is known, and is endowed with remarkable energy and perseverance.

AVON SENTINEL.

The first number of this spicy little sheet was issued March 6, 1879. It is well edited, and Mr. H. J. Herbertz, its editor, is confident of success in his worthy undertaking. He has asked no favors in the way of donations to establish his little paper, and consequently the people appreciate his services more. No doubt a happy future awaits this plucky and enterprising gentleman, and if he only sticks to the *Sentinel* for a few years, it will become firmly established as a home journal.

Herman J. Herbertz, editor of the *Avon Sentinel*, was born in Keithsburg, Mercer Co., Ill., June 10, 1857, and is the son of Wm. and Margaret Herbertz. The former served in the Mexican war. In 1858, when but an infant, the parents of Herman removed with him to Oquawka, Ill., where, in the union schools, he received his education. In 1873 he removed with his parents to Monmouth, Ill.; thence back to Oquawka in 1876; and early in the year 1879 he came to this county, and on March 6, issued the first number of the *Avon Sentinel*, which is a spicy and well edited sheet, and bids fair for future success. Mr. H. is under obligations to no one for the establishment of his paper, as he asked no one for assistance, but started it with his own means. The people appreciate his enterprise by amply supporting the paper. In politics the *Sentinel* is neutral.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.—RUSHVILLE BRANCH.

The Jacksonville & Savanna Railroad was chartered by the Legislature in 1855. It was intended to run from Jacksonville to Savanna, Carroll county, passing through Liverpool, Canton Farmington and Yates City. A great deal of work was done on this line between Canton and Liverpool. That part of the branch of the C., B. & Q. road $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Canton to Farmington was graded, tied and bridged as the Jacksonville & Savanna Railroad. That portion of this road from near Canton to Rushville was chartered and surveyed as the Peoria & Hannibal Railroad. We find in the first number of the *Lewistown Democrat* a call for a meeting to be held at Lewistown Thursday, June 19, 1855, for the purpose of interesting the people in behalf of this road. Meetings were also held at Farmington and Canton. Canton was not a point named in the charter of the Peoria & Hannibal road, but it was talked of running the road two or three miles south of Canton. The Peoria & Hannibal road was graded from Hollis, Peoria Co., to the southern line of that county, and some work was done at Utica, in this county. The labor was done on the Jacksonville & Savanna road by local subscription, but when the panic of 1857 came upon the country all work on both lines ceased.

In 1861 Mr. James H. Stipp, President and General Agent of the Jacksonville & Savanna Railroad, and Judge Henry L. Bryant, President and General Agent of the Peoria & Hannibal Road, entered into contract with James F. Joy and Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, selling to them, or rather giving them a perpetual lease of that part of both roads upon which work had been done. These gentlemen represented the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., and therefore at that time the road was virtually sold to or placed in the hands of the C., B. & Q. Co. The contract that Messrs. Stipp and Bryant entered into with these men was that they were to complete the road and put it in running order. It became evident to Messrs. Stipp and Bryant and the Directors of the two companies that they could not build it, and being very desirous of a road, such a contract was made. The C., B. & Q. Co. did the work according to contract, and in June, 1862, the road was completed to Lewistown

which was as far south as the C., B. & Q. Company agreed to construct it; but in 1869 it was completed to Rushville.

Fulton county issued bonds for the construction of the Jacksonville & Savannah Railroad to the amount of \$100,000, and for the Peoria & Hannibal road \$200,000. All these bonds were sold, and of the \$300,000 issued all are redeemed except \$75,000. A portion of the bonds issued to the J. & S. were used to buy iron, and the rails of the C., B. & Q. Railroad from Farmington to Lewistown were purchased by Fulton county bonds. The entire grading, tying, bridging and ironing was given to the C., B. & Q. Railroad on condition that they would build it.

Frank Farwell, of Liverpool, now of Kansas, and Col. A. C. Babcock of Canton, under the firm name of Farwell & Babcock, were contractors to bridge, grade and tie the J. & S. road from Liverpool to Yates City. To these parties, for the work done, the C., B. & Q. paid \$10,000, and a few hundred dollars to other parties, which was all this Road ever paid for the vast amount of work done upon this route. There were collected on local subscriptions in this county for the original roads \$200,000, as follows: Farmington, \$40,000; Canton, \$100,000; Lewistown, \$60,000, and Liverpool, \$20,000.

The railroad track first reached Canton on Friday, May 2, 1862. This was a gala day for Canton. On that date the first goods that ever entered Canton by rail were received; they were consigned to Holmes & Peck, merchants. The Directors of the J. & S. Road were Thompson Maple, Israel S. Piper, Jason M. Bass, A. C. Babcock, and W. A. Dickerman, all of Canton, and A. M. Field, of Farmington; James H. Stipp, President; W. A. Dickerman, Vice-President, and I. S. Piper, Secretary.

In 1868 ground was broken at Lewistown for the extension of the C., B. & Q. road to Rushville. The work was pushed rapidly forward during the summer of 1869, and brought to completion. This gave a new impetus to the towns of Vermont and Ipava, the two principal points on this road southwest of Lewistown. The depot buildings erected by the company at the various towns along this route are all good, substantial buildings, creditable alike to the people of the towns and to the Railroad Company.

Sad Accident.—From the day the first locomotive engineer stepped into the cabin of his engine, opened the throttle and whirled over the prairies and woodland, until the present day, heroic acts of self-sacrifice have been performed by this faithful and trusted class. The engineer is always the first one upon the train who sees the danger ahead, and in almost every instance might escape, with but slight injuries at most; yet how few are there who desert their post until they have done all in their power to avert the crash and save the lives of those who have entrusted themselves in their care! Then, as it often proves, it is too late to save their own lives. When we hear of a sad railroad accident, the collision of trains, the wreck of

coaches, the loss of life, we ask, "Did the engineer escape?" and almost invariably are told, "No; he was killed."

Locomotive engineers as a class have ever proven their fidelity to the precious charges entrusted to them, often by giving their lives; but never in the history of railroad accidents did an engineer prove his heroism, his devotion to his trust and ingenuity more than did Engineer Chilson of the C., B. & Q. It was during the autumn (of 1870, we believe) when the Fulton County Fair was in progress at Canton, that brave Chilson laid down his life that others might live. Hundreds of passengers from Lewistown, Ipaia and Vermont, had taken advantage of the cheap rates and visited the fair. This was one of the most successful seasons during the prosperous period of that Association, and thousands were in attendance from all points of the county and Central Illinois. Evening arrived and the coaches on the southern bound train of the C., B. & Q. were packed with human freight. All was ready, the bell rang, and Engineer Chilson, fully appreciating the great responsibility, pulled the long train slowly from the depot, lest some of his passengers would be injured. On, past the fair grounds the train moved, steadily gaining in motion. Soon the careful engineer had the train under great headway. Every one was joyous and the laugh and jest arose upon the pleasant autumn air, even above the clatter of the train. Upon rounding a curve what should meet the eyes of the faithful engineer, who had looked steadily ahead with his hand on the throttle, upon this, his ride into eternity? On came a heavy freight train at great speed. Both trains were within a few hundred feet of each other before the danger was discovered. A collision could not be avoided, for it took but a moment for the engines to come together, yet the work of saving hundreds of lives was performed in a twinkling. The brave and thoughtful Chilson adopted the only possible plan to save his cargo of human beings and executed it instantaneously. He ordered his fireman to detach the engine from the coaches and then jump for his life. Both duties were performed with great celerity. Then Chilson, fearless of death, opened the throttle wide and with his engine dashed ahead to meet the oncoming train, that it might be checked and thus prevent it from wrecking his coaches. The crash of the engines as they shattered each other was the first intimation the passengers had of the imminent danger they were in.

When the steam and smoke of the wrecked engines cleared away the remains of engineer Chilson were found, and with grateful hands tenderly carried away and cared for. He had saved the passengers of his train, but it cost him his life. It is supposed that ere he had performed every service that he could toward saving his train the engines collided and he was ushered into eternity.

The engineer and fireman of the freight train escaped by jumping from their engine. Mr. Chilson left a widow and a small family of children to mourn his loss, besides thousands of grateful friends. May the memory of this illustrious hero never be forgot-

ten, for no man ever did more to save the lives of hundreds of the citizens of this county than he, and none ever performed a greater service more heroically and at a greater cost.

C., B. & Q. R. R.—QUINCY BRANCH.

The main line of the C., B. & Q. which runs from Galesburg to Quincy, enters this county at section 5, Union township, and makes its exit at section 30 near the town of Avon, which is on this road. This branch of the road was built as the Northern Cross Railroad. The enterprise was agitated as early as 1851, and by 1856 the road was built. Connections were made with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Chicago. Shortly afterward these two roads, with the Peoria & Oquawka, fell into the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. This is one of the chief railroad lines in the United States.

C., B. & Q. R. R.—ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

This road was built in 1870 as the Rockford, Rock-Island & St. Louis Railroad. It is well known that contests by different towns for railroads have often been protracted and severe; especially was this so in earlier days, but there never was perhaps a greater contest between rival towns for a line of railroad than there was for the R., R-I. & St. L. R. R. Many years prior to the construction of this road the company obtained a charter and much work was done on the line from Beardstown, passing through Rushville to Macomb. For years the work was abandoned, and until 1869 the enterprise was not revived. At that time the citizens of Rushville and Macomb became greatly interested in the road and desired it completed. Great interest was manifested all along that route, which subsequently was known as the Macomb and Rushville route. During the summer and autumn of 1869 the citizens of Astoria, Vermont and Table Grove became desirous of a railroad; and as much parleying was done by the leading men on the Macomb and Rushville route, a proposition was made by some of the leading and enterprising citizens of the eastern route, principally of Astoria, to the officials of the R., R-I. & St. L. R. R. for the construction of this road from Beardstown through Browning, Frederick, Astoria, Vermont and Table Grove to Bushnell. The citizens through this county and at Bushnell took great interest in the enterprise and pushed their claim with the greatest energy. The contest between Rushville, Industry and Macomb and Astoria, Vermont, Table Grove and Bushnell, proved a fierce one in the extreme; but the men of Fulton county along the latter route proved to be the sharper, shrewder business men and out-generated the leading lights of Macomb and Rushville. It was decided by the company as the more favorable route and the one which would prove the most remunerative, to accept the offer made by the citizens of West Fulton

county. Work was commenced on the line in December, and by June 1, 1870, cars passed over the road. The proposition was received from the officials of this road in November, 1869, that if they would raise \$300,000 from Frederick to Bushnell, the road would be built through Fulton county instead of through McDonough and Schuyler counties. This amount was readily voted. Astoria township led the van with \$50,000. The town of Astoria, which at that time was not so large by 500 population as it is to-day, gave \$10,000; Woodland township, which the road does not touch, gave \$15,000; Vermont \$24,000; Eldorado township, McDonough county, \$6,000; and Farmers' township \$35,000. Of the very large subscription made by Astoria township, it not only has paid its interest promptly but has reduced the principal \$15,000. The enterprising town of Astoria has liquidated one-half the amount subscribed, and the interest on all of it has ever been paid with promptness.


This road seemed to prosper for a time, but on account of the vast amount of money expended in its construction and the mismanagement of the road afterwards, it proved to be a very unprofitable investment to the stockholders. The rolling stock, which at first was all new, without repair or attention soon got into bad condition; the road-bed was neglected, and the entire line came into disrepute. In 1876, however, the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. purchased it and gave it the name of the St. Louis Division of the C., B. & Q. R. R. The road-bed was immediately put in repair, new rolling stock provided, and to-day it is one of the best roads in the State of Illinois.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY.

This railway crosses the county in a line almost directly east and west, and is the principal railroad of Fulton county. It seems more especially identified with the interests of this county than any other road, and the people along the route take a commendable local pride in its welfare. The T., P. & W. is one of the principal arteries by which the produce of the Northwest is transported to the seaboard. It is the most direct route for the people of Fulton county to reach the thriving and growing city of Peoria. Not only is it the best route to that city, but it is the cheapest and quickest route to Chicago. It connects with the famous old Illinois Central at Gilman, and the T. P. & W. coaches are whirled on into the Garden City without change or delay. This is also by far the best route to Burlington and Keokuk and the West. A branch leaves La Harpe from the Warsaw line for these cities, and one goes through in much less time and at cheaper rates than by any other available road. At one time, like most newly builded roads, it fell into disrepute; but under its present management it has taken rank with the largest roads of the country. Its road-bed is level, well ironed and smooth, and its rolling stock, both freight cars and

EASTWARD

THE MOST

Direct 

Route

TO

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

BUFFALO

INDIANAPOLIS

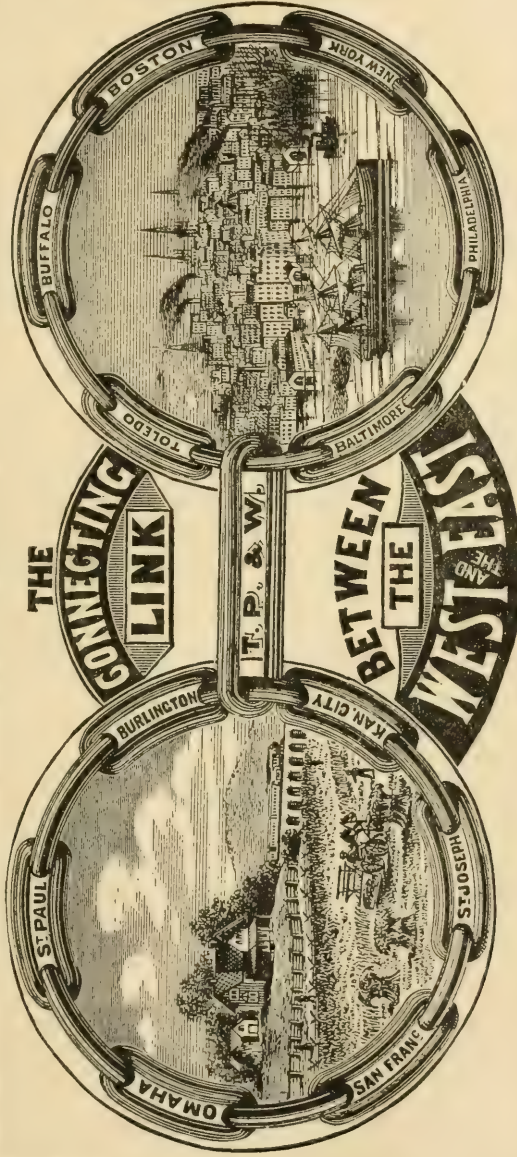
CINCINNATI

PHILADEL'A

NEW YORK


BOSTON

And all other
Eastern Cities.



WESTWARD

THE MOST

Direct 

Route

TO

BURLINGTON

KEOKUK

OTTUMWA

DES MOINES

OMAHA

ATCHISON

ST. JOSEPH

KANSAS CITY

And all points
West.

ELEGANT

RECLINING & CHAIR & SLEEPING CARS

ARE RUN THROUGH FROM

PEORIA TO LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS,

AND

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

FROM PEORIA TO CHICAGO.

A. L. HOPKINS,

Gen'l Manager.

W. F. MERRILL,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

THE ONLY ROUTE

RUNNING THROUGH CARS FROM

PEORIA TO BURLINGTON AND KEOKUK

ON ALL TRAINS.

PALACE DAY COACHES

ARE RUN THROUGH FROM

PEORIA TO LAFAYETTE, FORT WAYNE AND TOLEDO.

H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

coaches, is equal to that run by the oldest and most prosperous of roads.

The T., P. & W. Ry. Co. is a consolidation of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company and the Mississippi & Wabash Railroad Company, the former of which was incorporated Feb. 14, 1863, and the latter Feb. 16, 1863. These two companies were consolidated Dec. 1, 1865, and the entire road between the State line and Warsaw was put in operation Oct. 14, 1868. The Burlington branch, from La Harpe to Burlington, was opened in November, 1871.

The first work on the T., P. & W. through this county was done by the M. & W. R. R. This road passed through Canton and Cuba, its western terminus at Carthage. Some work was done between Cuba and Spoon river; from Bushnell west to Carthage much work was done under the management of this company. From Carthage to Warsaw the road was completed and put in operation. After the charter was obtained, a special act of the Legislature was passed dividing the road in this State into the Eastern, Western and Central Divisions, for its construction and management. Peoria was not a point on this road at that time; it crossed the Illinois river at Pekin. From Pekin east it was known as the Eastern Division, from Pekin to Bushnell as the Central, and from Bushnell to Warsaw as the Western. Each division was a sort of independent organization. Thompson Maple, of Canton, and a Mr. Buell, had a contract for the construction of the Central Division of the road, or that part between Pekin and Bushnell, and Mr. Sample, of Keokuk, built the Western Division.

The total length of the road is 238 miles; sidings, etc., 29 miles. Of this number 34 miles are in Fulton county.

Connections:—At State Line with P., C. & St. L. Railway, at Watseka C. & E. I. Railway; at Gilman with I. C. and G., C. & S. Railways; Chenoa, with C. & A. Railway; at El Paso with I. C. Railway (main line); at Peoria with P. & R. I., P., P. & J., C., R. I. & P., and C., B. & Q. Railways; at Bushnell with St. Louis Division and main line of the C., B. & Q. Railways; at Burlington with C., B. & Q., B. & C. R. and M. & B. and B. & S. W. Railways; at Keokuk with Des Moines Valley Railway.



CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CANTON & LIVERPOOL PLANK-ROAD COMPANY.

Prior to the days of railroads in this part of the State plank roads and turnpikes were built on the main traveled routes to the principal towns, generally those situated upon the river. The Canton & Liverpool Plank Road was started from Liverpool to Canton in 1850. The road was constructed principally by Canton merchants, business men at Liverpool, and farmers in the vicinity of the road. The distance from the Public Square in Canton to Liverpool was 13 miles, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of which is bottom land. The road-bed was graded 16 feet wide on the top, and the plank track was about 8 feet wide, laid upon one side of the road-bed. The plank was 2x6 inches and laid upon square oak stringers. The plank road was just wide enough for one wagon, and in passing, one vehicle would have to turn out upon the dirt road. There were three toll gates arranged along the line at different places for the purpose of collecting toll, which was so much per mile. One of these was located one mile south of Canton, one three miles further south, and one at Liverpool.

The Canton & Liverpool Plank Road Company did the grading under the immediate supervision of the Directors of the Company. Thompson Maple furnished the lumber and put it down. He built a saw-mill about three miles from Liverpool for the purpose of sawing the plank for this road. The "slab town" which originated by the construction of this mill still survives, and is known as Maple's Mill, which is on sections 10 and 11, Liverpool township. The total cost of this plank road was \$40,000. It did not prove profitable to the company and but one dividend was ever declared, and this was when the road was in good order and no repairs were needed during the season. The Company got into debt and made an assessment to relieve this embarrassment, which some of the stockholders failed to pay. It became greatly indebted to Thomson Maple for repairs. As this indebtedness was never liquidated it was sold some years afterwards to satisfy the claimants, when Mr. Maple bid it in, took up the plank and put it to other uses. The line was run for about six years, and was the only plank road ever constructed in the county.

There was a dike thrown up from Copperas Creek over the bottom for a distance of about 2 miles. Copperas Creek Landing was only 10 miles from Canton, whereas Liverpool was 13 miles; and as this was a free road, it gave Copperas Creek Landing great advantage over the Liverpool Landing, and proved detrimental to the plank road. Had all the business of the country immediately interested been carried over the plank road it might have proven a profitable enterprise, both to the stockholders and to the people along the route; but this dike was constructed by merchants, or men who had warehouses at Copperas Creek Landing, for the purpose of attracting trade to that point. Being nearer to Canton and reaching a good coal district, the farmers preferred Copperas Creek Landing to Liverpool.

COUNTY-SEAT CONTEST.

The question of moving the county seat from Lewistown to Canton began to be agitated in July of 1878. On Monday and Tuesday, August 5 and 6, the county was canvassed by men from Canton and other places, for signers to a petition praying for an election on the removal of the county seat to Canton. There were secured to this petition 7,131 names. It was presented to the Probate Court Sept. 18, 1878, and the Judge called an election to vote for or against the removal, fixing the time a week later than the regular November election. The canvass was begun and carried through with the utmost vigor by both Canton and Lewistown. Indeed efforts, unprecedented almost in the history of county-seat fights,—which are known to engender feelings more intensely bitter than any other public contests, were made in this canvass. That both Canton and Lewistown, with their allies, put forth tremendous efforts, we presume will not be denied by any person. Both cities exerted themselves almost to their utmost, one to gain what it had not, the other to retain what it already had. Speakers were in every school-house advocating one side or the other. Canton sent out her Silver Cornet Band and Lewistown a martial band. Every available man in both cities was used. Farmers residing in the vicinity brought in their teams and hitched them around the squares ready for the use of any person who might desire to go out in the interest of the respective cities. The various papers throughout the county were filled with lengthy editorials, local squibs, slings, etc., on the subject. Here we will remark that papers have seldom advocated or opposed a measure with so much force, ability and energy, as the newspapers of Fulton county did this proposition during the exciting campaign. Circulars and posters were printed by the thousand and sent over the county by both sides. We cannot even give a synopsis of the arguments, promises and denials made by both parties, further than to briefly state the principal inducement Canton offered to the people if they would give her the county-seat, and those made by Lewistown if they would let it remain with

her. Canton offered to the county a court-house worth not less than \$40,000. The plans and specifications were the same as used in the construction of the court-house at Waukegan, Ill., large cuts of which appeared in some of the papers. This building, with jail attached, was to be when completed and ready for occupancy presented to the county. Lewistown offered to make the Circuit and County Clerks' offices fire-proof, at an expense of not less than \$2,000 (which she did at a much greater outlay), and to fix up the old building.

As illustrating the efforts made to gain votes upon either side, we relate the following incidents, which actually occurred. We do it, not condemning either party, or any one, but as good-naturedly showing how much votes were prized, and how great the efforts sometimes put forth to secure them:

Shortly prior to the county-seat contest a great temperance revival had been held in one of the river townships, and this noble cause found many converts among the good people residing in that district, heretofore anything but staunch temperance folk. They had become teetotalers of pronounced and radical principles. It so happened, too, that the majority of this community thought the removal of the county-seat advisable and should vote accordingly. Lewistown had exerted her influence in the shape of arguments, but, seemingly, to no purpose, and the entire neighborhood was likely to go solidly for Canton, when by rights, owing to location, as Lewistown thought, it should be given to her. It would not do to let them go in that way. Something must be done, and a few Lewistonians proved themselves equal to the emergency. One night a buggy was filled with jugs of whisky at Lewistown and driven into this township. The newly made and enthusiastic temperance men were called from their slumbers, and in that quiet, confidential tone to which politicians so often modulate their voice and deportment about convention or election time, they were told that, knowing them to be strongly in favor of the removal they had brought them a jug of good old Bourbon for them to use among the "boys" in the interest of Canton. They visited many of the leading men in the same way, leaving or offering to leave a jug of whisky "in the interest of Canton." Their plan worked like a charm. It was one of the shrewdest schemes of the campaign, and none more effectual. The next day these leading men nudged each other in a confidential got-something-to-tell-you manner, and each related the experiences of the previous night, which, as was intended, turned them against Canton. They solemnly resolved to have nothing to do with men who would so grossly insult them, knowing of their recent strong temperance profession; and the entire neighborhood came over in a body for Lewistown.

On a farm within a few miles from one of the towns of the county, (neither Canton or Lewistown) were two men, one in favor of the removal of the county-seat, the other thinking that things were well

enough as they were. They had reasoned among themselves and had many animated discussions. At last the Lewistown man seemed to get the better of his Canton friend, a cousin, we believe. At least he so far converted him as to cause him to give up all notion of voting for Canton. He would remain at home and work, and not vote at all. This was indeed a great victory his friend had achieved, and so jubilant was he that he went to the town in question and related the intentions of his cousin not to vote. This was unfortunate for him, for voters were at a premium and no efforts would be spared to bring a delinquent to the polls where one was known to be. It was noised about that Farmer —— was not going to vote. That would not do; so thought a prominent editor and a leading town official, who inclined toward Canton. These gentlemen immediately put off in their buggy for Farmer ——'s fine farm. They found the gentleman, who had just driven into a corn-field with a two-horse wagon and began to gather a load of corn. They pressed him to go back to town with them and vote, but no; he was obstinate: din't care about going. Anyway he would not go until he got his load of corn gathered and that would make it too late for him to vote. The editor proposed to the alderman that they join in and help gather the load of corn. He readily assented, their coats were thrown off and "ye editor" and official were soon throwing corn right and left. At last the large wagon box was filled and they thought Farmer —— would start right to town with them; but no; he loved to see his visitors work too well. He drew the load of corn to his barn and there made them shovel the cereal into the bin. They never flinched once, however, for they were after a "vote," which they finally got.

At Farmington, which is near the Knox and Peoria county lines, there was a full corps of workers from both Canton and Lewistown on election day. It is said they had an abundance of liquors in quart and pint bottles. Of course there were two kinds: One would show its drinkers the importance of removing the county-seat, the other would be equally forcible in proving the importance of letting it remain where it was. The parties who pretended to represent the two cities Canton and Lewistown, at Farmington, were comparatively strangers there, and of course did not know the men who lived in the adjoining counties of Knox and Peoria; and it may be remarked that an unusual number of these gentlemen were in Farmington upon election day. One of them would be cornered, quietly presented with a quart bottle of the ardent and then urged to vote according to the views of the donor, when, to the chagrin of the "worker," he would coolly reply: "Oh! I live in Knox county," or, "I can't vote for I'm a resident of Peoria county."

A week after the regular November election, after a most exciting campaign, the voters of the county decided not to remove the county-seat to Canton. It required a majority of two-thirds of all the voters in the county to carry the measure. There were cast for removal 4,785 ballots, against, 4,349, thus defeating the measure.

MATRIMONIAL.

One of the very first items recorded in the original record of this county was a certificate of marriage. Since then matrimony has enjoyed a long and prosperous "run." It is true, at times a slight dullness prevailed. The market fluctuated, as it were. The great financial panics which have brought hard times upon the country at different periods have proven highly disastrous to matrimony. It will be noticed that in the following table the years immediately succeeding the great crashes, the number of marriage licenses issued have fallen off remarkably. For instance, in 1838, the year after the great financial crash of 1837, when the internal improvement system of the State collapsed, there were only 88 licenses issued, whereas the previous year there were 126. As the county regained its former prosperity the number of marriages increased, until 1854, the year preceding the pressure of hard times of the previous year. 1855, '56 and '57 proved prosperous seasons for matrimony, but 1858, the following year after the crash of 1857, the decrease in number of marriages is quite perceptible. From 1860 till the close of the war and the boys came marching home, matrimony waned. In 1865, '66 and '67, however, the figures show an unprecedented season of prosperity in matrimony. Again after our last panic, that of 1873, we find a noticeable decrease.

In 1823, the first year after the county was organized, no marriage licenses were issued. In lieu thereof, however, the officiating preachers or justices of the peace had an article certifying to the marriage filed in the office of the County Clerk. The first certificate thus recorded was for the marriage of Thomas L. Ross and Susan Nye, in July, 1823. The first couple ever married in Chicago was when that city was under the jurisdiction of this county. They were Alexander Woolcott and Eleanor Kinzie, daughter of the famous John Kinzie, the first settler of Chicago.

In primitive times, when money was seldom seen among the pioneers, coon-skins were used as a medium of trade. Marriage licenses were often secured by the brave young pioneer boys with coon-skins. At one time Stephen Dewey, County Clerk, had as many as 250 coon-skins on hand which he had received for licenses. Garen Thompson procured the license which authorized his marriage with Susana Cole in 1828 of Stephen Dewey, for which he paid him four coon-skins. He had no money and as coon-skins were considered a legal-tender, they were readily taken. Nathaniel C. Bordwine was present at the time. We would infer from this transaction that the price of a marriage license was four coon-skins.

It would appear that the County Clerk kept a regular "junk shop," almost, for besides taking coon skins in payment for official papers he would receive almost anything. One of the old settlers of Vermont township had met the girl he resolved to make his bride, and after the usual arrangements between the willing couple the day

was set for being married. The young man was poor but full of pluck and energy. He could not raise the necessary amount of cash with which to procure the license, and as there were no coons in his "neck of the woods," or else he was a poor marksman, he could not even get the coon skins to trade for a license. Undaunted, however, he was determined to try another way. He was the happy possessor of an old bridle. Hanging this upon his arm he made his way to Lewistown, where he procured the necessary license and tendered the bridle in payment thereof. The county official looked over the well worn article with some hesitancy, but soon bid the young man to depart in peace.

Rev. Wm. Rutledge, a pioneer Methodist preacher now living in Sangamon county, relates the following interesting incidents with respect to marriages: After the ceremony he performed on one occasion the groom asked him how much he charged. Mr. R. replied that he made no charge, but the young man could pay what he chose. The groom took from his pocket three silver quarters, and holding them out in his open hand, said, "There: take till you are satisfied." One young man who Mr. Rutledge married had no shoes of his own fit for his wedding, and therefore borrowed his mother's shoes for the occasion. He agreed to pay for the ceremony when he dug his potatoes. Another benedict paid Mr. Rutledge \$5 at the time of the ceremony, and a year or so afterward the matrimonial alliance had turned out so well that he handed the clergyman \$5 more. Mr. Rutledge relates the case of a Dutchman who went to Lewistown, obtained his license, got married, and on his way home in the wagon he recollected that he did not have the license with him, and suddenly exclaimed: "Och! I forgot mine license; I pays mine money for him; I goes back and gets him." Of course the parson kept the license.

There are some quaint documents on file in the matrimonial department of the County Clerk's office. Often when a young man went after a license the Clerk would not give it unless he knew the girl was of proper age and her parents did not object to the marriage. Among the letters we take the following verbatim:

June the 23: This is to show that thire is now oposition in this mach this I give from under my hand this 23 June 1832 Mary Brown.

HENRY HAMPTON

to

PARMELIA ANN BROWN.

hereby i do approbate and Consent to this marriage and do give my daughter mary tanner to John Cammel, Roda Tanner, seal.

sir i have given my consent that levi jewel shll have my daughter beulah.

WM. BUSH,
ELIZABETH BUSH.

The following table gives the number of marriage licenses issued each year since 1824:

YEAR.	NO. ISSUED.	YEAR.	NO. ISSUED.	YEAR.	NO. ISSUED.
1824.....	2	1844.....	146	1863.....	248
1825.....	3	1845.....	171	1864.....	301
1826.....	9	1846.....	179	1865.....	376
1827.....	8	1847.....	188	1866.....	450
1828.....	17	1848.....	201	1867.....	405
1829.....	22	1849.....	234	1868.....	335
1830.....	11	1850.....	240	1869.....	390
1831.....	38	1851.....	277	1870.....	340
1832.....	26	1852.....	234	1871.....	357
1833.....	37	1853.....	243	1872.....	328
1834.....	47	1854.....	223	1873.....	373
1835.....	36	1855.....	333	1874.....	324
1836.....	83	1856.....	360	1875.....	339
1837.....	126	1857.....	358	1876.....	343
1838.....	88	1858.....	327	1877.....	373
1839.....	136	1859.....	386	1878.....	363
1840.....	135	1860.....	311	1879 to Oct. 17.....	278
1841.....	125	1861.....	294		
1842.....	134	1862.....	274	Total	13,148
1843.....	164				

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

HON. JAMES P. SLADE,

Supt. of Public Instruction;

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit this my Annual Report, hoping that you may find it accurate and satisfactory.

The Board of Supervisors in their wisdom saw proper to limit the time of the County Superintendent (100 days each year); hence I have but little or no supervision over the schools in this county. This neglect of visiting the schools is the very best of reason why our schools are not in a better condition; also the reason why that very many of the 3,381 children who are eligible to attend school do not attend. A majority of our experienced and best teachers have left this county and our schools for the past few years have woefully retrograded, from the fact that most of the schools outside of the towns are in the hands of the young and inexperienced, and there is no one who has the time or authority to instruct, or to drill in the great art of teaching, that would better enable teachers to assume the vast responsibility, so that they would discharge every duty in a conscientious manner and with a pure and honest purpose.

Fulton is a large county; much work is required, and even the ordinary labor cannot be performed in the time granted by the Supervisors. To discharge my official duty I was employed fifty-five days over the time, and of course all those days of over time shall be gratuitous.

Now from the above statement it can be easily seen why it is that "Teachers' Institutes" have ceased to meet, and "Township Drills" are no longer practiced. As the School Laws have imposed a duty which is mandatory upon the County Superintendent—that of examining Township Treasurers' books, notes, etc.—and as he is required to report the result of this investigation to the Township Trustees, I think that surely the Board of Supervisors will at their next session grant as much more time at least as would be necessary to the accomplishment of this important work.

All the High Schools of the county are reported. Only one acting under special charter, the other two are district graded schools.

Respectfully submitted,

Yours truly,

H. J. BENTON,
County Supt.

A table giving the School Statistics in full will be found on the next page.

TOWNSHIPS.

	No. Males under 21.	No. of Females under 21.	Total No. of Persons under 21.	Total No. of Persons between 6 and 21.	No. of School Districts.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	No. Male Teachers.	No. Female Teachers.	Highest Monthly Wages Paid Male Teachers.	Highest Monthly Wages Paid Female Teachers.	Lowest Monthly Wages Paid Male Teachers.	Lowest Monthly Wages Paid Female Teachers.	Am't P'd Teachers.	Total Expenditures for the Year Ending June 30, 1879.
1 Astoria.....	697	656	1353	931	10	696	7	13	\$30.00	\$40.00	\$25.00	\$16.00	\$2472.40	\$3803.78
2 Vermont.....	551	551	1102	715	8	559	5	10	70.00	45.00	30.00	16.66	3447.45	4167.28
3 Farmers'.....	263	313	576	475	5	301	3	5	50.00	40.00	35.00	20.00	1462.74	2294.28
4 Harris.....	323	302	625	308	9	316	11	6	45.00	35.00	25.00	15.00	1131.00	2422.87
5 Lee.....	271	278	549	392	13	315	7	14	40.00	33.33	16.00	17.00	1641.00	2025.72
6 Union.....	485	333	818	691	7	469	8	7	75.00	35.00	25.00	16.00	2783.40	3021.13
7 Woodland.....	485	460	945	565	11	438	12	8	50.00	30.00	16.00	16.00	2075.87	2397.86
8 Pleasant.....	494	521	1015	677	8	607	10	9	55.00	40.00	20.00	18.00	2816.30	4301.16
9 Bernadotte.....	539	472	1011	636	11	689	7	15	45.00	35.00	25.00	12.00	1866.45	2926.85
10 Cass.....	457	384	841	530	10	371	11	7	65.00	30.00	20.00	16.00	2120.00	2763.00
11 Deerfield.....	261	249	510	343	8	282	7	8	40.00	25.00	20.00	17.00	1509.00	1661.73
12 Ellenville.....	134	138	272	220	3	216	4	2	50.00	25.00	25.00	22.00	986.00	1380.72
13 Young Hickory.....	234	195	429	316	6	227	1	6	40.15	32.00	30.13	18.00	624.65	735.55
14 Kerton.....	182	195	377	246	3	171	4	4	45.00	35.00	25.00	18.00	1493.33	1838.26
15 Isabel and Waterford.....	381	371	752	493	8	389	5	8	35.00	35.00	30.00	16.00	3895.00	6320.13
16 Lewistown.....	739	817	1556	1062	10	631	4	13	115.00	35.00	30.00	16.00	2344.00	3166.09
17 Putnam.....	462	435	897	609	8	357	7	11	55.00	35.00	20.00	18.75	2008.97	2928.32
18 Joshua.....	314	279	593	308	9	337	10	7	40.00	35.00	28.00	16.66	2245.01	2654.00
19 Fairview.....	286	272	558	410	9	326	11	6	50.00	25.00	25.00	16.66	1517.16	1919.76
20 Liverpool.....	369	343	712	491	8	323	5	9	37.00	30.00	24.00	15.00	2594.99	2927.07
21 Buckheart.....	504	444	948	673	11	455	8	8	60.00	40.00	25.00	18.66	9143.24	13448.33
22 Canton.....	1215	1179	2394	1423	7	1114	4	27	133.33	50.00	25.00	18.00	4084.06	5380.37
23 Farmington.....	461	487	948	677	8	506	5	15	125.00	50.00	30.00	18.00	1349.98	1490.90
24 Ranner.....	407	388	795	506	5	343	6	4	40.00	40.00	23.00	16.66	1530.68	2328.50
25 Orion.....	373	327	700	486	13	418	4	12	50.00	35.00	20.00	16.00		
Total.....	10887	10389	21276	14353	209	10972	168	234					\$59438.51	\$79356.62

TABLE OF DISTANCES IN FULTON COUNTY.

In order to find the distance from one town to another, find the names of the respective towns, one in each list. For instance, if we wish to learn the distance it is from Fairview to Vermont, we trace down the list of names upon the left till we come to Vermont; then find Fairview in the upper list, and trace the columns of figures that each of these names are in until they meet, which will indicate the distance. We thus find it is 35 miles from Vermont to Fairview.

[illegible]

POPULATION.

The following table gives the population of Fulton County by townships for 1850, '55, '60 and '70, with the increase. Where a dash appears before a number in the columns of increase it signifies a decrease in the population of the township. We give an estimated population of the county by townships for the present year in the last column but one. We base our estimate upon the school census of 1879, and we believe it is not far from correct, although we do not claim it as official or as perfect, but think it will be found approximately so.

TOWNSHIPS.	Population 1850.	Population 1855.	Increase.	Population 1860.	Increase.	Population 1870.	Increase.	Estimated pop. 1879.	Increase.
Astoria.....	1213	1403	191	1678	275	2120	442	2706	586
Vermont.....	1564	2088	524	1964	-124	2289	325	2204	-85
Farmers'.....	830	956	126	967	1	1219	262	1252	33
Harris.....	442	668	226	908	240	1029	121	1150	121
Lee.....	333	888	555	1141	253	1298	157	1348	50
Union.....	916	1544	628	1662	118	1923	261	2036	103
Woodland.....	965	1289	324	1448	159	1602	154	1890	288
Pleasant.....	964	1128	164	1406	178	1690	284	2030	340
Bernadotte.....	778	870	92	1557	687	1254	-303	1772	518
Clas.....	643	810	167	908	98	1294	386	1582	288
Deerfield.....	544	618	74	775	157	908	133	1020	112
Ellisville.....	410	476	66	605	128	659	54	644	-15
Young Hickory.....	404	538	134	643	105	793	150	858	65
Kerton.....	308	366	58	592	226	520	-72	654	134
Isabel.....	539	624	85	738	114	728	-10	923	195
Waterford.....	265	338	73	453	115	457	4	581	124
Lewistown.....	1515	1787	272	2308	517	2953	645	3312	359
Putman.....	1025	1162	137	1335	173	1676	341	1894	218
Joshua.....	879	1000	121	1170	170	1194	24	1236	42
Fairview.....	1047	1349	301	1373	24	1319	-54	1266	-53
Liverpool.....	674	919	245	1310	391	1350	40	1424	74
Buckheart.....	924	1061	137	1274	213	1590	316	1896	306
Canton.....	2579	2950	371	3590	640	4492	902	4888	496
Farmington.....	1420	1813	393	2157	344	2107	-50	2146	39
Banner.....	700	803	103	1226	423	1110	-116	1340	230
Orion.....	527	530	3	823	293	1085	262	1300	215
Total.....	20408	27978	5570	34001	6042	38659	4658	43452	4793

THE WEALTH OF FULTON COUNTY.

Nothing can better show the wealth, importance and standing of Fulton county than a comparison of assessments with other counties of the State. Such a comparison, which is by no means unfavorable to this county, will clearly set forth the resources of Fulton

county as in relation to other counties of Illinois. It is not our desire or intention to make a commendable representation when not substantiated by facts. We give nothing but authentic figures, such as are filed with the State Auditor from each county, and therefore may be relied upon as bold, stubborn facts.

As compared with other counties in the State, Fulton is sixth in area, containing 549,973 acres. The five counties having a larger acreage, in their order are, McLean, La Salle, Iroquois, Livingston and Champaign. There are 305,243 acres of land improved, and 244,730 unimproved, making 56 per cent. of all lands improved. The total valuation of lands in Fulton (1878) was \$8,294,922, which is excelled by the following counties: Cook, La Salle, McLean, Sangamon, Adams, Henry and Knox. The total valuation of personal property, lands and town lots of this county was \$13,146,519, which was excelled by twelve counties in the State. In 1852 the value of lands of this county was \$2,012,505, exceeded only by Cook, Adams, Jo Daviess, Madison and Sangamon. The total value of real and personal property for 1852 was \$4,954,068, which was sixth. The value of the real and personal property of Fulton county had increased in the twenty-six years from that amount to \$13,146,519, an average increase in wealth of \$300,000 per year. The three items included in the above statement, personal property, town lots and lands, will give a fair idea of the wealth of the county. But as it is not customary to make the assessment on a full cash valuation, we must, in order to fully show the wealth of the county add the per cent. deficit. The assessment shows only about sixty per cent. of the value; therefore, upon this basis, which is by no means an exaggeration, we find the real wealth of Fulton county to be \$21,910,086, an average of \$500 to every man, woman and child in the county.

In Fulton county there are 15,975 horses, while there are ten other counties having a larger number. In 1852 there were 9,172 horses in this county, which exceeded every county in this great State by several hundreds. While the increase in the number of horses has not kept pace with some other counties, the value has. Fulton county boasts of having horses as fine as can be found in any county in the State. There are forty-eight counties that have a larger number of mules than Fulton. These are principally southern counties, where mules are in more general use than throughout the central and northern part of the State. Of these animals there were in 1878, 1,139. In this county there were 16,180 sheep, excelled only by Lake, McHenry, McLean, Vermillion and Macoupin. As far back as 1852 there were 18,551 sheep in the county, which shows that sheep-raising has been upon the decline. In number of hogs this county is excelled only by Bureau, Henry, Livingston and Knox. There were here in 1878, 72,762 hogs, almost double the number there were twenty-six years ago.

There are in Fulton county 6,193 carriages and wagons. In but

ten other counties is there a larger number. In 1852 there were 3,488. There are within the borders of the county only 9 billiard tables, while there are 71 counties having a larger number. Take into consideration the uses these tables are generally put to, we find Fulton stands in the front rank as a moral county in this respect. In point of number of clocks and watches Fulton stands tenth. She has 4,026. In number of sewing and knitting machines there are 2,936, while there are eight counties having more. These machines were not enumerated in 1852, there being none, as we suppose, in the county at that time. There are in the county 235 pianos, being excelled by 19 others. In 1852 there were only 10 of these instruments in the county. There are but 14 counties having a larger number of organs and melodeons, there being 522 in this county.

For the year 1877 there were sown of wheat in Fulton county 28,440 acres, being excelled by no county in the same latitude or north. Of corn for the same year there were planted 120,352 acres, there being 13 counties which had a larger acreage of corn. There were 17,460 acres of oats sown, and 32,937 acres in pasturage. There were 5,198 acres in orchards, which is exceeded only by Knox, Adams, McLean, Champaign, Madison and St. Clair. In Fulton county the assessment for 1877 showed that there were 154,489 acres of woodland in the county, which is a greater number of acres than any county save Clark, Jackson, Hamilton, Jefferson, White and Wayne, the latter county having more woodland than any county in Illinois.

There are 102 miles of railroad in Fulton county, being exceeded by Cook, Edgar, Hancock, Henry, Kane, LaSalle, Livingston, Logan, Madison, McLean, Peoria, Sangamon, Tazewell, Vermillion, Whiteside and Will.

FULTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND THE FULTON COUNTY FAIR-GROUND ASSOCIATION.

These two organizations are separate, yet closely allied to each other. The Fair-Ground Association owns the grounds, while the Agricultural Society, or Board, conducts the fairs. Of the Agricultural Board, Inman Blakaby is President; C. A. Emry, Secretary; John R. Gardiner and S. S. Miller, General Superintendents, and James Donn, Superintendent of Floral Hall. Of the Fair-Ground Association John A. Furry is President; J. R. Randolph, Secretary; H. J. Whitmore, Superintendent, and I. N. Leeper, Calvin Branson and L. F. Randolph, Directors.

For the early history of the Fulton County Fairs we are indebted to Mr. Swan's History of Canton.

The first agricultural fair held in Fulton county was held at Canton, on the Hannan Farm, in the fall of 1852. At that time the Fulton County Agricultural Society had no existence. Some of the citizens of Canton determined to hold a fair on their own

account. Meetings were accordingly held, ground selected, officers chosen, and all arrangements made. The county at large was invited to participate, and the result was quite a respectable exhibition. At this fair the Fulton County Agricultural Society was brought into existence.

The second and several subsequent fairs were held first at Cuba, then at Lewistown, and at Vermont.

In the fall of 1856, for the second time a fair was held at Canton—this time being the third annual fair of the Fulton County Agricultural Society. The fair ground on this occasion was located on South Main street, in what was then known as Wright's pasture, near the Stroud place. This fair attracted a great crowd of people for that day, and was a complete success. No admittance fee was charged, and one enterprising politician improved the occasion to address the assembled multitude on political topics, much to the disgust of the party opposed to him in politics. A ladies' equestrian display was the one memorable feature of the fair, and one of the fair riders, Miss Lydia Maria Attonetta Shepley, was thrown from her animal, but recovered her saddle almost instantly, without assistance, and before any of the gallants could reach her with their proffers of assistance, amid the cheers of the crowd.

Between 1856 and 1866 the fairs of the Fulton County Agricultural Society had been held at Lewistown. These fairs had not been to any considerable extent successful, and in consequence the society was in a languishing condition. In 1866, the members of the Society, feeling a determination to make their fairs more successful, elected a new board of officers and voted to remove the fairs to Canton.

The citizens of Canton at once took a deep and active interest in the Society, and set to work in the most praiseworthy manner to make the fairs not only successful, but to place them in the very front rank among the county fairs of the United States. A joint-stock company was accordingly formed, which purchased twenty-five acres of the Anderson farm, lying in the southeastern angle formed by the intersection of the branch of the C., B. & Q. with the T., P. & W. Railroad. The site selected is on a high level prairie, commanding a view of a considerable portion of the city, and was a most admirable selection of ground for the purpose. This ground was purchased independent of the Society, but the grounds were donated to the Society free of rent for the term of ninety-nine years. The citizens of Canton and vicinity now subscribed \$5,000 for the purpose of fencing and the erection of the necessary buildings, stock stalls, etc.

The Directors of the Society, recognizing the spirit of liberal enterprise thus manifested by the citizens of Canton, appointed an executive committee consisting of five persons, residents of Canton, to superintend the erection of buildings, fencing, and making all necessary arrangements for the fair. This committee consisted of

Messrs. J. H. McCall, A. B. Hulit, A. C. Babcock, D. W. Vittum, jr., and Townsend Atwater. It proceeded at once to business, and erected a large substantial and convenient hall, fifty by one hundred feet; an amphitheater capable of seating 1,000 persons, with booths for the sale of refreshments underneath; with all the necessary offices, stables, stock-pens, a fine judges' stand, and prepared a half-mile track for exhibition purposes. The Society furnished \$5,000, and the whole amount was judiciously expended in preparing these grounds.

From the fair of this year (1866) \$4,000 were realized, and thus the Society was placed upon a sound financial basis, and Canton fairs from that time began to be famous.

In 1867 the Society realized \$6,000 from its fair; in 1868, over \$7,000; in 1869, nearly \$9,000. In 1868 another amphitheater was added, with a large dining-hall and kitchen attached; additional sheds for carriages, implements and tools were erected, and large additions made to the number of stalls and stock-pens. In 1869 the number of entries had reached 2,300, and the fair was one of the most successful ever held by any county in the West; while that of 1870 was even more successful, being in close competition with the State fair.

The Society got in debt largely and to overcome this a grand effort was put forth in 1871. Everything was bright and promising up to the very commencement of the fair when that appalling Chicago calamity, the greatest conflagration of the age, entirely frustrated the plans of the Society and in spite of the desperate effort put forth the loss was \$5,000. The Society found itself hopelessly in debt, owing \$13,000.

The grounds and fairs are now under the able management of the gentlemen first mentioned, is in a prosperous condition and regaining its former prestige.

THE AVON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

The Avon District Agricultural Board was organized Sept. 2, 1871. It was called "The Avon Agricultural Society." The grounds were first used for holding stock sales, which were done away with in 1874 or 1875. The first fair was held Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1 and 2, 1872, with L. F. Ross as President, A. B. Tompkins, Treasurer, and A. J. Churchill, Secretary. Considering that this was the inaugural fair, it was a success in every respect. In 1877 the Society changed its name from "The Avon Agricultural Society" to that of "The Avon District Agricultural Board." By so doing they are entitled to the \$100 offered by the State for each successful fair held within the State. The following are the gross receipts of each year: 1872, \$965.80; 1873, \$2,615.96; 1874, \$2,461.45; 1875, \$2,893.15; 1876, \$3,100.38; 1877, \$3,324.42; 1878, \$2,949.44; 1879, \$3,468.

The last fair was the most successful of all held by this Board. The gate receipts were \$1,585 in one day. The Society is entirely out of debt, and more than this, it has a neat little sum in the treasury. Surely, this is an institution of which Fulton county may justly be proud.

REMINISCENCES.

Wm. H. Smith. Henry Smith, my father, was a native of Prussia, and born July 4th, 1777; emigrated to the U. S. and landed at Baltimore July 4, 1799, amid the roar and sound of cannon and music, celebrating the day that gave birth to our National Independence. A very short time after landing here in walking along some of the roads in or about Georgetown, some elderly gentleman came riding by, and a puff of wind blew the gentleman's hat off and over the fence; my father jumped the fence, got the hat and gave it to its owner, upon which the gentleman gave him a silver dollar. Upon arriving at the inn, father made inquiry who the gentleman was that was so generous and liberal in giving so much for so small a favor, and was told that it was General Washington.

The first day of May, 1837, I took leave of my old native town, foot and alone, to seek my fortune in Illinois. I traveled over 200 miles afoot. After I had made up my mind to go West my brother-in-law, George Glassford, concluded to go too, and as he would go through to Wheeling by stage (no railroads then) and me afoot, we made calculation on time and distance. We met there, and a steam boat, *Swiss Boy*, was laying at the wharf with steam up; we took this for Peoria. We reached Peoria in due time and I tried to get employment in a mill, but there was none there at that time. The place was quite small. The court-house apparently stood back of town, and you had to travel quite a distance through the wild prairie grass, to reach the Bluff. Finally there was an old man by the name of Davis came to town hunting a few hands to work on a brick yard, and I engaged to him. After running a while in connection with Mr. D., making brick, a Mr. Hamlin & Knowlan, of Peoria, bought of Brook & Cogswell, of Canton, a steam mill in Utica, Fulton Co., and knowing I had been hunting a berth in a mill, hunted me up and finally hired to them. I left the brick yard on the 28th day of August, 1837, took passage on a steam boat, and came ashore at Copperas Creek Landing. There was a little one-story log cabin on the bank, which was used as a kind of a warehouse; was all the house that I recollect of seeing there then. I started afoot on the road, meandering along the creek for Utica, and arrived there about the middle of the afternoon; took charge of the steam mill the next morning. Mills were not very plenty and some that run by water would dry up, consequently our mill was crowded; they came a great distance and sometimes waited over a week for their turn. In a few days Mr. Knowlan came down looking around to see how things were going. I was grinding

corn, trying to make good meal, according to my Virginia style, Mr. K. felt of it, looked up to me and says: "By G—d, Billy, you will spile these Suckers; they aint used to such meal as that; role it out like h—ll." I worked for them in the mill until the fall of 1838, when myself and Israel Myler rented the mill for a few months, and in the spring of 1839 I rented it alone and fitted up a distillery that was connected with the mill. On Christmas of 1837 or '38, I don't recollect now, I was invited to a quilting party at Thomas T. Bybee's, I attended and there became acquainted with my first and second wives.

In the spring of 1840 Captain Jones Rawalt and myself concluded to load a canal-boat that John A. Jones owned, with such products as we had on hand and could obtain, such as pork, grain, potatoes, etc., and float down the river until we found sale. After we had our load aboard Mr. Rawalt sold to me. I reached Alton after a very long, rough voyage, and sold part of my cargo, and the rest stored there and visited my old home, but returned to Illinois within a few weeks.

In those days I thought Utica was the greatest place in the county. We had a steam grist-mill, a distillery, a grist and saw-mill run by water power, two stores, grocery, cooper-shops, wagon shops, blacksmith shops, etc., etc., and we could, and did get up the biggest Fourth of July celebration in the county; have the best liberty pole; a cannon to burn powder and have a free diuner and ask all to join with us in the festivities and celebration; we had our uniform company, armed and equipped. Wm. C. Killsa was our Captain. I engaged in mercantile business there.

In the spring of 1840 or '41 there came to Utica three men by the name of Hale, Thompson and Miller. Miller was hired to teach a school. Hale and Thompson rented the steam grist-mill and distillery. They seemed to make considerable show, fixing up the mill, buying grain, etc. They went in debt for everything, saying they would pay as soon as they got some drafts exchanged, as it could not be done here; finally Messrs. Graham & Snyder, of Canton, bought one of their drafts, paid some goods and balance in money. As soon as they got the money they made excuse now that they would look around and buy some cattle to feed their still-slop, etc., but their intention was to leave. I saw all was not right and followed Thompson to John Coleman's, in Canton, took Thompson one side, told him my fears and I wanted my pay or some assurance as I did not believe he would come back; well, they had bought several hundred bushel of grain, but never paid for it; they, however, gave me a lien on the grain to secure me; they left, owing John Coleman considerable and he attached this grain and this brought me in the first law suit I ever had, with a man too that was posted in law. I beat him before a justice, Fairchild by name; he appealed; finally compromised; gave him a part of the grain; he paying all the cost. Miller, the school teacher, was never heard from. John G. Gra-

ham or Snyder, followed Thompson, overtook him near the State-line of Indiana, brought him back; he gave up all he had and was let go. After telling where Hale, his partner was, parties went in pursuit of Hale; found him living on Fox river; his right name being Chandler; he was brought back, had a preliminary trial; in default of bail was sent to jail. He was taken to Lewistown handcuffed, night overtook them and he made his escape; the handcuffs being found near Utica, it was supposed he had found some friend there to assist him. It was supposed and really understood that the parties, who was imposed on by the forged drafts, had been made good, and the prisoner given a chance to make his escape.

There was a grist and saw-mill in Utica built, I believe, by a Mr. Clark, some several years before I came to the county, owned by Theopolis Kirk, and rented to Samuel Myers and Wm. Enochs. It did considerable business; afterward I rented the mill, refitted it, but run it but a short time and sold out to other parties.

My land was surrounded with a very heavy growth of the finest timber I ever saw, being clustered up with grape vines, that sometime we would have to cut several trees before we could make them fall to the ground; all this together with the decaying vegetation in the fall of year and the mosquitoes. Oh! my, it makes me shudder to think back, what I have had to endure among all these pests; why, sir! I have had my corn torn down by the raccoons; you would have thought a drove of hogs were in the field; I have had it badly eaten by squirrels. They would be in droves so thick sometimes that I have seen forty or fifty on some of the dead trees through the field; blackbirds were terrible, we had to watch and scare them off as they passed from the bottoms, their roosting place, in the morning and back in the evening, and unless you watched your crop they would tear open, eat and destroy your crops. Before going on my place I tried to get a location at the Landing on the river; the little log warehouse I spoke of before on my landing here from Peoria, belonged to Ira Mills, he did not seem to do much, still I knew that all the goods and wants of the country from abroad and all our surplus products must either be shipped in or out by the Illinois river, and I thought I could build up a good business at the Landing. I made a proposition to Mr. Mills to buy so much ground and give him a horse and buggy for a lot, and rent his warehouse and ground for five years, to pay the rent in building on the premises, but he was one of those kind of men that would do nothing, and not let any one else. Failing in this enterprise I moved on my place; immediately after this A. C. Thompson bought lands adjoining Mr. Mills. Richard Tompkins took charge and opened up a much better Landing than Mr. Mills, as his, Mr. Mills, was nearer the mouth of the creek and gradually filling up, and finally went down. Mr. Elisha W. Resor and Wilson Hulit became interested in the other Landing, and afterwards Snider and Benjamin Rawalt, among them, built up several large warehouses. Mr. Resor and

Hulit opened up a store, bought in the products of the country, done quite a large business, and sometimes there has been as high as a hundred teams a day with loads of grain, come to the warehouse. The year the cholera raged along the river, Snider and Benjamin Rawalt fell victims to the scourge. In the latter part of 1855 or 1856, the main warehouse stored full of the products of the country, took fire and burned down.

In the spring of 1856 I commenced building my mill; started the engine on Christmas day, the saw soon after. The next spring put in a run of burrs and after awhile bolts and another run of burrs, etc., having two double flued boilers and plenty of power to drive all, I run the mill successfully, but for several years past I have not given it much attention, having Mr. Bybee's business to look after. I assisted Mr. Bybee in his business for many years, and the last few years of his life had his entire business. In 1842 agreed to take full charge of his affairs. He selected me some years ago, if I should outlive him, to settle up his estate. On the 4th of Oct., 1877, he died. I gave bond of \$400,000; took charge of the estate, his personal and real property footed up to \$281,000. I distributed among the heirs in the month of January following, \$175,000, and made some advances since, and the two years has just passed since I took out letters, the time allowed in settling up the estate. I have the balance in shape according to agreement with heirs to pass over to them in a few days. This is the largest estate ever probated in Fulton Co. and so arranged as to be settled up in the two years.

Richard Hall relates quite an interesting incident of "Westerfield's defeat." He and his brother-in-law, Joe Hedge, started from near Havana to go to Lewistown by way of Waterford. Seeing a team about ready to cross by the ferry at the Illinois river, they requested the ferryman to pull across, when Mr. Wentworth, who owned the team, asked Dick (Richard Hall) to ride and drive while the other two walked. When half-way to Waterford they noticed a man dodging in and out of the bushes near the road as though he was trying to see and not be seen. The party made some remarks about it, but concluded he was looking for bees, or hunting. He finally came up to them, but had evidently thought they were Indians. His name was David Fouts. He said, "boys, you had better be going to the other end of the roads, for, he said, the Indians were killing every one in the town of Canton." He himself heard the screaming and yelling of the women and children, and knew that every white human was being murdered. Mr. Hall and party, however, kept on. They next met Louis Winans with two yoke of oxen hitched to a sled on which was a bureau, bedding and his family, with two boys plodding along in the road behind, while he was urging the oxen by whip and speech continually. They next met John Pixley, with one yoke of oxen hitched to a sled, on which were his wife and some children, while others walked. Pixley, while on his retreat, picked up a son of John Coleman who had been deserted by his father, and took him to Havana.

Richard Hall on this trip came through Thompson's Prairie, went up to a log cabin owned by a Mr. Thompson, and noticing quite a stir, asked what was up. They explained that the Indians were coming, and they were fixing up a fort. This cabin was about 12x14 feet in size, and a few good men with handspikes could have upset it.

One of the neighbors of Elijah Willcoxon, by the name of Farris, during the Westerfield Indian scare, while fleeing with her children, was encumbered by a babe, which she was obliged to abandon in order to escape with the rest. She afterwards recovered the child, however.

It is related that one of the primary causes of the Black Hawk war was from an incident that happened in Liverpool tp. Joseph Farris, Asa Smith, and Bird Ellis, while out hunting, espied a young Indian, caught him, cut switches and whipped him with them. He attempted to escape and while doing so one of the party struck him on the head with a gun, and they left him near the Indian camp. He recovered so as to get to his friends, but died just as they arrived at Peoria, where they had carried him on a litter. From this and other incidents was the cause of the Black Hawk war, in which so many innocent lives were lost.

Mrs. Adeline Ray, daughter of Elijah Willcoxon, tells of an incident that happened to her father during the winter of the big snow. He started out on a hunt and was obliged to wear large snow shoes, 16 inches wide by 2 or 3 feet long. While going over a large drift he made a misstep, and fell head first into the snow. Nothing remained in sight but his feet and the big snow shoes. As fast as he would try to get up the snow would break away and let his head and shoulders down deeper than ever. He finally succeeded in getting his knife out and cutting the snow shoes from his feet and extricated himself, but came pretty near being "drowned in the snow."

Mrs. Ray says the whole settlement was almost like one family, kind, hospitable and honest, always ready to help one another. She can remember of seeing deer in herds of 15 to 20 at a time.

"FULTON COUNTY."

The following essay was delivered by Miss Emma Williams at the graduating exercises of the Canton High School in 1874:

Feeling that our county is not appreciated as it should be, I have undertaken to give a short description of it. Being our home, we cannot but feel some interest in it, and it is to our advantage to know what it contains, and what has been done, and what is the best mode of improving it. It was originally a part of Pike county; was organized Jan. 28, 1823, and has from its earliest history manifested great industry and improvement. It is triangular in shape, 9 to 36 miles long from north to south, 14 to 20 east and

west, and consists of 26 organized townships, and in 1870 contained a population of 38,000.

It has many natural advantages, such as being well watered; plenty of timber; rich fertile soil; and accessible to market by the Illinois river, which is now being much improved by the building of the Copperas creek dam. This when completed will give those of the southern part of the county greater facilities for shipping their produce to the great markets of Chicago and St. Louis by water transportation, which was in the early days of the county the only means of transportation. The surface of the county consists of undulating and highly cultivated prairies, diversified with excellent timber. It was originally nearly equally divided between prairie and timber land. But a large portion of this timber has been cleared away in developing the agricultural interests of the county, and splendid farms now occupy places which but a few years ago were covered with a dense forest.

There is considerable variety in the soils of this county, though there are none so poor that they will not produce fair crops of the cereals grown in this region when properly cultivated. The most productive soils are those covering the prairie land which are a chocolate brown, rich in organic matter and produce very large crops. The poorest lands are the white oak ridges that skirt the borders of small streams, but they will yield fair crops, and are equal, if not superior, to the prairie land for the growth of fruit.

Sand and clay for making brick are found abundantly distributed in every neighborhood and on almost every farm in the county. The soil of the prairies furnish abundant of brown clay, which, when mingled with sand found in the beds of streams, forms excellent material for this purpose.

Nearly all the uplands of the county are underlaid with coal. The most complete expanse of the productive coal-measures that have been discovered in the State is found here. Several strata, all of which have been worked to a greater or less extent, have been discovered. It is so abundant in many places just beneath the surface that with but little effort it may be quite easily obtained, and it is so distributed as to be accessible to any portion of the county. The strata comprising numbers one, two and three, outcrop on all the streams in the south and west portion, and is of great value to South Fulton, while strata numbers four and six, the most valuable in the northern portion of the State, underlies nearly seven townships in the county, equal to nearly 9,000,000 tons of coal to the square mile.

The mining and shipping of coal in our county will compare favorably with any in the State. It is equal in quality to any in the West, and will answer most all purposes for which coal is used.

A good quality of fire-clay has been found in the vicinity of Marietta, from two to three feet in thickness and will be quite valuable in course of a few years in making fire-brick.

A fine quality of sandstone is being extensively worked on Spoon river which is quite valuable for building purposes.

Between Seville and Bernadotte there has been found extensive beds of St. Louis limestone, which forms material for making the purest and whitest made in the State. Our mineral resources are being more fully developed every year. In fact our county may be called a mine of wealth.

Our railroad facilities are very good. The Buda & Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad passes through from the north to the southwest part of the county, and the main line intersects the northwest corner of the county. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw crosses from east to west nearly through the center of the county, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad through the southwestern part, affording us good shipping facilities for our surplus produce.

The educational advantages are certainly worth mentioning. Great improvements have been made in the Public School system within the past twenty years. Every parent recognizing the just, moral claim of every child to an education, feels the importance and dignity of his obligations, and upright and loyal citizen, to make equal provision for all.

We have a number of fine churches of most every denomination, and different societies, as Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Good Templars and many other, seem to be in a flourishing condition.

I might mention the benevolent societies. Where is there a county which makes greater efforts to provide for her poor and needy than our own? All seem to be ready to give a helping hand to assist those who are destitute of the many comforts of life.

There is also several weekly newspapers published in our county, three of which are published in our own city. Besides these there are in operation some very large woolen mills, wagon shops, etc. The plow and cultivator factory of Canton is one of the most extensive of the State.

The future for Fulton county looks bright. In what direction can you turn and point out to us a county containing better advantages than we possess for manufacturing, mining and the general pursuits of life.

Let the idea be fully realized that thousands of dollars lie buried within a few feet of the surface of the ground and some one will devise plans and means for rendering it available. We have a number of manufactories but need more to use our undeveloped resources. The industry of the past is but an earnest of the speedy accomplishment of the present and future. It is quite important that every citizen, either as an economist or tax-payer, should call for an inventory of the mineral wealth of the county, to show the advantage we have for manufacturing. A thorough survey of the county at the present time when capital is beginning to seek investment would be of great value.

Farmers have paid for their lands, mechanics are building their houses and will soon have surplus means that will seek employment within our borders. If not invested here it will be elsewhere and some reliable data must be furnished to convince capital that there is a substantial basis for its investment here, and nothing can do this more efficiently than a thorough survey under the auspices of the county government. When we can do this, our wealth is sure, and Fulton county will rank one of the first in the State.

MISCELLANEOUS BIOGRAPHIES.

William Boyd, Lewistown. His father, John and his mother Ann Boyd, *nee* Taggart, were natives of Ireland. Wm. was born in Antrim Co., near Giant's Causeway, Ire., Aug. 1, 1830; came to America in 1842 and stopped in Wayne Co., O., where he lived till 1849; learned shoe-making and went to Columbus, O., where he resided till the spring of 1857, when he came to Lewistown. While in Columbus he married Sarah L. Miner and they have 4 children: Carrie F., Ida P., Grace G., and Williard A. During the dark days of the Rebellion he enlisted in Co. H, 103rd Ill. Inf., as 1st Lieut., and was promoted to Capt. and served 2½ years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Culvin G. Breed, deceased, was a carpenter and farmer, sec. 36, Canton tp.; was born at Stonington, Conn., Aug. 22, 1808, son of Jesse and Hannah Breed; came to this county in 1836; for his first wife he married Harriet Potter Jan. 21, 1838, and for his second, Mary A. Brown April 18, 1852; had 6 children, 5 of whom are living,—Henry, born Nov. 16, 1838; Frank, Jan. 26, 1840; Angeline, July 22, 1843; Jesse, Dec. 30, 1845; May A., Oct. 10, 1853; and Adda, Oct. 16, 1860. Mr. Breed died Oct. 11, 1872, owning 900 acres of land. We give his portrait in this volume.

Thomas T. Bybee, deceased, whose portrait appears in this volume, was born in Kentucky, Sept. 20, 1798; at quite an early age married a Miss Hagan; was quite a wild lad, and on the occasion of his marriage was short of the necessary means to get his license, etc., so he asked his father to loan him five dollars for a short time, offering to return it again soon, but his father having little confidence in his son Thomas, refused, telling him at the same time that he would never be worth a damn. By his first wife he had two sons, David and James. His wife died and he married Debbie Jennings by name, who had two sons, Elijah and James Jennings. By this marriage was born to them two daughters, Lovina and Mary A. In the fall of 1829 moved to Fulton Co., camped the first winter on the bluff near Jacob Maus', and next spring moved out on the south end of the land he owned, near where John Snider now lives. In 1837 or '38 he built a new house and moved therein, in which he died. On the 8th day of April, 1872, Mr. Bybee's second wife died, and on the 24th day of August, 1873, he married his third wife, Matilda S. Smith, and on the 4th of Oct. 1877, Mr. Bybee died,

having had a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Bybee was a man of great strength and action, small, but scrutinizing eyes, very quick of perception, would show his friendship or hostility in the twinkling of an eye, and sometimes rashly fly into a passion and abuse his best friends, when there was nothing to justify him in so doing, but his disposition was to soon get over it and sometimes shed tears that he had suffered his passion to go so far. Mr. Bybee was very close in all his dealings, saving and economizing in every particular; had no education; could not read and could barely write his name, but he was a man of great memory. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Bybee had but little wealth, comparatively speaking, but after his death, Mr. Wm. H. Smith, his executor, in making an inventory of his effects, real and personal, found them to be worth \$281,000.

Peter Yerger Custer. Teacher, manufacturer, farmer, etc., now on sec. 26, Canton township; P. O., Canton; was born in Pennsylvania July 31, 1818, son of Jacob and Catharine Custer. This name is from the Holland Dutch *Kutzer*, equal to Chester in English. Forefathers were Mennonites who settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. His uncle, Anthony Custer, owns the old homestead, which has never been sold since it was patented to this family by Wm. Penn, but has descended by entailment. The subject of this paragraph was educated at Washington Hall Seminary, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.; Sept. 21, 1841, he married Hannah Albright, and they have had 5 boys and 4 girls, 6 of whom are living: Emanuel, born June 21, 1842; Emma, Oct. 8, 1844; Jacob, Aug. 10, 1849; Horace, May 26, 1851; Peter, Sept. 10, 1852; Catharine, Nov. 7, 185-; Henry, Nov. 29, 1860. Mr. Custer has owned 80 acres of land, which he sold at \$100 per acre; has been Commissioner of Highways. His portrait appears in this History.

Thomas P. Duncan was born in 1824 in Pa., son of George and Elizabeth (Primrose) Duncan, natives of Scotland, both deceased. They came first to Wayne Co., Ill., and then in 1836 to Fulton Co. Here, in Isabel tp., Thomas P. has toiled for many a year as a farmer and miller, and has now a comfortable home on 260 acres of land. He has ever been an eminent business man. Of the enormous growth of timber on this farm since 1846 we have already written. This gentleman is the founder of Duncan City, and his brother John was the first Postmaster of "Duncan Mills" at this point. Thomas P. Duncan married Laura Freeman, a native of New York, and they have had 7 children.

James Main, blacksmith, was born at Red Mills, N. Y., in 1838, son of Robert and Margaret Main, natives of New York. He came to Illinois in 1855 and finally located at Duncan City. He can make as good a wagon as any one in the State. He has traveled a great deal in former years, and one time he was in a storm on lake Erie for 6 days.

John McDermott, employee on C., B. & Q. R. R., Yates City, was born Nov. 25, 1850, in the State of New York, son of Reinhard

McDermott, a mason who came from Ireland, and married Mary Ann Hagan in New York, also a native of Ireland. Of their 3 children John was the 2d, who was first a farmer, then came to Pekin, and engaged in railroading. He was very young when his father died, and he early learned to manage for himself.

Edward Sayre, Lewistown, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., July 26, 1813, the son of Nathan and Abigail (Southwell) Sayre, natives of New Jersey. Mr. S. lived there until April 27, 1840, when he came to Fulton Co. and located near Ellisville. He came west in company with Judge H. M. Wead, a companion in N. J. Years passed and these two young men grew to prominence, and when Mr. Wead was elected Judge, Mr. S. ran on the same ticket for Circuit Clerk. Judge Wead left Lewistown in 1854, went to Peoria and died. Mr. S. went to Otto where he engaged in milling, merchandising and farming for 9 years. In 1852 he was elected Circuit Clerk and moved to Lewistown where he has since resided. He was re-elected to that office in 1856, and is to-day one of the best posted men on judicial, official and general historical happenings of any man in the county. He was elected to the Legislature in 1849, and was in the important sessions that framed the new laws of the Constitution of '48. He married Jan. 27, 1864, Mary M. Lilly, of Lexington, Ky. They have 3 children.

Elder Henry Smither, Table Grove, Minister of the Christian Church, was born April 4, 1836, in Owen Co., Ky.; came to Schuyler Co., Ill., in 1851, and to Fulton Co. in 1858; was educated at Berean College, Jacksonville, Ill., and at Normal, Ill.; studied law under Judge P. H. Walker at Rushville, and admitted to the Bar in 1867; was Supt. of Schools of Schuyler Co., 1862-4; married Jude Patterson, at Rushville, Jan. 26, 1870, and has had one boy and one girl; only the former living, who was born Aug. 30, 1877. His parents were Wm. H. and Emily (Alsop) Smither, natives of Kentucky. For years he was Pastor of the Christian Churches at Vermont and Table Grove.

John A. Webster, Vermont, was born in Virginia, May 4, 1814, son of Henry and Sarah Webster; graduated in a log school-house surrounded with beech trees; his occupation from the time he was twenty-one years of age (in 1835) was that of teaching school until he left Ky. in Oct., 1855, and came to Vermont, Ill., where he has resided ever since; has also taught several terms in Illinois; has filled the office of J. P. in Ky.; the offices of Collector and Assessor in Vermont tp.; is now Town Clerk and Police Magistrate. He was married Aug. 17, 1837, to Miss Angeline Hanen, in Ky., she died shortly after he emigrated to Ill. Sept. 13, 1859, he was married again, to Miss Harriet Plummer of Ky.; she died April 26, 1863; March 1, 1868, he was again married, to Mrs. Eliza J. Lindsey, of Vermont, Ill. He united with the Christian Church in Vermont May 8, 1862; has filled in the Church the offices of Deacon and Elder, the latter of which offices he now fills.

FULTON COUNTY NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY.³²

This is purely a Fulton county enterprise, indeed, we might justly say that it is a Lewistown enterprise. It was inaugurated and pushed forward mostly by Lewistown men and money. It has long been known that Havana has made strenuous efforts to secure the grain trade of Fulton county, and that she has succeeded most admirably cannot be denied. To divert this trade from that city and bring it to Lewistown where it properly belongs is, the object of building this road.

For several years the building of a railroad extending from the river to North Fulton has been contemplated, and seven or eight years ago a road known as the Springfield & Northwestern R. R. was projected. This road was completed as far as Havana, but no farther. That enterprise being abandoned, three or four years ago the narrow-gauge project was originated. Considerable talking was done, but no definite action taken in regard to the matter until October, 1878, when the Fulton County Narrow-Gauge Railway Company was organized. The amount of \$100,000 was immediately subscribed, and the road was soon surveyed and grading being done. Mr. J. C. Willcoxon is the principal contractor.

The N. G. road runs from Havana through Lewistown, Cuba to Fairview, opening up to Lewistown one of the wealthiest agricultural districts of the county. The main ideas in favor of building a narrow-gauge road was that it could be built for much less money, the running expenses would be nominal, and it would do all the work required as well, and with the rapidity, ease and comfort of a standard-gauge. The road will cost less than \$3,000 per mile. It would have been in operation ere this if the Company had not have been disappointed in securing iron.

Edwin Harris of Lewistown was chosen the first President. Henry Phelps is the present incumbent of that position. I. M. Hummel is Vice-President; Wm. J. Dykes, Secretary; Moses Turner, Treasurer; and Henry Phelps, Judge S. P. Shope, John A. Gray, J. C. Willcoxon, I. M. Hummel, Edwin Harris, W. G. Swartz, D. A. Burgett, Oliver Rice, and I. C. Worley, Directors.

³² This sketch should have been inserted in the chapter on Railroads, but was unfortunately overlooked until after that chapter had passed through the press.

DIGEST OF STATE LAWS.

LAWS.

The courts recognize two kinds of law, *Statute* and *Common*. Statute law is that which is enacted by the Legislature. Common law consists of all the law of England,—whether Statute, or Common, which was in force in that country at the time of our independence, and recognized by our courts, and which has not since been repealed or disused.

We have what is called established law. For this branch of common law there is no authority excepting the decisions of the courts; hence the value of the reported decisions which are published by official reporters. The law presumes that every body is acquainted with it. Mistakes of fact can be corrected by the courts, but not mistakes of law; no man being permitted to take advantage of a mistake of the law, either to enforce a right, or avoid an obligation; for it would be dangerous and unwise to encourage ignorance of the law, by permitting a party to profit, or to escape, by his ignorance. One is required at his peril to know the law of his own country.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages, for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or injuring personal property; for rent; for all cases to recover damages done to real or personal property, by railroad companies; in actions of replevin; of actions for damages for fraud; in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also jurisdiction in all cases for violation of the ordinances of cities, towns, or villages. A justice of the peace may orally order an officer or a private person, to arrest any one committing, or attempting to commit a criminal offense. He also, upon complaint, can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person accused of having committed a crime, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all matters of probate (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; all matters relating to apprentices; proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and in proceedings of executors, administrators, guardians, and conservators, for the sale of real estate. In law cases, they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000; and in all criminal offenses, where the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death, and in all cases of appeals from justices of peace and police magistrates, except when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace.

Circuit Courts have unlimited jurisdiction.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns, have the care and superintendence of highways, and bridges therein. They have the power to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges, and divide their respective towns into as many road districts as they shall think convenient. This is to be done annually, and ten days before the annual town meeting. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repairs at the forks or crossing-place of the most important roads, post and guide-boards, with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such roads may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, cockle-burs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow, and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways, so far as the same may obstruct public travel; and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use, for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable. Every able-bodied male inhabitant, being above the age of twenty-one years, and under fifty, excepting paupers, idiots, lunatics, trustees of schools and school directors, and such others as are exempt by law, are required to labor on highways in their respective road districts, not less than one,

nor more than three days in each year. Three days' notice must be given by the overseer, of the time and place he requires such road labor to be done. The labor must be performed in the road district in which the person resides. Any person may commute for such labor by paying the equivalent in money. Any person liable for work on highways, who has been assessed two days or more, and has not commuted, may be required to furnish team, or a cart, wagon or plow, with a pair of horses or oxen and a man to manage them, for which he will be entitled to two days' work. Eight hours is a days' work on the roads and there is a penalty of twenty-five cents an hour against any person or substitute who shall neglect or refuse to perform. Any person remaining idle, or does not work faithfully, or hinders others from doing so, forfeits to the town \$2. Every person assessed and duly notified, who has not commuted, and refuses or neglects to appear, shall forfeit to the town for every day's refusal or neglect, the sum of \$2; if he was required to furnish a team, carriage, man or implements, and neglects or refuses to comply, he is liable to the following fines: 1st, For wholly failing to comply, \$4 each day; 2d, For omitting to furnish a man to manage team, \$2 each day; 3d, For omitting to furnish a pair of horses or oxen, \$1.50 each day; 4th, For omitting to furnish a wagon, cart or plow, 75 cents each day. The commissioners estimate and assess the highway labor and road tax. The road tax on real and personal property can not exceed forty cents on each hundred dollars' worth. The labor or road tax in villages, towns or cities, is paid over to the corporate authorities of such, for the improvement of streets, roads and bridges within their limits.

The legal voters of townships, in counties under township organization may, by a majority vote, at their annual town meeting, order that the road tax may be collected in money only.

Overseers.—Their duties are to repair and keep in order the highways in their districts; to warn persons to work out their road tax at such time and place as they think proper; to collect fines and commutation money, and execute all lawful orders of the commissioners of highways; also make list, within sixteen days after their election, of the names of all inhabitants in his road district, liable to work on highways. For refusal to perform any of his duties he is liable to a fine of \$10.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is here intended only to give the points of law with which the public should be familiar. The manner of laying out, altering, or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than can be spared in a work like this. It is sufficient to state that the first step is by petition, addressed to the commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of the lands, if known (if not known, so state), over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve freeholders residing within three miles of the road, who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out not less than forty feet wide. Private roads for private and public use may be laid out three rods wide, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered recinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five years from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

FENCES.

The town assessor and commissioners of highways shall be fence viewers in their respective towns in counties under township organization. In other counties, the county board appoints three in each precinct, annually.

A lawful fence is four and one-half feet high and in good repair, consisting of rails, timbers, boards, stones, hedges, or any other material the fence viewers may deem sufficient. The electors at any annual town meeting may determine what shall constitute a legal fence in the town.

Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except where the owner shall choose to let his land lie open; but after a division fence has been built by mutual agreement or otherwise, it shall not be lawful for either party to remove his part of said fence, so long as he may crop or use such lands for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing, of his intention to move his portion of the

fence. Adjoining owners should endeavor, if possible, mutually to agree as to the proportion that each shall maintain of the division fence between their adjoining lands; and the agreement should be reduced to writing, each party taking a copy. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of such fence, and the proportion thereof to be paid by such person, and the proportion of the division fence to be made and maintained by him, in case of his inclosing his land, shall be determined by two fence viewers of the town. Such fence viewers have power to settle all disputes between owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as concerning repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant, or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town in which such fences are situated. The two fence viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties. In case they can't agree, they shall select another fence viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them shall be final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out a description of the fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk.

If any person who is liable to contribute to the erection or reparation of a division fence, shall neglect or refuse to make or repair his proportion of such fence, the party injured, after giving sixty days' notice, in writing, that a new fence should be erected, or ten days' notice, in writing, that the repair of such fence is necessary, may make or repair the same at the expense of the party so neglecting or refusing, to be recovered from him with costs of suit; and the party so neglecting or refusing, after notice in writing, shall be liable to the party injured for all damages which shall thereby accrue, to be determined by any two fence viewers. When a person shall conclude to remove his part of the division fence and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence viewers as before provided; and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal.

A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken; nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them; but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land desire to construct a drain or ditch, through another man's land, the right can be had only under legislative authority, or is granted or exists by prescription or by consent of the owner.

Dripping water from one house upon another can be allowed only where the owner has acquired the right by grant or prescription; and no one has a right to construct his house so as to let the water drip over his neighbor's land.

TRESPASS OF STOCK.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's inclosure, the fence being good and sufficient, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock running at large, contrary to law, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the inclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding, and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held, without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than

five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace, for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known; or if unknown, notice must be posted in some public place near the premises.

ESTRAYS.

Stray animals are those whose owner is unknown, any beasts, not wild, found on one's premises, and not owned by the occupant. Any animals found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, the owner being unknown, may be taken up as estrays. A party who wishes to detain property as an estray, must show an exact compliance with the law. In order to vest the property of the stray in him, such acts must appear in detail on the record.

No person not a householder in the county where the estray is found can lawfully take up an estray, and then only upon or about his farm or place of residence. Estrays should not be used before advertised, except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit. Notices must be posted up within five days in three, of the most public places in the town or precinct in which the estray was found, giving the residence of the taker-up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised. If the owner of an estray shall not have appeared and proved ownership and taken the same away, first paying the taker-up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker-up shall appear before the justice mentioned in above notice, and make an affidavit as required by law. All subsequent proceedings are before the justice who is familiar therewith; therefore we omit them here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or without complying with the law, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs. Ordinary diligence is required in taking care of estrays, but in case they die or get away, the taker-up is not liable for the same.

If a man finds estrays in his field he is not bound to retain them for the owner, but may drive them off into the highway without being liable to an action. But a person who chases a horse out of his field with a large fierce dog, commits an unlawful act, and is liable for any injury which the act occasions. A person who takes an estray to keep for the owner, but does not pursue the course prescribed by statute, is not liable to an action unless he uses the same or refuses to deliver it on demand. Riding a horse to discover the owner is not "use."

HORSES

Are animals of a domestic nature. Under the age of four years they are called colts. A borrower of a horse is liable for negligence, misuse, or gross want of skill in use. The lender is liable in case the animal lent is unfit or dangerous, as he thus may occasion injury. The animal should be used only for the purpose and to the extent stipulated, and not by a servant.

If he dies from disease, or is killed by inevitable accident, the borrower is not liable. Defects which are manifest, open and plain to an ordinary observer, and those also which are known to the buyer, are not usually covered by a general warranty. The former requires no skill to discover them, and the latter may be objected to or acquiesced in at the time of the purchase. In the case of *latent* defects existing in such a condition that they could not be detected by the buyer, and are known to the seller, who fails to disclose them to the buyer, the latter practices a constructive fraud, unless the animal is sold "with all faults." By consenting to purchase the horse "with all faults," the purchaser takes upon himself the risk of latent or secret defects, and calculates the price accordingly. But even this kind of a purchase would be voidable if the seller had purposely, and to deceive the purchaser, covered, filled up, patched, plastered, or otherwise practiced fraud to conceal any defects, and he would be liable.

Hiring out a horse and carriage to perform a particular journey, carries with it the warranty of the person letting the horse and carriage, that each of them is fit and competent for such journey; but, if a horse is hired for one purpose, and is used for another and is injured, the hirer is liable for the damage sustained. The hirer is in all cases answerable for ordinary neglect. If he uses the hired horse as a prudent man would his own, he is not liable for

any damage which the horse may receive. If, however, he keeps the hired horse after a stipulated time, or uses it differently from his agreement, he is in any event liable. If the hirer sells the horse, the owner may recover its value of the purchaser, though the purchaser had in good faith given the hirer full value for it, as the hirer could give no better title than he had himself.

Mischievous animals render their owners liable when known to them to be so, and they are responsible for the damage they may do when they permit them to go at large. Any person may justify the killing of ferocious animals.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats, may have one ear-mark and one brand, which shall be different from his neighbors', and may be recorded by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The fee for such record is fifteen cents. The record of such shall be open to examination free of charge. In cases of disputes as to marks or brands, such record is *prima facie* evidence. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats, that may have been branded by former owners, may be rebranded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is virtually a contract by which a certain person (or persons) agrees or contracts to perform certain duties within a specified time. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and long and expensive lawsuits. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated; and there must be a reasonable consideration, else the agreement is void.

Unless it is expressly stipulated that the agreement is binding for a longer time, the contract expires at the end of one year. Every agreement should state most distinctly the time within which its conditions are to be complied with. A discovery of fraud, or misrepresentation by one party to the agreement, or changing of the date, renders the contract void. Each party should retain a copy of the agreement.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the third day of November, 1878, between Damon Clarke of Macomb, county of McDonough, State of Illinois, of the first part, and William Hays, of the same place, of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said Damon Clarke, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts, and agrees to, and with the said William Hays, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the city of Galesburg, Ill., during the month of December of this year, nine hundred bushels of corn, in the following lots, and at the following specified times, namely: one hundred bushels by the fifth of December, three hundred bushels by the fifteenth of December, and the balance by the thirtieth of December.

And the said William Hays in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract on the part of the party of the second part, contracts to, and agrees with the said Damon Clarke, to pay for said corn fifty cents per bushel as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written:

DAMON CLARKE,
WILLIAM HAYS.

NOTES.

A note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned. The following is a good form:

\$100

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1879.

Thirty days after date I promise to pay F. M. Chapman or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

S. T. LEWIS.

To make a note payable in anything else than money, insert the facts instead of the sum of money alone; unless paid when due, it is payable in money. To hold an indorser of a note, due diligence must be used by suit in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payer. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment unless otherwise expressed.

The limit of time in which action may be brought on a note is 10 years.

If the note is payable to a person or order, or to a person or bearer, to a person or his assigns, or to a cashier of an incorporated company, such notes are negotiable.

When transferring a note, the indorser frees himself from responsibility, so far as the payment is concerned, by writing on the back, above his signature, *without recourse to me in any event*.

A note is void when founded upon fraud. Thus a note obtained from a person when intoxicated, or obtained for any reason which is illegal, cannot be collected. A note given on Sunday is also void.

No defense can be made against negotiable paper purchased before maturity for good consideration in the usual course of business, without knowledge of facts impeaching its validity, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. Thus if A gives his note to B for \$150, receives in consideration a shawl and five pieces of cloth. The former was represented to be worth \$75, and the cloth the best imported English goods. When, in fact, the shawl was only worth \$8, and suits made of the cloth wore out in less than six weeks, long before the note was due. B, however, had sold the note to C, who did not know the circumstances, and before it was due—A would be obliged to pay it.

JUDGMENT NOTE.

For value received I promise to pay Ewing Summers, of Galesburg, or order, two hundred dollars, with interest, on the first day of January next. And, further, I do hereby empower any attorney of any court of record in Illinois, or elsewhere, to appear for me, and after a declaration filed therefor, to confess a judgment against me in the above sum, as of last, next, or any subsequent term, with cost of suit, release of error, etc., with stay of execution until said first day of January.

Witness my hand and seal at Galesburg, Ill., this sixth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

[SEAL]

JOHN JONES.

INTEREST.

Interest is the compensation which is paid by the borrower of money to the lender for its use. When the debtor expressly undertakes to pay interest, he is bound to pay it; but if a party has accepted the principal, he cannot recover interest in a separate action. During the course of dealings between parties, a promise to pay is implied, and the debtor is bound to pay. So also on an

account stated, whenever the debtor knows precisely what he is to pay, and when he is to pay it, after a demand of payment; but interest is not due on a running account, even when the items are all on one side, unless otherwise agreed upon. Where the terms of a promissory note are that it shall be paid by installments, and on the failure of any installment the whole is to become due, interest on the whole becomes payable from the first default. Where, by the term of a bond or promissory note, interest is to be paid annually, and the principal at a distant day, the interest may be recovered before the principal is due.

Interest is collectible in the following cases: For goods sold and delivered after the stipulated term of credit has expired; if there be no credit, then from the time of sale; on judgment debts, from the rendition of judgment; on money obtained by fraud, or where it has been wrongfully detained (for whoever receives money not his own, and detains it from the owner unlawfully, must pay interest therefor: hence a public officer retaining money wrongfully is liable for the interest); on money paid by mistake, or recovered on a void execution; on money lent or laid out for another's use; and rent, from the time that it is due.

When the rate of interest is specified in any contract, that rate continues until full payment is made. A debt barred by the statute of limitations and revived by an acknowledgment bears interest for the whole time.

Computing Interest.—In casting interest on notes, bonds, etc., upon which partial payments have been made, every payment is to be first applied to discharge the interest; but the interest is never allowed to form a part of the principal, so as to carry interest. When a partial payment is made before the debt is due, it cannot be apportioned part to the debt and part to the interest, but at the end interest shall be charged on the whole sum, and the obligor shall receive credit for the interest on the amount paid until the interest becomes due.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree in writing on a rate not exceeding eight per cent. If a rate of interest greater than eight per cent. is contracted for, the penalty is a forfeiture of the entire interest, and only the principal can be recovered.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a

month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes bear interest only when so expressed; but after due they draw the legal interest, six per cent., even if not stated.

Notes payable on demand or at sight draw no interest until after presentation or demand of the same has been made, unless they provide for interest from date on their face. If "with interest" is included in the note, it draws the legal rate from the time it is made. If the note is to draw a special rate of interest, higher than the legal, but not higher than the law allows, the rate must be specified.

WILLS.

The legal declaration of a person's mind, determining the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death, is termed a will. No exact form of words is necessary in order to make a will good at law, though much care should be exercised to state the provisions of the will so plainly that its language may not be misunderstood.

Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind, can make a valid will. It must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her direction, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will.

The person making the will may appoint his or her executors; but no person can serve as such executor if he or she be an alien at the time of proving the will, if he be under twenty-one years of age, a convict, a drunkard, a lunatic, or an imbecile.

Persons knowing themselves to have been appointed executors, must, within thirty days after the death of deceased, cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it and refuse to accept. In case of failure to do so, they are liable to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars per month. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within three months from date of letters testamentary or administration.

The person making a will is termed the "testator" (if a female, the "testatrix").

A will is of no force and effect until the death of the testator,

dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the town of Delavan, Tazewell county, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office of said county. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my elder daughter Lida Louan.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Fred Davis Lewis, five shares of railroad stock, in the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and my own one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw-mill thereon, situated in Astoria, Illinois, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Tryphena Lewis, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my house, not hitherto disposed of, including ten thousand dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, fifteen shares in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefits of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Samuel T. Lewis, Sr., the income from the rents of my store building, at Canton, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportions, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire, that at the death of my wife, Tryphena Lewis, or at any time she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And, Lastly. I appoint as executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife Tryphena Lewis, and my eldest son, Franklin M. Lewis.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the First National Bank, Pekin, Illinois, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Tryphena Lewis, for her use forever.

In witness thereof, I, Samuel T. Lewis, to this, my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy.

[L. S.]

SAMUEL T. LEWIS.

Signed, sealed and delivered by Samuel T. Lewis, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

Fred D. Selleck, Chicago, Illinois.

Erastus Child, Oneida, Illinois.

CODICIL.

Whereas, I, Samuel T. Lewis, did, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter Lida Louan, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and, whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Charles Burchard Lewis, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter Lida Louan, in the body of this will

In witness thereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal, this fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

[L. S.]

SAMUEL T. LEWIS.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Samuel T. Lewis, as and for a codicil, to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

Erastus Child, Oneida, Ill.

E. C. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

DESCENT.

When no will is made, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants, in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grand child taking the share of their deceased parents, in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, no descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and also

a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then one-third of all personal estate to the widow or surviving husband, absolutely.

Fifth. If there be no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in equal parts to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brother and sister of the intestate, and there shall be no distinction between kindred of the whole and the half blood.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and invest in the county where the same or the greater portion thereof is situated.

DEEDS.

A deed is a sealed instrument in writing, conveying lands and appurtenances thereon from one person to another, and special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. Witnesses are not necessary. The law in this State provides that an acknowledgment must be made before certain persons authorized to take the same. These officers are: Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, United States Commissioner, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice or Clerk of any such court. The instrument shall be attested by the official seal of the officer taking the acknowledgment, and when taken by a Justice of the Peace residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the County Clerk under his seal of office, that he was a Justice of the Peace in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but cannot be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgments made out of the State must either be executed according to the laws of this State, or there should be attached a certificate that is in conformity with the laws of the State or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the Homestead rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

To render a deed valid, there must be a sufficient consideration. To enable a person to legally convey property to another, the following requisites are necessary: 1st, he or she must be of age; 2d, must be of *sane mind*; and, 3d, he or she must be the rightful owner of the property

Any alterations or interlineations in the deed should be noted at the bottom of the instrument, and properly witnessed. After the acknowledgment of a deed, the parties have no right to make the slightest alterations. An alteration after the acknowledgment in favor of the grantee vitiates the deed. The maker of a deed is called the "grantor;" the person or party to whom the deed is delivered, the "grantee." The wife of the grantor must acknowledge the deed, or else, after the death of her husband, she will be entitled to one-third interest in the property, as dower, during her life. Her acknowledgment of the deed must be of her own free will and accord.

By a general warranty deed the grantor engages to secure the grantee in any right or possession to the property conveyed against all persons whatsoever. A quit-claim deed releases what interest the grantor may have in the land, but does not warrant and defend against others. We do not give form for a deed, as printed forms are used by all. Deeds should be recorded without delay.

MORTGAGES AND TRUST DEEDS

Are conditional conveyances of estates or property by way of pledge for the security of debt, and to become void on payment of it. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. All kinds of property, real or personal, which are capable of an absolute sale, may be the subject of a mortgage.

Mortgages of personal property need not be under seal. In the absence of stipulation to the contrary, the mortgagee of personal property has the legal title thereto, and the right of possession, and he may have an action against any one taking them from the mortgagor. And although the mortgage contains no express stipulation that the mortgagor shall remain in possession until default of payment, and with a power to sell for the mortgagee's debt, the mortgagee may nevertheless sustain trover against an officer attaching the goods as the property of the mortgagor.

A mortgage must be in writing when it is intended to convey the legal title. It must be in one single deed which contains the whole contract.

Redemption must be made within one year from the sale. Where, however, the mortgagee takes the property for an absolute discharge of the debt, then the equity or right of redemption is barred. *Satisfaction*, or release of a mortgage, may be made on the margin of the record, or by an instrument duly acknowledged. The wife need not join in this release.

TRUST DEEDS.

Trust deeds are taken generally in preference to mortgages, especially by non-residents, for in case of foreclosure under the power of sale there can be no redemption. Advertisement, sale, and deed is made by the trustee.

Mortgages of personal property, or chattel mortgages, can be given for a period of only two years, and cannot be renewed or extended. Acknowledgment may be had before a Justice of the Peace of the town or district in which the mortgagor resides. If the mortgagor is a non-resident, then before any officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments. Foreclosures may be effected upon default, and possession, and sale of the property taken and made; any delay will invalidate the mortgagee's lien.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by contract, expressed or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing, or ornamenting any house, or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances for the amount due him for labor, material or services. If the contract is expressed, and the time for the completion of the work is beyond three years from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is implied, then no lien exists, unless the work be done, or material furnished, within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the material. As

between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was made first; but each shares pro rata. Incumbrances existing upon the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the time of making the contract. The above lien cannot be enforced unless suit is commenced within six months after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen, and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor, as above specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice was served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To ———: You are hereby notified that I have been employed by ——— [here state whether to labor or to furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand] upon your [here state in general terms description and situation of building], and that I shall hold the [building, or as the case may be], and your interest in the ground liable for the amount that may [is or may become] due me on account thereof. [Signature] ———.

Dated, ———.

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with the above notice, and such notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or cannot be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of such notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has a right to demand in writing a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for

life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the liens of sub-contractors, suit must be commenced within three months from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders brought into such hotel, inn, or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodging, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof, and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner, or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others) and persons keeping, yarding, feeding, or pasturing domestic animals shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this State with fuel, ties, material, supplies, or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor for the same, are entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations, both as to contractors and to sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated, as to general liens.

BILL OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, B. F. Lewis, of Chicago, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of six hundred and fifty dollars, to me paid by Columbus C. Chapman, Astoria, Illinois, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto

the said Chapman, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn on my farm in the town of Deer Creek, Illinois; one pair of horses, twenty sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

B. F. LEWIS.

DAYS OF GRACE.

No check, draft, bill of exchange, promissory note, order, or negotiable instrument, payable at sight or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to days of grace. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to three days of grace. All the above-mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's day, Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or Governor of the State as a day of fasting or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous; and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day previous to the first of said days.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

The limit of time in which action may be brought on certain things is as follows: Open accounts, five years; notes and written contracts, ten years; judgments, twenty years; partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt; absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here; assault, slander, libel, replevin, one year; personal injuries, two years; to recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years; and sealed and witnessed instruments, as action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, within ten years. All persons in possession of land, and paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the legal owners to the extent of their paper title.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for; and if receipt is in full it should be so stated. We give two forms:

FOR MONEY ON ACCOUNT.

Received, Knoxville, Ill., Nov. 10, 1878, of J. C. Cover, sixty dollars on account. \$60. J. H. FRANKLIN.

FOR MONEY ADVANCED ON A CONTRACT.

\$100. GALESBURG, ILL., June 9, 1868.

Received of Fernando Ross, one hundred dollars, in advance, on contract to build for him a brick house at No. 76 Kellogg street. SAMUEL J. CHAPMAN.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALES.

*The following personal property and home worth \$1,000,—*Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. Exemption continues after the death of the householder for the benefit of the widow and family, some of them occupying the homestead until the youngest shall become twenty-one years of age, and until the death of the widow. There is no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement of said homestead. No release or waiver of exemption is valid unless in writing and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he has one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged.

The following articles of personal property owned by the debtor are exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent: The necessary wearing apparel, Bibles, school-books and family pictures of every person; and one hundred dollars' worth of other property, to be selected by the debtor, and in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars' worth of other property to be selected by the debtor,—provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever. When the head of the family dies, deserts, or does not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privilege which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from exe-

cution when judgment is obtained for the *wages of laborers or servants*. Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family cannot be garnisheed except for the sum due him in excess of \$25.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

The principal obligation on the part of a landlord, which is in fact always to be implied as a necessary condition to his receiving any rent, is, that the tenant shall enjoy the quiet possession of the premises,—which means, substantially, that he shall not be turned out of possession of the whole or any material part of the premises by any one having a title paramount to that of the landlord, or that the landlord shall not himself disturb or render his occupation uncomfortable by the erection of a nuisance on or near the premises, or otherwise oblige him to quit possession. But if he be ousted by a stranger,—that is, by one having no title,—or after the rent has fallen due, or if the molestation proceeds from acts of a third person, the landlord is in neither case responsible for it. Another obligation which the law imposes on the landlord, in the absence of any express stipulation in the lease, is the payment of all taxes chargeable upon the property, or any ground rents or interest upon mortgages to which it may be subject. Every landlord is bound to protect his tenant against all paramount claims. And if a tenant is compelled, in order to protect himself in the enjoyment of the land in respect of which his rent is payable, to make payment which ought, as between himself and his landlord, to have been made by the latter, he may call upon the landlord to reimburse him, or he may deduct such payment from the rent due or to become due. But the landlord is under no obligation to make repairs, or to rebuild in case the premises should be burned; nor does he guaranty that they are reasonably fit for the purpose for which they are taken. And it is not in the power of a tenant to make repairs at the expense of his landlord, unless there be a special agreement between them authorizing him to do so; for the tenant takes the premises for better or worse, and cannot involve the landlord in expense for repairs without his consent. Even if the premises have become uninhabitable by fire, and the landlord, having insured them, has recovered the insurance money, the tenant cannot compel him to expend the money so recovered in rebuilding, unless he has expressly engaged to do so; nor can he in such an event protect himself from the payment of rent during the unexpired balance of the term, unless exempted

therefrom by statute or the terms of the lease. The uninhabitableness of a house is not a good defense to an action for rent. If the landlord expressly covenanted to repair, the tenant cannot quit and discharge himself of rent because the repairs are not made, unless there is a provision to that effect; and if a landlord is bound by custom or by express agreement to repair, this obligation, and the obligation of the tenant to pay rent, are independent of each other, so that the refusal or neglect of the landlord to repair is no answer to a demand for rent. The tenant is answerable for any neglect to repair highways, fences, or party walls. He is also liable for all injuries produced by the mismanagement of his servants, or by a nuisance kept upon the premises, or by an obstruction of the highways adjacent to them, or the like. One of the principal obligations which the law imposes upon every tenant, independent of any agreement, is to treat the premises in such a manner that no substantial injury shall be done to them, and so that they may revert to the landlord at the end of the term unimpaired by any willful or negligent conduct on his part.

A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days' notice in writing to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy by thirty days' notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When a default is made in any of the terms of the lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days' notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form:

To ———, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default [here insert the character of the default], of the premises now occupied by you, being, etc., [here describe the premises], I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date [dated, etc].

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made or notice served by delivering a written or printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years, residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in actual possession of said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand possession is necessary.

DISTRESS FOR RENT.

In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or his attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides. The property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some Justice of the Peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the Clerk of a Court of Record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released by a party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent any time within six months after the expiration of the term of lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises, or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or his attorney may seize upon any grain or crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same

therefrom by statute or the terms of the lease. The uninhabitableness of a house is not a good defense to an action for rent. If the landlord expressly covenanted to repair, the tenant cannot quit and discharge himself of rent because the repairs are not made, unless there is a provision to that effect; and if a landlord is bound by custom or by express agreement to repair, this obligation, and the obligation of the tenant to pay rent, are independent of each other, so that the refusal or neglect of the landlord to repair is no answer to a demand for rent. The tenant is answerable for any neglect to repair highways, fences, or party walls. He is also liable for all injuries produced by the mismanagement of his servants, or by a nuisance kept upon the premises, or by an obstruction of the highways adjacent to them, or the like. One of the principal obligations which the law imposes upon every tenant, independent of any agreement, is to treat the premises in such a manner that no substantial injury shall be done to them, and so that they may revert to the landlord at the end of the term unimpaired by any willful or negligent conduct on his part.

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In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises, or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or his attorney may seize upon any grain or crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same

by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for the work done, or he may replevy the same.

EXEMPTION.

The same articles of personal property which are by law exempt from execution, except the crops, as above mentioned, are also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to, or shall permit, or attempt to sell or remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

CRIMINAL LAW

Is that branch of jurisprudence which treats of criminal offenses. The extreme importance of a knowledge of criminal law is self-evident; for a mistake in point of law, which every person of discretion not only may know, but is bound and presumed to know, is in criminal cases no defense. This law is administered upon the principle that every one must be taken conclusively to know it, without proof that he does know it. This doctrine has been carried so far as to include the case of a foreigner charged with a crime which was no offense in his own country. And further, the criminal law, whether common or statute, is imperative with reference to the conduct of individuals; so that, if a statute forbids or commands a thing to be done, all acts or omissions contrary to the prohibition or command of the statute are offenses at common law, and ordinarily indictable as such. When a statute punishes a crime by its legal designation without enumerating the acts which constitute it, then it is necessary to resort to the common law for a definition of the crime with its distinctions and qualifications. So, if an act is made criminal, but no mode of prosecution is directed or no punishment provided, the common law (in the absence of a statute to the contrary) furnishes its aid, prescribing the mode of prosecution by indictment, and its mode of punishment by fine and imprisonment. So far, therefore, as the rules and principles of common law are applicable to the administration of the criminal law, and have not been altered or modified by legislation or judicial decisions, they have the same force and effect as laws finally enacted.

The following are some of the leading principles of the criminal law:

1. Every man is presumed to be innocent till the contrary is shown; and if there is any reasonable doubt of his guilt, he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

2. In general, no person can be brought to trial till a grand jury on examination of the charge has found reason to hold him to trial.

3. The prisoner is entitled to trial by a jury of his peers, who are chosen from the body of the people with a view to impartiality, and whose decision on questions of facts is final.

4. The question of his guilt is to be determined without reference to his general character, previous history, or habits of life.

5. The prisoner cannot be required to criminate himself, nor be compelled even to exculpate himself by giving his own testimony on trial.

6. He cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

7. He cannot be punished for an act which was not an offense by the law existing at the time of its commission; nor can a severer punishment be inflicted than was declared by the law at the time of its commission.

Crimes are sometimes classified according to the degree of punishment incurred by their commission. They are more generally arranged according to the nature of the offense. The following is, perhaps, as complete a classification as the subject admits:

I. *Offenses against the sovereignty of the State*—1, treason; 2, misprision of treason.

II. *Offenses against the lives and persons of individuals*—1, murder; 2, manslaughter; 3, attempt to kill or murder; 4, mayhem; 5, rape; 6, robbery; 7, kidnapping; 8, false imprisonment; 9, abduction; 10, assault and battery.

III. *Offenses against public property*—1, burning or destroying public property; 2, injury to same.

IV. *Offenses against private property*—1, arson; 2, burglary; 3, larceny; 4, obtaining goods under false pretenses; 5, embezzlement; 6, malicious mischief.

V. *Offenses against public justice*—1, perjury; 2, bribery; 3, destroying public records; 4, counterfeiting public seals; 5, jail breach; 6, escape; 7, resistance to officers; 8, obstructing legal process; 9, barratry; 10, maintenance; 11, champerty; 12, con-

tempt of court; 13, oppression; 14, extortion; 15, suppression of evidence; 16, compounding felony; 17, misprision of felony.

VI. *Offenses against the public peace*—1, challenging or accepting a challenge to a duel; 2, unlawful assembly; 3, rows; 4, riot; 5, breach of the peace; 6, libel.

VII. *Offenses against chastity*—1, sodomy; 2, bestiality; 3, adultery; 4, incest; 5, bigamy; 6, seduction; 7, fornication; 8, lascivious carriage; 9, keeping and frequenting houses of ill-fame.

VIII. *Offenses against public policy*—1, false currency; 2, lotteries; 3, gambling; 4, immoral shows; 5, violation of the right of suffrage; 6, destruction of game, fish, etc.; 7, nuisance.

IX. *Offenses against the currency, and public and private securities*—1, forgery; 2, counterfeiting; 3, passing counterfeit money.

X. *Offenses against religion and morality*—1, blasphemy; 2, profanity; 3, Sabbath-breaking; 4, obscenity; 5, cruelty to animals; 6, drunkenness; 7, promoting intemperance.

XI. *Offenses against the public, individuals, or their property*—1, conspiracy.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the first day of March of each year, are liable for taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the Town Board of Review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The County Board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax-books are placed in the hands of the Town Collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the County Treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes until advertised, which takes place on the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at the May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs, in addition to those mentioned, twen-

ty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold, and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if redeemed between six and twelve months; if between twelve and eighteen months, seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years, one hundred per cent.; and, in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon; also, one dollar each tract, if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the Clerk for his certificate.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The selling of books by subscription is so frequently brought into disrepute by agents making representations not authorized by the publishers, that the public are often swindled. That there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, we give the following rules, which, if followed, will save a great deal of trouble and perhaps serious loss.

A subscription is the placing of a signature below a written or printed engagement. It is the act by which a person contracts, in writing, to furnish a sum of money for a particular purpose: as, a subscription to a charitable institution, a subscription for a book, and the like. In the case of a book, the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The prospectus and sample should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he usually receives a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publishers. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the publishers, the

subscriber should see that such condition or change is stated over, or in connection with his signature, so the publishers may have notice of the same.

When several persons promise to contribute to a common object, desired by all, the promise of each may be a good consideration for the promise of others. In general subscriptions on certain conditions in favor of the party subscribing, are binding when the acts stipulated are performed. Subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises. All persons should remember that the law as to written contracts is, that they can *not be altered, varied, or rescinded* verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract. Persons before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, should carefully examine what it is; if they cannot read, they should call on some one disinterested who can.

Persons who solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else than money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for payment of expenses incurred in their business.

Where you pay money to an agent you should satisfy yourself of his authority to collect money for his employer.

CONTRACT FOR PERSONAL SERVICES.

When a contract is entire and has been only partially fulfilled, the party in fault may nevertheless recover from the other party for the actual benefit received and retained by the other party, less the damages sustained by such other party by reason of the partial non-fulfillment of the contract. This may be done in all cases where the other party has received benefit from the partial fulfillment of the contract, whether he has so received the same from choice or from the necessities of the case. Where D hired B to work for him for seven months at \$15 per month, and B worked

for D only fifty-nine days, and then quit without any reasonable excuse therefor, it was held that B might nevertheless recover from D for what the work was reasonably worth, less any damage that D may have sustained by reason of the partial non-fulfillment of the contract.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

Allowing the most liberal rule as to the liability of persons in public employment to criticism for their conduct in which the public are interested, there never has been a rule which subjected persons, private or public, to be falsely traduced. No publication is privileged except a *bona fide* representation, made without malice, to the proper authority, complaining on reasonable grounds. The nearest approach to this license is where the person vilified presents himself before the body of the public as a candidate for an elective office. But even then there is no doctrine which will subject him without remedy to every species of malevolent attack.

TENDER.

If the tender be of money, it can be a defense only when made before the action was brought. A tender does not bar the debt as a payment would, for in general he is bound to pay the sum which he tendered, whenever he is required to do so. But it puts a stop to accruing damages or interest for delay in payment, and saves the defendant costs. It need not be made by the defendant personally; if made by a third person, at his request, it is sufficient; and if made by a stranger without his knowledge or request, a subsequent assent of the debtor will operate as a ratification of the agency, and make the tender good. Any person may make a valid tender for an idiot. If an agent, furnished with money to make a tender, at his own risk tender more, it is good. So, a tender need not be made to a creditor personally; but it must be made to an agent actually authorized to receive the money. If the money be due to several jointly, it may be tendered to either, but must be pleaded as made to all. The whole sum due must be tendered, as the creditor is not bound to receive a part of his debt. If the tender be of the whole debt, it is valid. If the obligation be in the alternative, one thing or another, as the creditor may choose, the tender should be of both, that he may make his choice. To make a tender of money valid the money must be actually produced and

proffered, unless the creditor expressly or impliedly waives this production. The debtor is not bound to count out the money, if he has it and offers it. No conditions must be annexed to the tender, which the creditor can have any good reason whatever for objecting to; as for instance, that he should give a receipt in full of all demands. The tender should be made in money made lawful by the State in which it is offered. Generally, a tender is valid and effectual if made at any time after the debt is due; and a demand made after the tender if for more than the sum tendered, will not avoid the tender. Certainly not, if the demand is for more than the real debt, although the excess was for another debt truly due.

Tender of Chattels.—The thing tendered may not be money, but some specific article. If one is bound to deliver chattels at a particular time and place, it may not be enough if he has them there; they may be mingled with others of a like kind which he is not to deliver. Or they may need some act of separation, or identification, or completion, before they could become the property of the other party. Generally, if no time or place be specified, the articles are to be delivered where they are at the time of the contract, unless collateral circumstances designate a different place. If the time be fixed, but not the place, then it will be presumed that the deliverer was to bring the articles to the receiver at that time, and for that purpose he must go with the chattels to the residence of the receiver, unless something in their very nature or use, or some other circumstances of equivalent force, distinctly implies that they are to be left at some other place. It may happen, from the cumbrousness of the chattels or other circumstances, that it is reasonable and just for the deliverer to ascertain from the receiver, long enough beforehand, where they shall be delivered; and then he would be held to this as a legal obligation. So, too, in such a case, the receiver would have a right to designate to the detainer, a reasonable time beforehand, a place of delivery reasonably convenient to both parties, and the deliverer would be bound by such directions. If no place be indicated, and the deliverer is not in fault in this, he may deliver the chattels to the receiver, in person, at any place which is reasonably convenient. And if the receiver refuses or neglects to appoint any place, or purposely avoids receiving notice of a place, the deliverer may appoint any place, with a reasonable

regard to the convenience of the other party, and there deliver the articles.

If the promise be to pay at a certain time, or deliver certain chattels, it is a promise in the alternative; and the alternative belongs to the promisor; he may do either the one or the other, at his election; nor need he make his election until the time when the promise is to be performed; but after that day has passed without election on his part, the promisee has an absolute right to the money, and may bring his action for it. A contract to deliver a certain quantity of merchandise at a certain time means, of course, to deliver the whole then. If by the terms of the contract certain specific articles are to be delivered at a certain time and place in payment of an existing debt, this contract is fully discharged and the debt is paid, by a complete and legal tender of the articles at the time and place, although the promisee was not there to receive them; and no action can thereafter be maintained on the contract. But the property in the goods has passed to the creditor, and he may retain them as his own.

DRUNKENNESS

Is the condition of a person who is under the immediate influence of intoxicating liquors. This condition presents various degrees of intensity, ranging from a simple exhilaration to a state of utter unconsciousness and insensibility.

The common law shows but little disposition to afford relief, either in civil or criminal cases, from the immediate effects of drunkenness. It has never considered drunkenness alone as a sufficient reason for invalidating any act.

When carried so far as to deprive the party of all consciousness, strong presumption of fraud is raised; and on that ground courts may interfere.

Courts of equity decline to interfere in favor of parties pleading intoxication in the performance of a civil act.

The law does, however, recognize two kinds of inculpable drunkenness, viz.: that which is produced by the "unskillfulness of his physician," and that which is produced by the "contrivance of enemies." To this may be added cases where a party drinks no more liquor than he has habitually used without being intoxicated, and which exerts an unusually potent effect on the brain in consequence of certain pathological conditions.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Marriage is a contract, made in due form of law, by which a man and woman reciprocally engage to live with each other during their joint lives, and to discharge towards each other the duties imposed by law on the relation of husband and wife. The marriage contract is in law a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties is essential. The marriage relation can only be entered into, maintained, and abrogated as provided by law. It is dissolved by death or divorce. A marriage which is valid by the law of the country in which it is contracted, is valid in this State. To make a valid marriage, the parties must be *willing* to contract, *able* to contract, and have *actually* contracted. All persons are able to contract marriage unless they are under the legal age, or unless there be other disability; the age of consent at common law is fourteen in males and twelve in females. When a person under this age marries, such person can, when he or she arrives at the age above specified, avoid the marriage, or such person or both may, if the other is of legal age, confirm it; if either of the parties is under seven, the marriage is void. If either of the party is *non compos mentis* or insane, or has a husband or wife living, the marriage is void.

The parties must each be willing to marry the other. If either party acts under compulsion, or is under duress, the marriage is voidable.

The husband is bound to receive his wife at home, and should furnish her with all the necessities and conveniencies which his fortune enables him to do, and which her situation requires, but this does not include such luxuries as, according to her fancy, she deems necessities. He is bound to love his wife and bear with her faults, and, if possible, by mild means, to correct them; and he is required to fulfill towards her his marital promise of fidelity.

Being the head of the family, the husband has a right to establish himself wherever he may please, and in this he cannot be controlled by his wife; he may manage his affairs in his own way, buy and sell all kinds of personal property, without her control, and he may buy any real estate he may deem proper; but as the wife acquires a right in the latter, he cannot sell it without her consent.

A wife is under obligations to love, honor and obey her husband, and is bound to follow him wherever in the country he may go and establish himself, provided it is not for other causes unreasonable.

She is under obligation to be faithful in chastity to her marriage vow. A wife has the right to the love and protecting care of her husband; she has the right to share his bed and board; she can call upon her husband to provide her with the necessary food and clothing, according to her position in life, and if he neglects or refuses to do so, she can procure them on his account.

MARRIED WOMEN

May bargain, sell, and convey their real and personal property, and enter into contracts with reference to the same. The wife may be the agent of the husband, and transact for him business, making, accepting or endorsing bills or notes, purchasing goods, rendering bills, collecting money and receipting for the same, and in general, entering into any contract so as to bind him, if she has his authority to do so. And while they continue to live together, the law considers the wife as clothed with authority by the husband to buy for him and his family all things necessary, in kind and quantity, for the proper support of his family; and for such purchases made by her he is liable. The husband is responsible for necessities supplied to his wife, if he does not supply them himself, and he continues so liable if he turns her out of his house or otherwise separates himself from her, without good cause. But he is not so liable if she deserts him, (without extreme provocation) or if he turns her away for good cause. If she leaves him because he treats her so ill that she has good right to go from him and his house, this is the same thing as turning her away; and she carries with her his credit for all necessities supplied to her. But what the misconduct must be to give this right, is uncertain. But the law undoubtedly is, that the wife is not obliged to stay and endure cruelty or indecency. It is also held, that if a man lives with a woman as his wife, and represents her to be so, he is liable for necessities supplied to her, and her contracts, in the same way as if she were his wife.

The statutes intend to secure to a married woman all her rights. But many women about to marry—or their friends for them—often wish to secure to them certain powers and rights, and to limit these in certain ways or to make sure that their property is in safe and skillful hands. This can only be done by conveying and transferring the property to trustees; that is, to certain persons to hold the same in trust.

A married woman may sue and be sued. At the death of the husband, in addition to the widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest [one-third] in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife, after her death.

SCHOOL MONTH.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN A SCHOOL MONTH—TEACHERS' HOLIDAYS.

The law of this State says that a school month shall comprise twenty-two school days, actually taught. It also provides that teachers shall not be required to teach on legal holidays, thanksgiving or fast-days, appointed by State or National authority.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S STUDIES.

The rulings of courts are that the trustees of a school district may prescribe what studies shall be pursued, and may regulate the classification of the pupils; but that a parent may select, from the branches pursued, those which the child shall study, so long as the exercise of such selection does not interfere with the system prescribed for the school; that the child cannot be excluded from one study simply because he is deficient in another; the rule requiring his exclusion is unreasonable, and cannot be enforced.

INFANTS

Can make a binding contract for necessities only. An infant can never bind himself even for necessities when he has a parent or guardian who supplies his wants. What are considered necessities depend upon the rank and circumstances of the infant in the particular case. All his other contracts are considered *voidable* and *void*. An infant's contract on a bill or note is voidable. His liability may be established by ratification after full age.

The confirmation or ratification must be distinct, and with a knowledge that he is not liable on the contract. A mere acknowledgment of a debt, or a payment of a part of it, will not support an action on such a contract. When an infant indorses negotiable notes or bills he does not pass any interest in them as against himself; his act is voidable, but neither the acceptor nor subsequent indorser can oblige his infancy to evade their liability; nor can the drawer of a bill set up the infancy of a payee and indorser as a defense to

an action thereon against himself. An infant may sue on a bill, but he sues by his guardian or next friend, and payment should accordingly be made to him.

Parties contracting with an infant assume all the inconveniences incident to the protection which the law allows him. In law infancy extends to the age of twenty-one years.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this State by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so; and, if desired, may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted unless the husband and wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly. The petition shall state name, sex, and age of child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name; also, the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardian consent to the adoption.

The Court must find, before granting decree, that the parents of the child, or the survivors of them, have deserted his or her family, or such child, for one year next preceeding the application; or, if neither is living, that the guardian (if no guardian, the next of kin in this State capable of giving consent) has had notice of the presentation of the petition, and consents to such adoption. If the child is at the age of fourteen or upwards, the adoption cannot be made without its consent.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by electing or appointing, according to the usages or customs of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, two or more of its members or trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a corporate name. The Chairman or Secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 ——— COUNTY. } ss.

I, ———, do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be] that at a meeting of the members of the [here insert the name of

the church, society, or congregation, as known before organization] held at [here insert the place of meeting], in the County of ———, and State of Illinois, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected [or appointed; here insert the names] trustees, wardens, vestrymen [or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with power similar to trustees], according to the rules and usages of such [church, society, or congregation], and said ——— adopted as its corporate name [here insert name], and at said meeting this affiant acted as [Chairman or Secretary, as the case may be].

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—. [Name of affiant] ———.

Which affidavit must be recorded by the Recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the Recorder, received as evidence of such corporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees, and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules and by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner, by the society, as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society rests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation: but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing churches may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

GAME

Consists of birds and beasts of a wild nature, obtained by fowling and hunting. The last few years have shown a general interest by

the people in having wise and just laws passed for the protection of fish and game. It is apparent to all that, unless these laws are vigorously enforced, the time will soon come when fish and game will be so scarce as to be within the reach of only the wealthy. Under proper regulations our streams of pure running water would all be filled with fish, as in other years, and our prairies, fields and forests alive with their great variety of game. It is a question that interests all, and the game laws should be enforced.

The following are sections 1 and 6 of the Game Law of 1873, of this State, as amended by the act approved May 14th, 1877:

SEC. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt or pursue, kill or trap, net or ensnare, destroy, or attempt to kill, trap, net, ensnare, or otherwise destroy any prairie hen or chicken, or any woodcock, between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September in each and every year; or any deer, fawn, wild turkey, ruffed grouse (commonly called partridge), or pheasant, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October in each and every year; or any quail between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of November in each and every year; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant, or other waterfowl between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of August in each and every year: *Provided*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to net any quail at any time after this act shall take effect and be in force; and *provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons who is or are non-residents of this State to kill, ensnare, net or trap any deer, fawn, wild turkey, prairie hen or chicken, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, wild goose, wild duck or brant, or any snipe, in any county of this State, at any time, for the purpose of selling or marketing or removing the same outside of this State. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall, for each and every offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) and costs of suit for each and every separate bird or animal of the above enumerated list, so unlawfully hunted or pursued, killed, trapped, netted, ensnared, or destroyed or attempted to be killed, trapped, netted, ensnared, or otherwise destroyed, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days.

SEC. 6. No person or persons shall sell or expose for sale, or have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any of the animals, wild fowls or birds mentioned in section 1 of this act, after the expiration of five days next succeeding the first day of the period in which it shall be unlawful to kill, trap, net, or ensnare such animals, wild fowls or birds. And any person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined and dealt with as specified in Section 1 of this act: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the killing of birds by or for the use of taxidermists for preservation either in public or private collections, if so preserved.

The fifteenth of January, it will be observed, is the date when the prohibition begins to work as to prairie chickens and woodcock; the first of February is the date for most other sorts of game, except waterfowl. And five days after the prohibition against killing goes into force, it becomes unlawful to sell or expose for sale the prohibited game.

PRESERVATION OF OTHER BIRDS.

It may be appropriate to mention here that Sections 3 and 4 of the act of 1873, which are not changed or affected by the act of 1877, are as follows:

SEC. 3. No person shall at any time, within this State, kill or attempt to trap, net, ensnare, destroy or kill any robin, bluebird, swallow, martin, mosquito hawk, whippoorwill, cuckoo, woodpecker, catbird, brown-thrasher, red-bird, hanging-bird, buzzard, sparrow, wren, humming-bird, dove, gold-finch, mocking bird, blue-jay, finch, thrush, lark, cherry-bird, yellow-bird, oriole, or bobolink, nor rob or destroy the nests of such birds, or either or any of them. And any person so offending shall on conviction be fined the sum of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, and for each and every nest robbed or destroyed: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or occupant of lands from destroying any of the birds herein named on the same, when deemed necessary for the protection of fruits or property.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to destroy or remove from the nests of any prairie chicken, grouse or quail, wild turkey, goose or brant, any egg or eggs of such fowl or bird, or for any person to buy, sell, have in possession or traffic in such

eggs, or willfully destroy the nest of such birds or fowls, or any or either of them. And any person so offending shall on conviction be fined and dealt with as specified in Section 3 of this act.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist-mill in this State shall grind all grain brought to his mill, in its turn. The toll for both steam and water mills, is, for grinding and bolting wheat, rye, or other grain, one-eighth part; for grinding Indian corn, oats, barley, and buckwheat not required to be bolted, one-seventh part; for grinding malt, and chopping all kinds of grain, one-eighth part. It is the duty of every miller, when his mill is in repair, to aid and assist in loading and unloading all grain brought to his mill to be ground; and he is also required to keep an accurate half-bushel measure, and an accurate set of toll dishes or scales for weighing the grain. The penalty for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person suing for the same, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the county where the penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable (except it results from unavoidable accidents) for the safe-keeping of all grain left in their mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same, provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy or unavoidable cause, shall be supported by the father, grandfathers, mother, grandmothers, children, grandchildren, brothers or sisters, of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from intemperance, or other bad conduct, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child. The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grandchildren of such person shall next be called on; and if they are not able, then the grandparents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be

liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the State's attorney to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this State liable to support, and prosecute the same. In case the State's attorney neglects or refuses to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application, by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to his or her ability. The court may specify the time for which the relatives shall contribute; in fact it has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its order.

Every county is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully resident therein. "Residence" means the actual residence of the party, or the place where he was employed; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper who did not reside in the county at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at the time reside elsewhere in this State, then the county becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed; and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this State where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting temporary relief; also, in providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and, in case of death, causing such persons to be decently buried.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONVEYANCES.

When practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle must turn to the right of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering

with the other. The penalty for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the party injured; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation.

The owners of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers, who shall employ or continue in their employment as driver any person who is addicted to drunkenness, or the excessive use of spirituous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, shall pay a forfeit at the rate of \$5 per day; and if any driver, while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of intoxication to such a degree as to endanger the safety of passengers, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving written notice of the fact, signed by one of the passengers, and certified by him on oath, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his employ within three months after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep such driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons driving any carriage on any public highway are prohibited from running their horses upon any occasion, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses attached to any carriage used to convey passengers for hire must be properly hitched, or the lines placed in the hands of some other person, before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall forfeit twenty dollars, to be recovered by action commenced within six months.

It is understood by the term "carriage" herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers, or goods, or either of them.

WAGERS AND STAKEHOLDERS.

Wagers upon the result of an election have always been considered as void, as being contrary to sound policy, and tending to impair the purity of elections. Wagers as to the mode of playing, or as to the result of any illegal game, as boxing, wrestling, cock-fighting, etc., are void at common law.

Stakeholders must deliver the thing holden by them to the person entitled to it, on demand. It is frequently questionable who is entitled to it. In case of an unlawful wager, although he may be jus-

tified for delivering the thing to the winner, by the express or implied consent of the loser, yet if before the event has happened he has been required by either party to give up the thing deposited with him by such party, he is bound to deliver it; or if, after the event has happened, the losing party gives notice to the stakeholder not to pay the winner, a payment made to him afterwards will be made to him in his own wrong, and the party who deposited the money or thing may recover it from the stakeholder.

SUNDAY.

Labor of whatever kind, other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other work of charity and necessity, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, is in general under penalty prohibited; but all persons do not come under prohibition. If a contract is commenced on Sunday, but not completed until a subsequent day, or if it merely grew out of a transaction which took place on Sunday, it is not for this reason void. Thus, if a note is signed on Sunday, its validity is not impaired if it be not delivered on that day.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$ means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency. £ means *pounds*, English money. @ stands for *at* or *to*; ¢ for *pound*; bbl. for barrel; and ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, butter sells at 20@30¢. ¢ ¢. and flour at \$6.00 10 ¢ bbl. % stands for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

In the example "May 1—wheat sells at \$1.05@1.10, seller June," *seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June. "Selling short" is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be

made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	lbs.		lbs.
Apples, dried.....	34	Hemp seed.....	44
Bar'ey.....	48	Hair (plastering).....	8
Beans, white.....	60	Lime, unslacked.....	80
Beans, castor.....	46	Onions.....	57
Buckwheat.....	52	Oats.....	32
Bran.....	20	Potatoes, Irish.....	60
Blue-glass seed.....	14	Peaches, dried.....	33
Broom-corn seed.....	46	Potatoes, sweet.....	55
Coal, stove.....	80	Rye.....	56
Corn, in the ear.....	70	Salt, fine.....	55
Corn, shelled.....	56	Salt, coarse.....	50
Corn meal.....	48	Turnips.....	55
Clover seed.....	60	Timothy seed.....	45
Flax seed.....	56	Wheat.....	60

BEEES.

Bees, while unreclaimed, are by nature wild animals. Those which take up their abode in a tree belong to the owner of the soil in which the tree grows, if unreclaimed; but if reclaimed and identified they belong to their former owner. If a swarm has flown from the hive of A, they are his so long as they are in sight, and may easily be taken; otherwise, they become the property of the first occupant. Merely finding on the land of another person a tree containing a swarm of bees, and marking it, does not vest the property of the bees in the finder. They do not become property until actually hived.

DOGS.

Dogs are animals of a domestic nature. The owner of a dog has such property in him that he may maintain an action for an injury to him, or to recover him when unlawfully taken away and kept by another.

When, in consequence of his vicious propensities, a dog becomes a common nuisance the owner may be indicted, and where one commits an injury, if the owner had knowledge of his mischievous propensities, he is liable for the injury. A man has a right to keep a dog to guard his premises, but not to put him at the entrance of his house, because a person coming there on lawful business may be injured by him, though there may be another entrance to the house. But if a dog is chained, and a visitor incautiously goes so near him that he is bitten, he has no right of action against the owner.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Whoever shall willfully overdrive, overload, overwork, torture, torment, beat, deprive of necessary and proper food, drink, or shelter, or cruelly kill any such animal, or work an old, maimed, sick, or disabled animal, or keep any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner, for each and every offense shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$3 or more than \$200, to be recovered on complaint before any Justice of the Peace, or by indictment. The word "animal" used shall be taken to mean any living creature.

NAMES.

Any person desirous of changing his name, and to assume another name, may file a petition in the Circuit Court of the county where he resides, praying for such change. Such petition shall set forth the name then held, and also the name sought to be assumed, together with his residence, and the length of time he shall have resided in this State, and his nativity. In case of minors, parents or guardians must sign this petition; and said petition shall be verified by the affidavit of some credible person. A previous notice shall be given of such intended application by publishing a notice thereof in a county newspaper for three consecutive weeks, the first insertion to be at least six weeks prior to the first day of the term of the court in which the said petition is to be filed.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

The following suggestions and rulings of the Post Office Department in regard to the sending of matter through the United States mails will be found valuable. By giving careful attention to and closely following them, almost perfect security from all delays and losses, and the many little vexatious inquiries generally made by the public will be avoided.

Make the address legible and complete, giving the name of the postoffice, county and state; the name of the street, and the number of the house, also, should always be given on letters addressed to cities where letter-carriers are employed. Letters intended for places in foreign countries should have the name of the country as well as the postoffice given in full.

See that every letter, newspaper or other packet sent by mail is securely folded and fastened. Avoid using, as much as possible,

cheap envelopes made of thin paper, especially when containing more than one sheet of paper.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail, except by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Every letter sent should contain the full name and address of the writer, with the county and State, in order to secure its return if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request" envelopes, but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid the trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

Postage stamps should be placed upon the upper right hand corner of the addressed side of all mail matter.

Written matter in unsealed envelopes prepaid with only a one-cent postage stamp will be held for postage.

Diplomas, commissions, certificates, etc., having written signatures attached, circulars having anything written thereon, are subject to postage at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Stamps cut from stamped envelopes, mutilated postage stamps, and internal revenue stamps, will not be accepted in payment for postage. Letters deposited in a postoffice having such matter affixed are held for postage.

To use, or attempt to use, in payment of postage a postage stamp, or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut from such stamped envelopes, which has been before used in payment of postage, is punishable with a fine of fifty dollars.

In using postal cards, be careful not to write or have anything printed on the side to be used for the address, except the address; also be careful not to attach anything to them. They are unmailable as postal cards when these suggestions are disregarded.

No cards are "postal cards" except such as are issued by the Post Office Department. In no one case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer or sent to the Dead Letter Office. If not delivered within sixty days from time of receipt they will be burned by the post-master.

To insure a letter being forwarded in the mails it must have not less than three cents in postage stamps affixed.

After a letter has passed from the mailing office the delivering

of it cannot be delayed or prevented by the writer; but, if the writer request the return of the letter, which has not left in the mail, the post-master may deliver it, if he is satisfied that the party applying is the writer.

A subscriber to a newspaper or periodical who changes his residence and postoffice should at once notify the publishers of the change.

Printed matter, merchandise and other third-class matter cannot be forwarded from the office to which it is addressed unless postage is furnished for such purposes. A request to return indorsed on such matter will not be regarded unless postage is furnished for the purpose. A request to return written on such matter subjects the package to letter postage.

All packages mailed at less than letter postage should be wrapped so that their contents can be readily ascertained without destroying the wrapper.

Matter contained in sealed envelopes, notched at the ends, is subject to letter postage.

The sender of any article of the third-class may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write or print on any package the number and name of articles inclosed.

All losses should be promptly reported.

Packages of any description of mail matter may weigh not exceeding four pounds.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

On letters, sealed packages, mail matter, wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and except local or drop letters, or postal cards; all printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; all matter otherwise chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by the post-masters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; all packages containing matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is enclosed or concealed any letter, memorandum, or other thing chargeable with letter postage, or upon which is any writing or memorandum; all matter to which no specific rate of postage is

assigned; and manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines or periodicals, THREE CENTS FOR EACH HALF OUNCE OR FRACTION THEREOF.

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is established, TWO CENTS FOR EACH HALF OUNCE OR FRACTION THEREOF.

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established, ONE CENT FOR EACH HALF OUNCE OR FRACTION THEREOF.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

By act of July 12, 1876, third-class matter is divided as follows:

One cent for two ounces.—Almanacs, books (printed), calendars, catalogues, corrected proofs, hand-bills, magazines, when not sent to regular subscribers, maps (lithographed or engraved), music (printed sheet), newspapers, when not sent to regular subscribers, occasional publications, pamphlets, posters, proof-sheets, prospectuses, and regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

One cent for each ounce.—Blank books, blank cards, book manuscript, card boards and other flexible materials, chromo-lithographs, circulars, engravings, envelopes, flexible patterns, letter envelopes, letter paper, lithographs, merchandise, models, ornamented paper, postal cards, when sent in bulk and not addressed, photographic views, photographic paper, printed blanks, printed cards, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise, seeds cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, and stereoscopic views.

Any article of mail matter, subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, which may be enclosed in the same package with items subject to the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, will subject the entire package to the highest rate, viz.; one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

The following articles are unmailable:

Packages containing liquids, poisons, glass, explosive chemicals, live animals, sharp pointed instruments, flour, sugar, or any other matter liable to deface or destroy the contents of the mail, or injure the person of any one connected with the service. All letters upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which indecent, lewd, obscene, or lascivious delineations, epithets, terms or language may be written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved,

and letters or circulars concerning illegal lotteries, so called gift concerts or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public. Also, all obscene, lewd or lascivious books, pamphlets, pictures, papers, prints or other publications of an indecent character.

REGISTERED MATTER.

The fee for registering a letter going anywhere in the United States is fixed at ten cents in addition to the regular postage. Post-masters are required to register all letters properly presented for that purpose, but no letters are to be registered on Sunday.

Registered letters will never be delivered to any person but the one to whom they are addressed, or to one whom the post-master knows to be authorized to receive them.

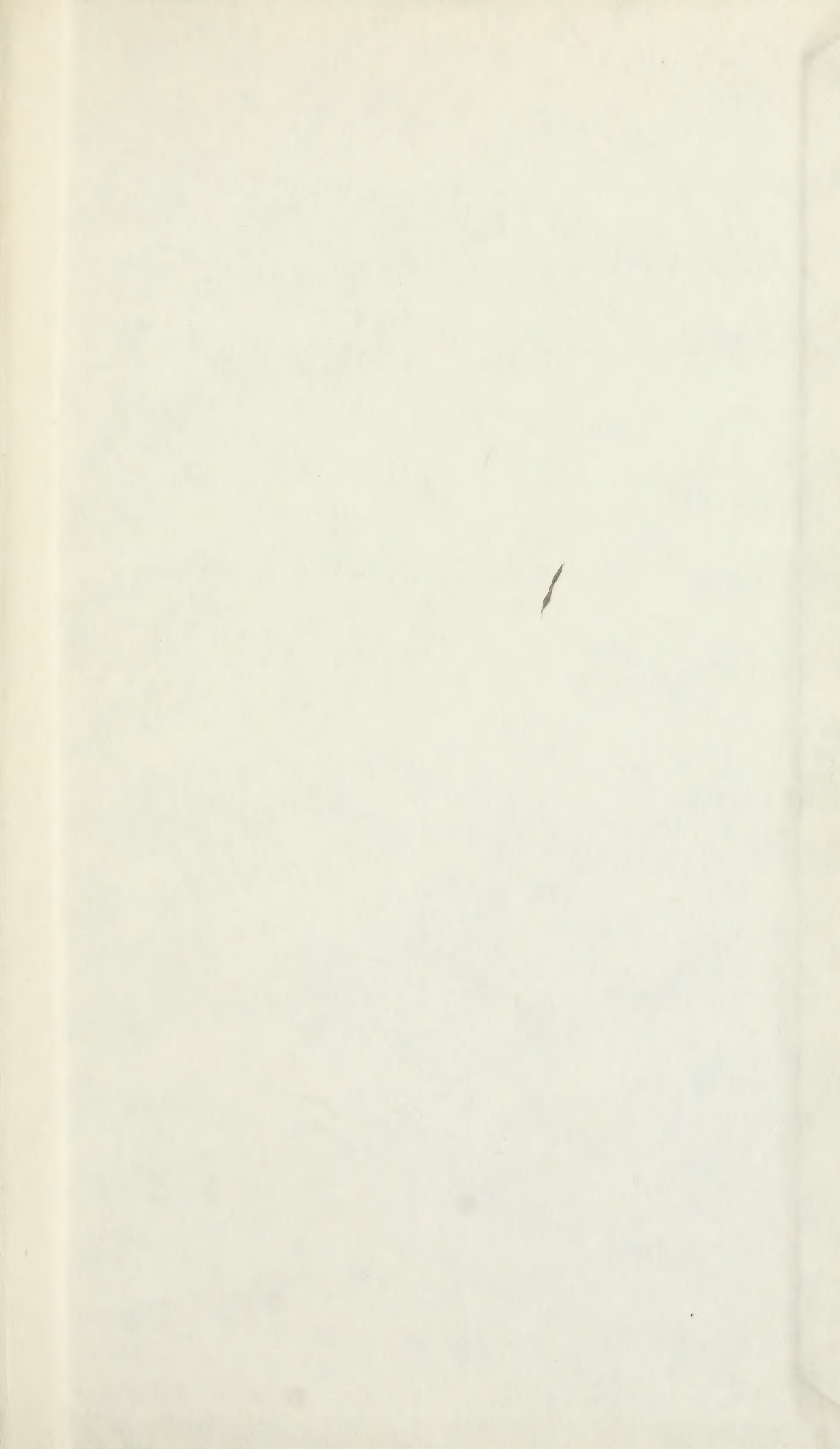
MONEY ORDERS.

The money-order system is intended to promote public convenience and to secure safety in the transfer through the mails of *small sums* of money. The principal means employed to attain safety consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee or person for whom the money is intended. In this respect a money-order differs from an ordinary bank draft or check. An advice or notification containing full particulars of the order is transmitted without delay by the issuing post-master to the post-master at the office of payment. The latter is thus furnished, before the order itself is presented, with information which will enable him to prevent its payment to any person not entitled thereto, provided *the remitter complies* with the regulation of the Department, which prohibits him from sending the same information in a letter inclosed with his order.

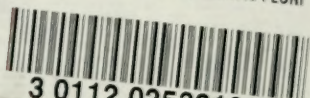
Under no circumstances can payment of an order be demanded on the day of its issue. The fees or charges for money-orders will be as follows:

On orders not exceeding \$15.....	10 cents
On orders over \$15 and not exceeding \$30.....	15 cents
On orders over \$30 and not exceeding \$40.....	20 cents
On orders over \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	25 cents

When a larger sum than \$50 is required, additional orders to make it up must be obtained. But post-masters are instructed to refuse to issue in one day, to the same remitter and in favor of the same payee, more than *three* money-orders payable at the same postoffice.



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